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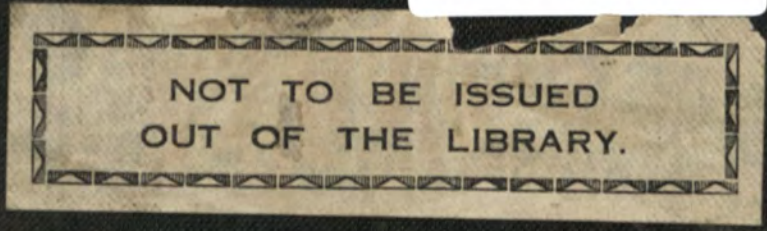
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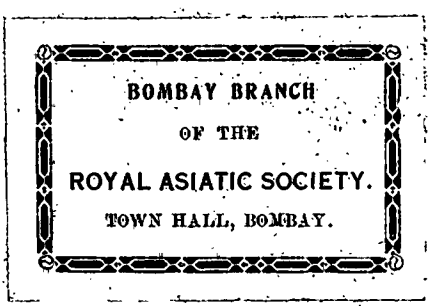


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# SUPPLEMENTARY

# DESPATCHES, CORRESPONDENCE, AND MEMORANDA

OF

FIELD MARSHAL

# ARTHUR DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.

EDITED BY HIS SON,

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.

Vol XIII 37249 ac

VOLUME THE THIRTEENTH.

[APPENDIX.]

[1794 TO 1812.]

India

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

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37249

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AND CHARING CROSS.

# SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES.

## APPENDIX.

*To the Adjutant-General.* [1.]

SIR, Tiel, 21st October, 1794.

With the bearer of this I send a man of the Regiment de Rohan, who made his escape from the enemy the day before yesterday. I am sorry to inform you that, notwithstanding the orders given to the subaltern of the piquet at Ochtan, both by the captain and me, he, in the absence of the captain, who was gone to visit the right piquet near Tiel, suffered a boat to cross the river and bring this man over. At the same time that, in order to account for the man's coming in this way, I have thought it my duty to state this circumstance to you, yet I have every reason to believe that the disobedience of orders is to be attributed to misapprehension; and I hope that, if you should have occasion to mention it to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, you will do me the favour to represent it to him in the least unfavourable point of view. As part of the 11th Dragoons marched last night into Ysendoom, one of the quarters occupied by the 33rd Regiment, and as there was not sufficient room for both parties, I have moved two companies of the 33rd into Echteld, another village occupied by the regiment, about a mile distant from Ysendoom, and have left two companies (150 men) commanded by Captain Farrington in the latter.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ARTHUR WESLEY.

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*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. A. Wesley to Sir Chichester Fortescue.* [2.]

Ysendoom, 20th December, 1794.

"I intend to go to England in a few days, that is to say, if the French remain quiet, and if the regiments are relieved from

advanced post upon the river Waal, where it has been for above six weeks. At present the French keep us in a perpetual state of alarm; we turn out once, sometimes twice, every night; the officers and men are harassed to death, and if we are not relieved, I believe there will be very few of the latter remaining shortly. I have not had my clothes off my back for a long time, and generally spend the greatest part of the night upon the bank of the river, notwithstanding which I have entirely got rid of that disorder which was near killing me at the close of the summer campaign. Although the French annoy us much at night, they are very entertaining during the day time; they are perpetually chattering with our officers and soldiers, and dance the *carmagnol* upon the opposite bank whenever we desire them; but occasionally the spectators on our side are interrupted in the middle of the dance by a cannon-ball from theirs."

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*To Major Barne, 7th Light Dragoons.*

SIR, Aschendorf, 20th February, 1795.

I have been desired by Lord Cathcart to communicate to you his Lordship's position on the west side of the Ems. Lord Cathcart is at Weener. He has posts along the banks of De Dollart to Nieu Schanz, Oude Schanz, and Bellingswolde, thus resting his left upon the Marais de Bontange. He has patrolled to a considerable way in his front, and has not fallen in with the enemy. At his Lordship's request, it is my intention to establish a post at Heyde, and on the road to Boutange Fort, as soon as the floods will permit me to get to the river; that post will render your right perfectly secure, and will give me a better opportunity of communicating with you. When it is established, or when Lord Cathcart will communicate to me any change in his position, I will let you know.

I have reason to believe that Major M'Kenzie, and part of the 78th, arrived at Laten last night.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WESLEY.

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Mornington to Sir Chichester Fortescue.*

Brighthelmston, 20th June, 1796.

"My dear brother Arthur is now at Portsmouth, waiting for a wind for India. The station is so highly advantageous to him that I could not advise him to decline it, but I shall feel his loss in a variety of ways most bitterly, and in none more than in the management of Trim, where by his excellent judgment, amiable manners, admirable temper, and firmness, he has entirely restored the interest of my family."

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*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Mornington to Sir Chichester Fortescue.*

Hertford Street, 1st May, 1797.

"I desired Crosbie to apprise you of the probability of my being called to a very brilliant situation in a short time—I mean the government-general of the British possessions in India. My appointment is not yet made, and therefore I do not acknowledge publicly my destination; but I have every reason to believe that there is no doubt of the appointment taking place, and that I shall embark for India in the course of the summer. I have not agreed to accept this situation without a full consideration of the probable effects of the climate on my health, which, from the best information I can collect, I have no reason to apprehend to be at all injurious. As to the rest, my friends who have offered me this arduous charge must judge whether the hands into which they mean to commit it are equal to such a weight, and on their judgment I think I can safely rely.

"The first idea that may naturally occur to you will be that your nephew should accompany me to India; that is, however, impossible. I mean to take nobody but my brother Henry, and not even to encumber myself with a single engagement from Europe. There is no other chance of discharging my duty honestly. Your nephew will be appointed a writer next season, I hope to Bengal; and when he arrives in India in a regular manner I will give him every encouragement and assistance; and if he deserves it (not otherwise), I will take care that he shall rise as quickly as the regulations of the Company's service, and the attention due to the merit of others, will permit: more I will not do for my own brother;—nor would I accept this high station unless I were assured of my possessing firmness enough to govern the British empire in India without favour or affection to a human being, either in Europe or Asia. The integrity of my own character in such a government is the best provision which I can make for any branch of my family; and if this were not good policy, as well as morality, I have vanity enough to be resolved to sacrifice every consideration (but the public interest) to the preservation of a just and well-founded fame."

---

*Lord Clive to the Earl of Mornington.**

MY LORD, Fort St. George, 22nd September, 1798.

I cannot express to your Lordship the satisfaction I feel in the arrival of Colonel Wellesley. I find him so easy in his manners, and friendly in his communications, that I cannot doubt but that the more I have the opportunity of cultivating his intimacy, the more I shall rejoice at the presence of a person so nearly connected with your Lordship, and so entirely possessed of your views and intentions.

The information which Colonel Wellesley has communicated to me, of the very moderate terms of satisfaction which it is your Lordship's intention to demand of the Sultaun, has relieved my mind from much of the solicitude which the appearances of an immediate rupture had excited.

We have intelligence from Major Doveton of the Sultaun having raised a forced loan, for the purpose of discharging the arrears due to his troops; and of an irruption of banditti into Dindigul from Mr. Hurdis, which appears to be of a predatory nature. It, however, excites attention from the circumstance of all communication between Tippoo's ryots and those of the Company having been lately prohibited.

I have, &c.,

CLIVE.

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*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Mornington to Lord Clive.**

Fort William, 14th November, 1798.

"I am extremely happy to learn that your Lordship continues to approve the conduct of my brother. It does not become me to say with how much safety you may repose implicit confidence in his honour and discretion."

---

*Lieutenant-General Harris to the Governor-General in Council.*†

MY LORD, Camp near Vellore, 2nd February, 1799.

Having had leisure since my arrival here to inspect the division of the army which has been since its formation under the orders of the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, I have much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship that the very handsome appearance and perfect discipline of the troops do honour to themselves and to him; while the judicious and masterly arrangements in respect to supplies, which opened an abundant free market, and inspired confidence into dealers of every description, were no less creditable to Colonel Wellesley than advantageous to the public service, and deservedly entitle him to my thanks and approbation.

The other divisions of the army are under orders to take up their respective stations in the line; and as soon as they join, and when the officers of the several departments of ordnance and stores and of supplies

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* See the *Wellesley Despatches*, vol. i., pp. 267 and 345.

† See the *Wellesley Despatches*, vol. i., p. 425.

have been fully provided with their cattle and carriage, I shall be able to state, for your Lordship's information, the probable period of our being ready to move towards the frontiers of Tippoo Sultaun.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE HARRIS.

---

*To Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, Vellore.* [4.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 1st August, 1799.

In conformity to directions I have received from the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, by order of the Governor-General I have granted a pension of 400 pagodas *per annum* to the family of the late Reza Saheb (the Binky Nabob). It is to be paid in monthly payments at Seringapatam to the mahal, until Ibrahim Saheb and Mahomed Saheb are twenty-five years of age, when 150 pagodas *per annum* are to be paid to each of them, and the remainder to the mahal and to their two sisters.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. A. O. 11th September, 1799. [5.]

The field-officer of the day to superintend the crossing of the river to-morrow, and to report from time to time any particular occurrence.

Two companies of the 1st Native brigade to be kept in readiness on the east bank of the river, as a working party, to assist in crossing the guns when they may be ordered over.

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G. M. O. Camp at Hooley Honore, Thursday, 12th September, 1799. [6.]

The guns and stores to be sent down to the upper ford, which Captain Tomkyns has pitched upon as the fittest for their crossing at.

The arrack-carts belonging to the Commissary of provisions department to be sent to the same ford, to follow the guns across.

The European brigade to strike tents and march down to the lower ford, and cross there.

[7.] M. A. O. 12th September, 1799.

Two companies of Europeans and two of Native infantry to relieve the working party at the river immediately.

The army to cross the Tungha to-morrow morning. The *general* at 5, and the assembly at 6.

Lieutenant Davis, of the pioneers, will be so kind as to take care that four boats are brought across from the Buddra this evening; which, with two large boats expected from Shimoga, will carry across such baggage as must go over in boats.

The dragoons to go over first, as this morning; the European infantry next; 3rdly, the Native infantry; 4thly, the guns, stores, and provisions department.

A detachment, equal to two companies of European infantry and two companies of Native infantry, to be in readiness to assist the guns, stores, and provisions department in crossing, as this day.

The field-officer of the day to superintend the crossing of the river.

Captain Cunningham will be so kind as to fix upon a place on the Toombuddra, at which the grain belonging to the grain department and to the brinjarries, and the baggage of the head-quarters line, can be passed in boats. He will arrange to have the boats at the place which he will fix upon, and will have it pointed out to Major Corner and the baggage-master.

Head-quarters and the grain department will cross the Toombuddra to-morrow, and encamp with the line.

Captain Barclay will arrange the elephants in such manner as that some of them may be in readiness to pass over the tents in the head-quarters line; others to pass the tents of the army over the Tungha, as fast as the troops cross the river.

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[8.] E. O. 12th September, 1799.

If the rivers prove fordable to-morrow morning, a detail, equal to a company of Native infantry, to be sent to assist in drawing the arrack-carts over the Buddra, which were prevented from being taken over to-day by the swelling of the river; and if the rivers continue unfordable, those carts to be sent down to the place where the boats ply on the Toombuddra, to be sent over in them.

G. O. Camp at Shikarpoor, Friday, 20th September, 1799. [9.]

The European brigade gives the adjutant for the day to-morrow. The Europeans to have two drams to-day.

The army to march to-morrow morning by the right: baggage on the right. The *general* to beat at 5, and the assembly an hour after. H. M. 19th Dragoons to form the advance. The details coming on the duty of the advanced piquets, and those on that duty to move as usual; 24 pioneers to move in front of the cavalry; 100 pioneers are to proceed in front of the army, according to instructions which Lieutenant Davis will receive from Colonel Wellesley. These will be accompanied by one company of Native infantry, under the command of a European officer, who will call upon Colonel Wellesley this afternoon for instructions.

All the bamboos belonging to the spare tents, in charge of the Commissary of Stores, and all the ridge poles of the private tents in the lines, are to be sent forward with Lieutenant Davis.

The commanding officers of regiments and the Commissary of Stores will be so kind as to make such an arrangement of the bamboo coolies as that a sufficient proportion of them may be sent with the bamboos which each is to furnish. These must be sent in charge of a non-commissioned officer, a little before assembly beating, to the right of the line, where they will be delivered over to Lieutenant Davis.

All the artificers belonging to the regiments of infantry, and those in the departments of the Commissary of Stores and Commissary of Provisions, are likewise to proceed in front of the army with the pioneers, and are to be sent to the right of the line before assembly beating, and given over to Lieutenant Davis, with returns, stating their description and numbers. Lieutenant Davis will send to the Commissary of Stores for all the rope which can be spared: this the Commissary of Stores will deliver to him.

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*To Major Disney.* [10.]

Sir, Camp near Shikarpoor, 17th October, 1799.

I have received all your letters, for which I am much obliged to you.

By the orders of the government of Fort St. George the perrick of exchange for Porto Novo pagodas is one for three Arcot rupees, at which rate they are received by the troops serving under this Presidency, when they are issued to them; and it is the general rate at which they are exchanged in the bazaars in this part of India. If government were inclined to alter it, I am afraid that they would find it difficult, if not impossible; and yet I do not think it probable that they will attend to any request which I may transmit from you, to give the sepoys of your corps a compensation equal in amount to the difference between the sum at which the Porto Novo pagodas are paid to them, and that at which they are current by the orders of government in the bazaar at Nuggur. I know of only one remedy, which is, that you should apply to the government of Bombay for compensation for a loss, which it appears is incurred in consequence of the money being issued at an advanced rate of exchange by their orders.

You will be so kind as to send a guard to the Paymaster of the Bombay army below the Ghauts for the pay of your battalion. You will allow Ram Rao's vakeel to do what he pleases with any grain that may be in Nuggur. I shall be at Nuggur in the course of a few days, and I shall then have the pleasure of talking to you upon the subject of your letter of the 16th instant.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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11.] *To Major Disney.*

MY DEAR SIR, Camp, 17th November, 1799.

It is not in my power to give you any intelligence which would enable you to judge whether your situation would be permanent or otherwise: a large part of my army is ordered into the Carnatic, which induces me to believe that we are none of us settled. At the same time an order is sent to the commanding officer in Canara, to put under my orders another battalion of Bombay sepoys, which are to be in Soonda. I have written to the commanding officer in Canara to beg that he will send them there from the northern part of the province. If all remains quiet, I think that you have a prospect of remaining where you are, if you like it.

Your news from Anantpoor induces me to wish that you would have there a company with a European officer. I am aware that this will weaken you at Nuggur, but that is of little importance at the present moment. I am going to Seringapatam.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

*To Major Disney.* [12.]

MY DEAR SIR, Camp, 17th November, 1799.

As some money and some tents are coming from Chittledroog for the 1st of the 8th (Madras) Regiment, under an escort of the 2nd of the 3rd, it would be very convenient if Lieutenant Lucas of that regiment, proceeding from Chandergooty to join his corps, were to halt at Jerrah until this escort comes there. Jerrah is about four or five coss from Chandergooty; and I shall be obliged to you if you will order Lieutenant Lucas to halt there with his party until an officer of the 2nd of the 3rd arrives, who will deliver him over 1500 star pagodas, and some tents for the use of his corps. When he shall have received them, he will move on by the route formerly pointed out.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

*To Major Disney.* [13.]

MY DEAR SIR, Camp at Hassen, 18th November, 1799.

I shall be obliged to you if you will concert measures with Ram Rao so as to catch some of the plunderers, who, it is reported, have appeared near Anantpoor. I am informed that they are Mahrattas from the Savanore country, but it is immaterial from whence they come; if any of them are caught, they are to be hanged.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[14.] *To Major Disney.*

MY DEAR SIR, Seringapatam, 26th November, 1799.

It is very true that I have been called upon by General Stuart to send your battalion below the Ghauts, which, in that case, is to go to Goa; but, as I have written to say that I cannot spare it from Bednore, I have reason to believe that you will remain there. Whether you bring your family to Nuggur from Cundapoor or not, considering that you will certainly either remain at Nuggur or go to Goa, can be a matter of but little inconvenience to them.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[15.] *To Major Disney.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 9th December, 1799.

I have just received your letters upon the subject of some Coir cordage at Nuggur, which you will be so kind as to take charge of, and do the best you can to place it where it will be safe, and not damaged by the wet. I have written to Colonel Hart again to urge him to send a battalion into Soonda; and I have taken that opportunity of requesting that, in his arrangements, he will leave you in the command of the corps which is to be stationed at Nuggur. The order whereby the Bombay troops are put in cantonments does not affect your field establishments, as I stated to you upon a former occasion.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[16.] *To Major Disney.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 17th December, 1799.

I have received a letter from Colonel Hart, dated the 14th instant, in which he informs me that he has ordered the 1st battalion 4th (Bombay) Regiment into the Bednore country, where it is to be under my command, instead of the 2nd battalion 4th Regiment, which, on the 11th instant, he had ordered from the northern part of Canara into Soonda. This last is now to proceed to Goa.

Colonel Hart informs me that you are appointed Major of the 1st of the 5th; and as I am very desirous that you should remain at Nuggur, I beg that you will order that battalion into the place, and send detachments of it to relieve the parties of the 1st of the 4th posted in Cowleydroog, Anantpoor, and Chandergooty.

You will be so kind as to deliver my orders to the commanding officer of the 1st of the 4th to march to Hullihall, in the province of Soonda, without delay. He is to move from Nuggur by Anantpoor, Shikarpoor, Anawooty, Jerrah, Budnaghur, Mundragoor, to Hullihall. In Soonda he will relieve the posts occupied by the 1st of the 8th (Madras) Regiment, according to orders which I have already given to Captain Macfarlane, which will be communicated to him.

As it is very desirable that no time should be lost in moving the 1st of the 4th into Soonda, I beg that you will desire the commanding officer of that corps not to wait for its detachments, but to proceed with the body of the regiment, and leave them to follow him by the route above mentioned. The 1st of the 4th is to take its guns and artillerymen attached with it.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Captain Kirkpatrick.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 1st January, 1800.

I have this day received a letter from Captain Malcolm,* in which he states that, on account of the anxiety of the Nizam and Aristo Jah respecting the howdahs, which they had learnt had been purchased for them, you were desirous that they should be sent from hence as soon as possible. Until the army quitted the field, it was impossible to deprive the troops of the use of the elephants; and since my arrival at this place it has been necessary to have the howdahs cleaned, and in some degree repaired. This has been done; I have seen them upon the elephants this morning, and they set out for Fort St. George to-morrow; from whence I imagine that Lord Clive will give orders that they may be sent to Hyderabad.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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* Lieutenant-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.

[18.] *To Major Disney.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 3rd January, 1800.

I have received your letters, in which you inform me of the arrival of the 1st of the 5th, and of the march of the 1st of the 4th without camp equipage. As there are no quarters or cover whatever for the troops at Hullihall, I am afraid that this corps will suffer for want of tents, however bad and unserviceable they may be; and I, therefore, think that you will do well to send them after them. If you want carriage, I will send you some from hence. The best thing to do will be to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald upon this subject, who, doubtless, will soon feel the want of his tents.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

[19.] *To Major Disney.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 12th January, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 8th instant. Since I wrote to you upon the subject of tents for the 1st of the 4th, I have received the directions of the Military Board to order a barrack to be built in Soonda for one battalion of infantry. I have given orders accordingly to the officer commanding in Soonda, and it is probable that he will not now want his tents.

I received much satisfaction from your reports of the state of the stores in Nuggur, and the other parts in the province of Bednore. I have transmitted them to the Military Board at Fort St. George, and have communicated to them and to the Governor my sense of the diligence and attention with which you have made the surveys and reports. I have likewise recommended that a deputy commissary or a conductor might be appointed to assist you in the arrangement and distribution of the stores. As it is more than probable that government will appoint such a one, and a suitable establishment of artificers and lascars for the arsenal at Nuggur and in Bednore, it will be as well to delay the proposed repairs of the field-pieces attached to the 1st of the 5th until the appointment is made, and the person appointed joins you. He will then communicate to you the forms of surveys, reports, estimates, &c. &c., required

under the government of Fort St. George previous to the making of any repairs.

When the establishment for the garrison of Nuggur is fixed, you will be able to see whether it is possible to employ the man you mention as he wishes. I shall be glad to hear that an arrangement suitable to him can be made.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. O. Camp at Seringapatam, 1st February, 1800. [20.]

Colonel Wellesley was much pleased with the appearance and performance of the 33rd Regiment this morning.

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*To Captain Kirkpatrick.* [21.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 7th February, 1800.

Since you did me the honour to write to me on the 15th January, I have made inquiries from Mr. Cherry, late paymaster of the army, respecting the lac of rupees for which you state that I have credit in the public accounts of your Residency. It appears, by the enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Cherry, that the credit ought to be carried to the account of the Paymaster-General.

I return you many thanks for the garden seeds which you have sent me. I have heard of the arrival at Madras of the elephants and howdahs, which were seen by the Nabob, Lord and Lady Clive, &c. &c., and much admired. They were likely to leave Madras for Hyderabad in the beginning of this month in charge of Captain Hall. I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know when you receive them.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

G. O. Seringapatam, 9th February, 1800. [22.]

In consequence of Mr. Fleming's request, he has permission to proceed to the Carnatic, and Mr. Trevor is to take charge of the sick still remaining here.

Colonel Wellesley cannot suffer Mr. Fleming to depart without expressing his sense of his unremitting attention to, and his humane and judicious treatment of, the numerous sick and wounded belonging to the armies which he has had under his charge; and Mr. Fleming may depend upon his stating it to government.

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[23.] *To Major Disney.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 10th February, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 5th ultimo, enclosing an extract from the General Orders at Bombay.

You will, of course, obey those or any Orders you may hereafter receive from that government respecting your establishments, as I have no authority by which to order your doing otherwise; and as your accounts must finally be passed by the Auditor-General of Bombay, he will be guided only by the regulations of that government.

I approve of your having permitted officers to join the corps to which they stand appointed by the late regulations under the Bombay Presidency, as they are relieved by others appointed to the corps under your command.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

[24.] *To the Resident in Mysore.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 10th February, 1800.

I yesterday received your letter of the 6th, in which you inform me that it is resolved to assemble such a force in Mysore and in Malabar as shall awe or eventually reduce the Pyche Rajah.

I accordingly issued orders for the assembly of a detachment at Seringapatam, which will consist of five troops of cavalry, one battalion and eight companies of Native infantry, four flank companies of Europeans, four of Natives, 500 pioneers, six field-pieces, with artillerymen and gun lascars attached. This detachment, of which I intend to take the command, will be ready, I hope, to move from Seringapatam by the 7th or 8th March.

I have written to the officer commanding in Malabar, and have informed him of the strength of the detachment which will move from hence, and of the period at which it will be prepared, and have suggested to him the necessity of employing the Bombay pioneers in that which will march from Malabar. I have also acquainted him with my opinion that the detachment should be as strong as it can be made with convenience. I have particularly desired that Captain Moncrieff may come in command of the pioneers. I shall be obliged to you for any information that it may be in your power to give me respecting the object now in view.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

*To the Adjutant-General.* [25.*]

SIR, Seringapatam, 27th February, 1800.

I enclose the proceedings of the Committee which sat at Chittledroog on the remount horses. Colonel Stevenson has been ordered to send off those chosen for the dragoons; and as soon as I hear that they have left Chittledroog, I will apprise you of it. There has been a mistake in the manner of choosing the horses: according to the mode directed in your letter of the 30th January, the 2nd and 4th Regiments would have been completed, the former with fifty-nine, the other with seventeen; the 2nd Regiment has now only fifty-four. I have desired Colonel Stevenson, out of the lots which have arrived lately at Chittledroog, to complete the 1st and 2nd Regiments to the numbers ordered in your letter of the 30th January, and to [redacted]emaining horses taken care of until further directions them should arrive at head-quarters.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

*To the Adjutant-General.* [26.*]

Seringapatam, 1st March, 1800.

[redacted]rd from Colonel Stevenson that the horses for the [redacted]goons have left Chittledroog, and I have given

directions to the officer commanding the cavalry at Bangalore to forward them without delay. Two more lots of horses have arrived at Chittledroog.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

[27.] *To the Adjutant-General.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 3rd March, 1800.

I enclose two letters from Colonel Stevenson, which I beg you will lay before the Commander-in-Chief. I have sent leave to Captain Lindsay to proceed to the Carnatic.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[28.] *To Captain Crawford, Madras Artillery.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 3rd March, 1800.

Having forwarded to the Military Board an application from Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon, the President of the Committee for the valuation of the captured military stores, for permission to destroy certain powder which he had proved, and was found unserviceable, I have been authorised by them to direct that such of the damaged powder as can be turned to no purpose whatever may be destroyed, and written off the books and returns, and you will be so kind as to give orders that it may be destroyed accordingly.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WEL

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[29.] *To Major Disney.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 3rd

I have had the honour to receive your letter of 28t and have to inform you that all field-establishments in the Orders which state that field-allowances are

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR W

*To the Adjutant-General.* [30.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 4th March, 1800.

I enclose a letter from Colonel Pater, in which he requests that certain officers who have lately joined the 2nd Regiment of Native cavalry may be permitted to take one horse each out of the lot destined for that corps. Lieutenant Fortnam has been sick since the prize guard was discontinued, and he is still so; but I hope he will soon be sufficiently recovered to join his corps.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Adjutant-General.* [31.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 5th March, 1800.

I enclose a letter which I have received from Captain Mackay, by which it appears that the exercise of the authority of the Commander-in-Chief will be necessary to induce Captain Hume to give the accounts which he has been ordered to transmit.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Secretary of the Military Board.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 6th March, 1800.

I enclose a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Moneypenny. The buildings stated in the report of the Committee, which assembled on the 14th December, are essentially necessary; and the absence of the pioneers will render it impossible to complete them, excepting an order on the subject is given by the Military Board.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

G. O. C. C. 6th March, 1800.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve and order that, whenever the officer commanding in Mysore shall be senior to the officers commanding in Canara and in Malabar, he shall be

vested with the general command, under the Governor in Council, of all the forces employed in either of those provinces, the officers now commanding in Canara and Malabar are accordingly ordered and directed to put themselves under the command of Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley.

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[33.] *To the Adjutant-General.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 6th March, 1800.

I enclose some letters which I have received from Colonel Stevenson, and I request that you will lay them before the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[34.] *To Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 7th March, 1800.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your different letters. The intelligence which you have sent me has been the earliest that has been received, and has been proved, by subsequent accounts from other quarters, to be well founded. I shall, therefore, be obliged to you for a continuance of your letters. I have given the bill for the coolies employed in the removal of [redacted] and the proceedings of the Committee which you [redacted], to Mr. Gordon, the Paymaster; and he will send orders to his servant at Hullihall to pay you the amount. [redacted] expense that you may find it necessary to incur to make t[redacted] troops comfortable during the monsoon will be allowed.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[35.] *To the Adjutant-General.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 7th March, 1800.

I enclose a letter from Colonel Pater, which I beg you will lay before the Commander-in-Chief, and the discharge of Abdul Kawder, a trooper in the 2nd Regiment of cavalry. I likewise enclose the copy of a letter from Lieutenant Knox, respecting Cossim Khan, a soubahdar of cavalry, with whom, and his long

services and merits, the Commander-in-Chief and you must be acquainted. I hope that the conjecture of Lieutenant Knox is well founded, and that there is a mistake in the copy of the proceedings of the Committee, sent from your office.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Secretary of the Military Board.* [36.]*

SIR, Seringapatam, 7th March, 1800.

I enclose the proceedings of a Committee held on articles received from the Commissary of Supply, and of a committee of survey on certain articles received as therein mentioned.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Secretary of the Military Board.* [37.]*

SIR, Seringapatam, 8th March, 1800.

I enclose a statement of the prices of different articles of grain and provisions in the fort and in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, and a statement of a similar kind received from Major Cuppage at Nundydroog.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Secretary of Government.* [38.]*

SIR, Seringapatam, 8th March, 1800.

I enclose a copy of certain Orders which I have issued, which will require the confirmation of Government.

I likewise enclose a copy of a letter from Colonel Stevenson, respecting carts for the garrison of Chittledroog.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[39.] *To Colonel Sartorius.*

MY DEAR COLONEL, Seringapatam, 9th March, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 5th instant, to which I will send you a full reply in the course of to-morrow. It is of importance that your detachment should be as strong as possible in Europeans, and I therefore request that you will detain the battalion companies of the 75th, even if the flank companies should be sent from Mangalore in consequence of your requisition.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[40.] *To the Adjutant-General.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 9th March, 1800.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have written to the Secretary of government, and copies of certain papers therein enclosed. I likewise enclose a letter from Colonel Stevenson. I have desired him to make an arrangement for doing the duty of Fort Adjutant of Chittledroog, in such manner as he might find it most convenient, provided Lieutenant Macintosh, who is absent only on account of his wounds, should not thereby be deprived of his allowances.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[41.] *To Colonel Stevenson.*

MY DEAR COLONEL, Seringapatam, 9th March, 1800.

It is some time since I have been able to write to you, as my time is much occupied. I beg that you will be so kind as to make in your garrison such arrangement as you think proper for doing the duty of Fort Adjutant, provided that Lieutenant Macintosh does not lose his allowances. You should get a book of regulations, for I am afraid that I trouble you very often with a return of your papers, not made out in the ordered form; but it is better that I should send them to you, than that they should be returned by the powers above (or rather below).

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*To the Secretary of the Military Board.* [42.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 9th March, 1800.

I enclose a survey report of tents belonging to the 77th Regiment, held at Chittledroog, a letter from Colonel Stevenson, and certain indents for tents for the 2nd of the 3rd, and for the 77th Regiment, which I beg you will lay before the Military Board.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Captain Crawford, Madras Artillery.* [43.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 9th March, 1800.

Having received the proof report of powder made this morning, it appears to me that the powder in magazines No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 5, is of no use whatever, and ought to be destroyed, according to the orders of the Military Board. That in No. 4 may be kept, and will be useful for salutes, &c., and blank practice.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Secretary of the Military Board.* [44.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 10th March, 1800.

I enclose the copy of a letter from the Resident in Mysore, respecting arms and accoutrements for the use of the Rajah's infantry. The papers which are already before the Military Board will show that there are but a small number of serviceable arms in store, and these are captured property. But there are above 13,000 stand of repairable English arms, likewise captured property; and if the Board see no objection, the number required of these may be issued. I have informed Lieutenant-Colonel Close that there are no accoutrements in store, excepting what are wanting immediately for the

Honourable Company's troops. I enclose an indent, which I beg you will lay before the Military Board.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P.S.—I have desired Colonel Sartorius to see to the battalion companies of the 75th, as well as the flank companies, if he should receive the latter in consequence of his requisition.

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[ 45. ] *To the Officer commanding at Mangalore.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 11th March, 1800.

I have the honour to inform you that I have received intelligence that Kistnapah Naig, the Polygar of Bullum, has taken possession of the Bissolee Ghaut, by which the Seringapatam tappall runs to Mangalore, and that he has stopped and returned three tappalls. Under the circumstances of the moment, it has been impossible for me to detach a force to clear the pass, and re-establish the communication through it; and I have, therefore, requested the Dewan of the Rajah of Mysore to order his troops, which are in the Bul country, in the neighbourhood of the pass, to clear it. In case, in performing this operation, they should enter the boundaries of Canara, I trust not only that you will not molest them, but that you will afford them every assistance in your power.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 46. ] *To Major Disney.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 11th March, 1800.

I have received your papers regarding the Cotiote war, and I am much indebted to you for all the information which they contain. I now return those which you have desired to have. I am very desirous to be made acquainted with your operations previous to the 18th March, their object, and the road and means by which you got to your position on the Reacherrum Ghaut. It appears to me that the disasters with which you met

are to be attributed to two causes,—1st, your want of provisions; 2ndly, to your having advanced into the country without making a good and clear communication with your rear.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Adjutant-General.* [47.*]

SIR, Seringapatam, 13th March, 1800.

I enclose further statements respecting the remount horses for the cavalry. The 1st and 2nd Regiments of cavalry are completed to the numbers stated in your former letters, and there remain at Chittledroog at present 170.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Officers commanding, Canara and Malabar.* [48.*]

SIR, Seringapatam, 13th March, 1800.

By a letter from the Secretary of the government of Fort St. George, dated March 5th, I find that you have been directed to put yourself under my command. I conclude that it is intended that you should continue to conduct the duties of the troops in the province, and I shall be obliged to you if you will report to me all matters which you think it material that I should know.

I beg to have a return, as soon as possible, stating the numbers and distribution of the troops under your command, likewise a copy of the instructions which you have received from Lieutenant-General Stuart, and a copy of the standing orders and regulations of the government of Bombay.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Captain Mackenzie.* [49.*]

MY DEAR SIR, Seringapatam, 14th March, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 7th, and I have delayed to answer it till now, as you tell me that you were about to leave

Madras on the next day. I am happy to find that everything has been arranged at Madras to your satisfaction, and that you will begin your labours with all the advantages that will enable you to bring them to a successful conclusion. You may be assured that you shall have every assistance which the military in this country can afford you, and I shall issue a General Order upon the subject, in order to make it certain.

It might have been known to the gentlemen at Madras that we are not very well provided with tents here. However, if you will send an indent to the Commissary of Stores at Seringapatam, and if you want carriage, an indent upon Mr. Gordon for it, the tent for Mr. Haynes will be sent over to Bangalore.

Captain Colebrooke arrived here this morning, and I shall take an opportunity of mentioning to him your wish respecting his guides; but as he sent here only a few to be employed with a detachment about to march, I conclude that he will have made arrangements before he left Madras for supplying you with those which you want.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 50. ] *To the Secretary of Government.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 15th March, 1800.

As I understand from Lieutenant-Colonel Close that, under the arrangement concluded with Meer Alum, there is no longer any necessity for the detachment in Punganoor, which has hitherto been stationed in that district under the orders of Captain Munro, I have sent orders that it may be withdrawn from thence, and that it may be put under the orders of Major Capper, of the 1st battalion 4th Regiment, and marched to Seringapatam. I intend that it should be employed in keeping up the communication, and escorting such supplies as may be necessary to the detachment employed in Wynaad, for which service this garrison is not at present able to furnish troops.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Adjutant-General.* [51.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 19th March, 1800.

I enclose a letter and some papers, which I have received from Colonel Pater. It is desirable that the payment of the family certificates of this corps should be continued, until they return from the field. The families of the corps of infantry which are going upon detachment having come from the Carnatic, I have made an arrangement for paying them, at Seringapatam, such sums as the sepoys may choose to leave for them.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Secretary of the Military Board.* [52.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 19th March, 1800.

I enclose papers as follows, to be laid before the Military Board:

* * * * * *

The survey reports on all these carriages are already before the Board.

It is very desirable that the orders for the repairs of these carriages should be received soon, as there is not a serviceable carriage at present at Seringapatam; and even those now going on detachment are in a bad state, as will be perceived by the enclosed report of a committee which has surveyed them.

I have received your letter of the 14th instant, and the committees for the survey of grain and provisions, and of ordnance and stores, will be assembled; but I beg to inform you that, for the reasons given heretofore, it will be impossible to ascertain the quantity of grain and provisions in Seringapatam.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Colonel Sartorius.* [53

MY DEAR COLONEL, Seringapatam, 21st March, 1800.

Since I wrote to you yesterday, I have received yours of the 17th and 18th. There will certainly be means of employing to

great advantage, during the monsoon, the coolies, which you say have arrived from Bombay, and others which you expect from Palghaut; and I therefore request that you will detain them in the service, at least till I shall have had the pleasure of seeing you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[54.] *To Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan.*

MY DEAR COLONEL, Seringapatam, 22nd March, 1800.

Upon looking over the return which I have received from Colonel Sartorius of the troops in the province of Canara, I perceive a remark at the foot of it, that 1463 of the rank and file included as effective have never had arms in their hands (53 of the grenadier battalion excepted). As I have reason to believe that these recruits have been raised for a length of time, I beg to know the cause of their being backward; and I request that you will signify to the officers commanding corps, and to the officer in charge of the corps of Native recruits, my anxious wishes that they may be brought forward as soon as possible.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[55.] *To the Secretary of the Military Board.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 23rd March, 1800.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Anderson relative to a Native General Hospital; and I request that orders may be given to put in a proper state the building which Mr. Anderson recommends should be repaired for that purpose.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[56.] *To the Secretary of the Military Board.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 23rd March, 1800.

In your letter of the 14th instant you mention that among the captured stores there are 9000 serviceable English muskets.

BOMBAY
27 JAN
OF THE

As I imagine that you must have taken your information from the first rough calculation made by a committee of which Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon was president, and as the error might have evil consequences at a future period, I enclose an abstract of serviceable and repairable arms surveyed and valued by a committee, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon is president, appointed for the survey and valuation of all the captured stores. By this you will perceive that the number of serviceable English muskets captured was 1685.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

*To Captain K. Young.* [57.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 23rd March, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 19th instant, and I am much concerned that there should have been any errors in the monthly return of the 33rd Regiment. The major present was omitted by mistake.

A letter which will go to you under cover with the return which I received some time ago from Lieutenant-Colonel Cliffe will point out the reason why Ensign Dixon and Ensign Sullivan are taken on the strength, and why they are still included in the return. By a most unaccountable mistake, of which I can't trace the cause, the establishment of the 33rd was originally reckoned only at 1190 rank and file, and, by a reference to the returns since the period when the order for the increase of the establishment was issued, you will perceive that only that number has been accounted for. An N.B. at the bottom of the return which will go to you will point out the cause of the increase of the number of "wanting to complete" not accounted for in the return. There are other mistakes in the return which you have not noticed, but which will be rectified.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[58.] *To William Hope Gordon, Esq.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 24th March, 1800.

I have to request that, in addition to the 500 bags of rice already ordered for the detachment of troops at present encamped under the Caryghaut hill, and the proportion of provisions for the European part of the same, you will increase the rice and arrack to such proportion as may be practicable between this day and the 20th, on which day I propose to march from hence. You will of course provide gunnies to hold and carriage bullocks to carry this rice, and carriage for this additional arrack. The provision, grain, pay, and bullock departments will be provided with such establishments as are allowed by the existing regulations of government. In case you should find it necessary, you will take grain from the captured stores, keeping the account thereof according to former orders.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[59.] *To the Secretary of Government.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 25th March, 1800.

I enclose the extract of a letter which I have received from Colonel Close. It appears to be proper that an allowance should be granted to Mahomed Ali.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[60.] *To William Hope Gordon, Esq.*

SIR, Periapatam, 28th March, 1800.

Mr. Anderson will have delivered over to you certain dooley bearers who heretofore belonged to the army. You will be so kind as to furnish the flank companies of the 77th Regiment with such of them as they may want upon their march to Chittledroog, and you will retain the remainder in the service until you receive further instructions.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Colonel Pater.* [61.]*

My dear Colonel, Veerajundrapett, 30th March, 1800.

Captain Macintire mentioned to me the subject of the carts to be employed in transporting the arms for your regiment, and what follows is the answer which I gave him and the principle on which my sentiments on that subject were founded. You indented upon Fort St. George for certain arms to complete your corps, and in exchange for certain others reported unserviceable. You have received those arms, and you will be obliged to put those in lieu of which they are given into the stores at Seringapatam, and the Commissary must give you his receipt for them. Under these circumstances the Military Board and the Auditor-General will consider it as very extraordinary that being at Seringapatam with your corps you should require carts to carry away arms, when by making your arrangements of them, and giving them to your people, you might at once throw into the stores the unserviceable arms. I do not mean to contend that the carts are not absolutely necessary, and that it will not be very inconvenient to you to disturb the new arms and accoutrements before you arrive in your permanent quarters; but that will require to be explained, and you must therefore write me a public letter upon the subject, which should accompany the indent for the carts.

I will take care to send an order for your pay when I receive and transmit the orders for your march. I hope to be at Cannanore on the 2nd April, and I shall doubtless hear from you.

Believe me, &c.,

Arthur Wellesley.

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*To Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor.* [62.]*

My dear Colonel, Cannanore, 3rd April, 1800.

I cannot in a better manner make you acquainted with Lord Clive's sentiments respecting the letter which I wrote to him about you than by sending you an extract of a private letter which I received from him this morning.

Believe me, &c.,

Arthur Wellesley.

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[63.] *

*To Major Disney.*

SIR, Cannanore, 4th April, 1800.

I have only this day received your letter of 31st March, and I am concerned that you should have been obliged to ask for leave of absence, which is granted. I have written to the government of Bombay, and have enclosed your letter and the papers which you sent me, and have recommended you to their favourable notice.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[64.] *

*To Major Disney.*

SIR, Cannanore, 5th April, 1800.

In a few days an officer will arrive at Nuggur to relieve you; and I shall be obliged to you if you will not quit your station until you hear further from me.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[65.] * G. O. Seringapatam, 8th May, 1800.

A detachment of gun lascars, consisting of one tindal and 20 lascars, to proceed this afternoon from the garrison of Seringapatam in charge of ordnance for Chittledroog.

The 73rd Regiment, Captain Tomkyns's company of artillery, and 100 pioneers from the garrison of Seringapatam, and the 77th Regiment and Captain Balfour's company of artillery from the garrison of Chittledroog, are to prepare to take the field immediately. These corps will indent upon the stores of the garrison to which they at present belong for camp equipage; and those at Seringapatam upon Captain Barclay, and those at Chittledroog upon Mr. Gordon, for carriage. Mr. Gordon will take measures for supplying those corps with one month's provisions; Lieutenant Francke, Deputy Commissary of Stores, with an establishment for 20 pieces of cannon. These gentlemen will indent upon the stores at Seringapatam for tents, and upon Captain Barclay for carriage.

The Commissary of Stores at Seringapatam will prepare to

send into the field eight field-pieces, with their tumbrils complete, and 300 bullock-loads of musket ammunition. The Commissary of Stores at Chittledroog will prepare to send into the field all the Company's light ordnance and tumbrils which may be in that garrison.

Colonel Wellesley feels much concern that the bad state of health of Lieutenant-Colonel Disney should oblige that officer to be desirous of leaving his station, and should deprive the public of his services, and Colonel Wellesley of his assistance in the command at Nuggur. Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor will relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Disney, and will command at Nuggur until the pleasure of government is known, as soon as he shall have performed the service on which he is at present employed.

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G. O. Cuddapa, Thursday, 29th May, 1800. [ 66. ]
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The price settled for straw in this country is four bullock-loads for a rupee, or three single fanams for a bullock-load. The load is to be estimated by the quantity which the animal sent for the straw can carry.

---

G. O. Camp at Hurryhur, Sunday, 15th June, 1800. [ 67. ]
*

All corps and departments to be held in readiness to cross the river at the shortest notice, which will be given as boats can be supplied to them.

Captain Mackay will keep the elephants ready to carry the camp equipage over the river, of such corps, &c., as may be directed to cross.

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*To Captain Kirkpatrick.* [ 68. ]
*

SIR, Camp at Hurryhur, 16th June, 1800.

I had this day the honour of receiving your letter of the 1st instant, with its enclosures.

On the 6th instant I addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean a letter, of which I requested that he would lay a copy before you. This explained my wishes regarding that officer's detachment, as fully as it is in my power to state them at the present moment.

By a letter received from Colonel Maclean this day, dated the 6th instant, I perceive that officer was about to cross the Kistna, which had filled. He also informs me that he had not been joined by Saddoolah Khan, or by a larger body of the Nizam's troops than 1000 horse. I have, therefore, desired him immediately to communicate with Saddoolah Khan, and to form a junction with the corps under the orders of that sirdar as soon as he can. The whole will afterwards advance towards the frontier.

If the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, and the grenadiers and cavalry mentioned in your letter, are not likely to be required in another quarter, I certainly think it desirable that they should be brought down upon Dhoondiah Waugh. My reason for wishing that large bodies of troops should be collected to oppose this man is, not that they are wanted to subdue him when he will be met, but because it will be necessary to form several detachments, each capable in itself of acting, in order completely to get the better of him. He is now encamped with the largest body of his troops at Savanore. He has parties on this side the Werdah, and nearly every fort and stronghold on both sides of that river are held by his garrisons.

I am employed in crossing the Toombuddra, which has filled. I have heard from Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer of the success of his negotiation with the Peshwah.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 69. ]

*To William Hope Gordon, Esq.*

SIR, Camp at Hurryhur, 19th June, 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 16th instant. As it has been found necessary to remove the paddy from one granary to another, it is proper that coolies should be employed to remove it, and that they should be paid for so doing. I rather imagine you have heretofore communicated with the Military Board upon this subject: you will in that case act according to what they may have directed, whether the coolies are to be paid in paddy or otherwise. I do not know whether it is intended that the captured property should defray

the expense of the removal of this paddy from one granary to another.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Major Brown.* [70.]*

SIR, Camp at Hurryhur, 20th June, 1800.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 18th instant. As Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor is of opinion that the garrison of Nuggur cannot spare more people than two companies of 70 rank and file each, you will send them of that strength with the treasure, instead of that which I heretofore ordered.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Secretary of the Military Board.* [71.]*

SIR, Camp at Hurryhur, 20th June, 1800.

I have the honour to enclose an indent which I have made upon the stores at Seringapatam for certain articles which will be wanted by the troops in the field, and are to be forwarded to Chittledroog. I have desired that two iron 12-pounders might be prepared at the latter place, in case I should have occasion to call for them.

Major Cuppage is in the field in the Nundydroog district, with a detachment, and heretofore found a 3-pounder of the greatest use in that part of the country; the carriages of those now at Seringapatam are entirely unserviceable, and I have therefore written to the commanding officer there to request that he will have one 3-pounder carriage made, and that he will send it to Major Cuppage, properly equipped, upon his requisition.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[72.] *To the Adjutant-General, Bombay.*

SIR, Camp at Hurryhur, 20th June, 1800.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Colonel Sartorius, by which you will perceive that he has not found it necessary to make a larger advance to the irregular moplahs, on their being discharged, than one month's pay.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[73.] *To the Secretary of the Military Board.*

SIR, Camp at Hurryhur, 21st June, 1800.

I have the honour to enclose you descriptions and estimates of repairs made to the buildings occupied as barracks by the troops at Chittledroog. These buildings have been repaired under the inspection of the commanding officers, by working parties of their corps, for want of other people at that place.

I likewise enclose a description of certain works wanting to the fort of Hullihall, in Soonda; and, as they are very trifling, and it is possible that that fort may be attacked, I have requested that they may be executed by the officer in command of that place, as Captain Johnson, of the Bombay Engineers, whose report I enclose, was obliged to return to the coast on account of his health.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[74.] *To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.*

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp at Hurryhur, 21st June, 1800.

I enclose an extract of a letter which I have received from Major Blaquiere regarding the complaint of a bazaar man at Bangalore, about cumlies purchased by Mr. Ward.

Yesterday I sent a patrol to Arnee, to reconnoitre the place, meaning to attack it this day, as soon as some ladders were made. It was evacuated last night; my troops are now in the

fort, and I propose that it should be delivered over to Ball Kishen Punt this afternoon.

I hear that Dhoondiah is gone to the northward.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Major ——, commanding His Majesty's — Light Dragoons.* [75.]

SIR, Camp, 22nd June, 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 21st instant, with its enclosures; and I am much concerned that any officer should have thought it proper, at such a time as the present, to trouble me with a complaint about four bundles of straw, into which it appears, by the papers you enclose, you had taken the pains of making the fullest investigation. I know no method in which I can investigate the matter further, excepting by a General Court Martial; and I certainly shall not take the officers of the army from their more important duty, to give them any trouble upon the matter, so little interesting to the public.

Upon the subject of the complaint itself, it is necessary that I should make a few observations. It is certainly very desirable, and it is intended, that every officer should benefit as much as possible by the resources of the country; but it never was intended that they alone should benefit, or that they should take advantage of the superiority of their means of acquiring what they may want, and that the public horses should not have a portion of what the country may afford. In my opinion you would have done no more than your duty, and Captain —— would have had no reason to complain, if you had given an order that all the straw that could be procured was to be, in the first place, for the public cattle, and that afterwards individuals might purchase what they should think proper.

I beg you will return to Captain —— his memorial and his letter, which are enclosed, and that you communicate such parts of this letter as you may think proper.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[76.] G. O. Camp, N. of the Toombuddra, Tuesday, 24th June, 1800.

The corps, individuals, and departments will prepare their abstracts, and give them in to Captain Robertson on the 1st of the month, in order that they may be examined, and that he may be prepared to pay them off at a short notice.

As there may be an uncertainty in the tappall, and as all the abstracts must be sent to Mr. Gordon at Seringapatam, it is recommended that duplicates of his abstracts should be kept by each individual.

Public guards are to be taken from the 2nd and 3rd brigades as detailed hereafter, and no more. As it is very desirable that the guards should be with their corps in the line of march, Colonel Wellesley requests that the men may be sent to join their corps on marching days, previous to the beating of the assembly, except the person to whom they are given should have public treasure in his charge, and the following guards, viz. the Commissary of Stores, the Paymaster, the Commissary of Provisions' sheep guard, Captain Mackay's guard, and the Provost Serjeant's guard.

The commanding officers of corps and brigades are particularly desired not to allow any other men whatever to march among the baggage, or elsewhere, from the ranks of the corps to which they belong.

There are some horsemen and peons of the Rajah with this detachment, and others belonging to Ball Kishen Bhow. They have been warned not to approach the British piquets, or camp guards, and of course are not to be suffered to come near them. When they have occasion to pass near any of them, they are to send one man on foot to the officer commanding the guard or piquet, near which they may be desirous to pass, to inform him to whom they belong; and the officer, finding that they belong either to the Rajah of Mysore or to Ball Kishen Bhow, will suffer them to pass.

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[77.] *To the Secretary of Government.*

SIR, Camp, on the Toombuddra, 26th June, 1800.

I have the honour to enclose extracts of Orders which I have issued to the troops under my command, and which will require the confirmation of government.

I likewise enclose the copy of a letter which I have written

to Lieutenant-Colonel Torin, in which I make an arrangement for the care of the sick men of the 1st Regiment of cavalry. This corps had suffered much by sickness in the neighbourhood of Chittledroog, several sepoys had deserted, and the men in general appeared disheartened. Under these circumstances I trust that his Lordship will approve of the arrangement made.

As the 1st of the 1st and 1st of the 8th Native infantry were nearly in a similar state, I desired that such men of those corps as were in Chittledroog should be removed from thence with those belonging to the 1st Regiment of cavalry.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Adjutant-General.* [78.]

SIR, Camp at Rannee Bednore, 27th June, 1800.

It appeared to me that I should be better supplied with forage at this place than on the bank of the Toombuddra, where the troops had been encamped for a considerable length of time, that I should be better situated for clearing out the southern part of this country towards the Rajah's frontier, and that I should find no difficulty in receiving the further reinforcements coming from the Carnatic and Soonda, and an additional number of brinjarries, which are necessary to me, and I accordingly marched here this morning.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Secretary of Government.* [79.]

SIR, Camp at Rannee Bednore, 28th June, 1800.

I have the honour to enclose a letter which I have received from Captain Grant, enclosing one which he has received from Mr. Gordon regarding a retrenchment from his accounts as barrack-master of certain charges for purdahs furnished for the barracks of the artillery, 33rd Regiment, and Scotch brigade, by order of the late Commander-in-Chief, in May, 1799. This order was given to Captain Grant by me, by the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, and as the monsoon was about to set in

at the time, they were absolutely necessary in order to shelter the men from the weather: their barracks were open choultries. I hope that a consideration of these circumstances will induce his Lordship to confirm this order, which I always conceived had been laid before him by Lieutenant-General Harris.

I likewise enclose a letter from Captain Grant and an enclosure from Lieutenant Knox, the Fort Adjutant of Seringapatam. It appears that Lieutenant Knox's expense and trouble have been considerably increased in consequence of his having paid soldiers and sepoys belonging to nearly every corps in the army by my orders, which duty was before performed by an officer stationed at Seringapatam only for that purpose and receiving full batta for doing it. I must take this opportunity of bearing testimony of the diligence and attention of Lieutenant Knox to the men under his charge, and I beg leave to recommend him to the favourable notice of government.

I yesterday transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief an account of the capture of the fort of Rannee Bednore by the advanced guard of this detachment under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Moneypenny, which I conclude he will have laid before government.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 80. ]

*To the Adjutant-General.*

SIR, Camp at Rannee Bednore, 29th June, 1800.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Major Spry, of the 77th Regiment. I shall be obliged to you if you will lay my request before the Commander-in-Chief, that I may be permitted to return to Major Spry his letter to Colonel Stevenson of the 31st May, and that he may be released from his arrest. I hope that the Commander-in-Chief will grant this request; and as before your answer could reach me it is probable that it might be difficult for Major Spry to join this detachment, I propose to give him permission to leave Chittledroog in order to join his corps.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*To Captain Brown.* [81.]*

MY DEAR SIR, Camp at Rannee Bednore, 30th June, 1800.

I hear that the three troops of the 19th Dragoons have arrived at Bangalore with the arms, but that they halt there for further orders; I wished that they should come on immediately with the arms intended for Chittledroog, but upon looking over the letters upon this subject I perceive that this wish is not so clearly expressed as it ought to be.

It may be convenient to Captain Kennedy to join the remainder of the regiment following under Major Paterson, and if that should be the case, as this letter will not reach you long before their arrival, I leave it to Captain Kennedy to move on with his detachment or not, as he may think it most convenient to his corps, to his means of procuring forage, &c. If he should move on, he must bring with him the 1000 stand of arms ordered for Chittledroog; if he should wait for Major Paterson, as it is probable that these arms will considerably delay his march, he must immediately send them forward on the road under a sufficient escort from his detachment; and if the corps should overtake them, they will bring them on. My object is, that the arms should come on as soon as possible, as they will delay the march of the 2nd division of the 19th, which I am anxious should join me with all convenient expedition; whether they are to be escorted by Captain Kennedy's whole detachment or by a part of it will depend upon his sense of his own convenience and of that of his corps.

I give you a good deal of trouble, but you manage my business so well that I am sure you must take pleasure in doing it, and I therefore have no regret in giving it to you. Captain Kennedy and Major Paterson shall hear from me on their march to and at Chittledroog. Pray present my best respects to Lady Clive and the young ladies.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Secretary of the Military Board.* [82.]*

SIR, Camp, 10th July, 1800.

I enclose the copy of an estimate of the expense of repairs necessary to the buildings occupied by the troops at Anantpoor,

and a description of those necessary at Moondnagoor, in Soonda, which I have desired may be carried into execution.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 83. ]

*To Lieutenant-Colonel Close.*

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp at Savanore, 19th July, 1800.

Since I wrote to you yesterday I have received your letters of the 15th. In regard to Beem Rao, I think that he ought to be brought before a military court of inquiry; and, if you should be of the same opinion, send him to Major Isaacke, with the enclosed letter of instructions. If you should think the inquiry you have made sufficient (not for his conviction, as that is perfectly clear, but) to warrant my giving an order for his execution, I will send the order to Major Isaacke for his execution at Chittledroog, by return of post; and in that case destroy the letter of instructions now enclosed.

Believe me, &c.,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 84. ]

*To the Secretary of Government.*

SIR, Camp at Savanore, 21st July, 1800.

I have received a letter from Colonel Close, in which he desires me to let you know the sums which I shall require periodically to meet all demands in this country. We have now in camp a sufficient sum to pay the troops, &c. in August for this month, and there is a sum of one lac and 30,000 pagodas on the road from Seringapatam, which, with what will be received in camp for bills, &c., will be sufficient to pay the troops for August and September in the beginning of October. The Rajah's kists are not included in these sums, and they will answer to pay the troops not in the field. Munro has in his hands one lac of pagodas, and he has paid the troops in Canara to the 1st October. It would not answer to draw from him all he has, but we might take 50,000; one lac of pagodas then from Madras or elsewhere, at Chittledroog early in October, with 50,000 from Munro, will be an ample provision for us till December.

I shall not want any bullocks from the Carnatic: the few that we have are so bad that I shall be obliged to discharge them as soon as I get the next supply from Mysore; they cannot bear the cold of this climate.

I am getting on well; and if this rain, which has now lasted forty-eight hours, will cease, it will not be long before this warfare will be at an end. If it lasts, however, I am afraid that it will destroy all my cattle.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To William Hope Gordon, Esq.* [85.]

SIR, Camp at Luckmaisir, 23rd July, 1800.

I have to inform you that the last 500 bullocks which came to the army were entirely unserviceable at the moment they arrived, and would have been rejected if an opportunity of mustering them had offered before they died.

Captain Mackay informs me, that none of the principal owners of the bullocks hired by you are in the field; that in general they are at Seringapatam; and there is one lot of 100 bullocks into which, by my order, he is making a particular examination, which are returned as belonging to a man, by name ——, who owns in fact only two of them, and is a writer in your office at Seringapatam. The consequences of the absence of the bullock-owners in general, and of these fictitious ownerships, have already proved almost fatal to the army. The people in charge of the bullocks are servants, who, in general, receive but little pay, and whose time in camp might be employed to much better advantage to themselves. They have no interest in the preservation of the bullocks, and the consequence is, that although there is an abundance of forage in the country, the public cattle have been starved, and in two days' rain at Savanore about half of them have died. This is a matter of serious importance to the operations of the troops, must be stated to government, and will become one of inquiry.

I write now to request that you will hire bullocks and forward them to camp loaded with rice, without delay; and that when you do hire them you will take care that the real

owners, or some person on their behalf, who will have a sincere interest in the preservation of the bullocks, shall accompany them.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[86.] *To Captain Mackay.*

SIR, Camp at Luckmaisir, 23rd July, 1800.

In consequence of the severe loss in bullocks which the detachment has sustained in the last three or four days, I have made a requisition upon Ball Kishen Bhow and upon the country for others, and a number have been procured and brought into camp. You will be so kind as to pay for them at the following rates, viz.: the best at 4 star pagodas each, the second sort 3½ star pagodas each, the third sort at 3 star pagodas each. You will arrange them to the departments in proportion to their losses, and you will issue them to the bullock-owners in camp in the following manner:—Each owner is to have, as nearly as possible, an equal number of the three sorts, and he is to be charged with the price of all the bullocks delivered over to him, in the manner of an advance, which is to be repaid to the public by a monthly deduction in the hire of the bullocks, in the usual manner.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[87.] *To the Adjutant-General.*

SIR, Camp at Dummul, 26th July, 1800.

I expected to be joined here by Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser, from whom I have heard from Copaul, and to whom I sent orders to march hither. I shall not wait for him, however, but shall continue my march towards the Malpoorba, which river I understand that Dhoondiah is most anxious to cross.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P.S.—The killadar fell into our hands, and was hanged.

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*To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.* [88.*]

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp at Dummul, 26th July, 1800.

I arrived here this morning, and attacked and carried the fort with but small loss. I march in the morning towards Gudduck, and I beg that you will follow me as soon as you can. You shall receive further orders there, or before you reach it. I hope to be able to supply you with rice: some brinjarries are coming after me under an escort of Rajah's horse; if they should arrive while you are here, I beg that you will bring them on with you, but don't allow them to open their bags till you reach my camp, or receive further orders from me upon the subject.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.* [89.*]

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp at Dummul, 27th July, 1800.

On the 24th July, I addressed you in duplicate, from Luckmaisir, to inform you of my intention to be at this place on the 26th, and to request you would march immediately on the receipt of my letter to join me here; but from your not having arrived, and having received no answer to my letters, I presume they must have miscarried. I took Dummul by storm yesterday. I march this day to Gudduck, on my way to the Malpoorba, and I beg you will follow me as soon as possible.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Captain Kirkpatrick.* [90.*]

SIR, Camp at Soondootty, 1st August, 1800.

I have the honour to enclose you the copy of a letter which I have written to the Adjutant-General, which will give you the details of a success obtained over Dhoondiah Waugh. I have to add to the account that it has been obtained with but small loss.

The number of people drowned in the Malpoorba is astonish-

ing; among others, I am informed, was Bubber Jung, who, I believe, is well known at Hyderabad: he leaped into the river, with his armour, and sank.

I have seen Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser, who is at Hoogurgoor, within five miles of my camp. His not being with me upon this last expedition is to be attributed to the remissness of one of my messengers. I wrote to Colonel Bowser to order him to Dummul, on the 24th, at daylight, as soon as I found that my supply of bullocks enabled me to move, and I sent a duplicate of my letter in the evening. Colonel Bowser ought to have received both on the 25th, and would, in that case, have co-operated in the storm of Dummul and in the action of the 30th; but he did not receive either of my letters till the 26th, at night, and could not reach Dummul till the 28th.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[91.*] *To Sir William Clarke.*

MY DEAR SIR, Camp at Soondootty, 1st August, 1800.

You must excuse me for not writing to you more regularly, but I really have not had time to do so. I have now got half an hour, and I proceed to give you an account of my operations to this day.

On the 24th June, the whole of my corps had crossed the Toombuddra; on the 27th I advanced, and stormed Rannee Bednore. I then detached towards the frontier of the Nuggur country, cleared that of all Dhoondiah's cavalry, and on the 2nd July, having been joined by some supplies I expected, I advanced to the Werdah. The whole of my detachment had crossed that river on the 11th, and I then constructed a redoubt for the security of my boats, and of my communication with the rear.

On the 12th, having heard that Dhoondiah proposed to come down to give me battle, I advanced to seize Savanore, in order that I might have a place of security for my baggage during the time that I might be engaged with him. Accordingly, I got possession of Savanore, and encamped in front of that place. On the 13th Dhoondiah came within two coss of my camp, examined it, and retired to Koondgul. As soon as I

heard of this movement, I ordered my detachment to march light, with five days' provisions, and I threw my baggage into Savanore. I marched on the 14th to Koondgul; Dhoondiah had fled, and we stormed that place: on the 15th to Luckmaisir, which place was evacuated on our approach; on the 16th to Sirhitty, the siege of which place was raised; on the 17th and 18th I returned to Savanore to get my baggage, provisions, &c., &c. When Dhoondiah went off from me to the eastward, I wrote to the Mahrattas, who were at Hullihall, to bring them forward, and I was joined by young Goklah on the night of the 19th. I was detained at Savanore by the wet weather, which makes the roads in this country impracticable, till the 22nd; and on the 23rd and 24th I remained in the neighbourhood of Luckmaisir, to get a supply of bullocks. On the 25th I moved forward to Sirhitty, to form a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser, who was coming from the Nizam's country, and was at Copaul. On the 26th I moved to Dummul, which place we stormed. I did not wait for Colonel Bowser, but moved on the next day to Gudduck, which was evacuated; the 28th, to Moondnagoor; the 29th, to Noolgoond and Allagawaddy. Dhoondiah had been for some time encamped at Soondootty, and he was crossing his baggage over the Malpoorba at Manowly.

As soon as he heard of my arrival at Allagawaddy, which is 15 miles from hence, he broke up from Soondootty, and sent part of his army to Doodwar, part to Jellahal opposite Badamy, and part to Manowly, with the guns and baggage.

I marched from Allagawaddy on the morning of the 30th, and went 26 miles to the enemy's camp opposite Manowly. This I surprised, attacked it with cavalry, drove everything in it into the Malpoorba, and took six guns, two elephants, many camels, horses, bullocks, &c., innumerable. A large number of people and all his baggage were lost, and this part of the enemy's army entirely destroyed. I returned to Soondootty this morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser has joined me, and I have in view another expedition, with which I hope to close this warfare in this country.

I am obliged to you for your intelligence regarding the vakeel from the Kolapoor Rajah. I suspect that Dhoondiah looks for an asylum in that country, but I have written to the Rajah, to let him know that I shall follow him there, and shall

treat as an enemy to the Company any person who may give him an asylum. This letter, and the impression which the rapidity with which my troops have carried everything before them has made, will probably have the effect of preventing this Rajah from gratifying his wish of giving Dhoondiah assistance.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 92. ] *To the Officer commanding at Hullihall.*

SIR, Camp at Soondootty, 2nd August, 1800.

I beg that you will without delay write to Mr. Uhthoff, and request that he will forward to Hullihall as large a quantity of arrack for the use of my troops as he can prevail upon the merchants of Goa to bring up the Ghauts. They must bring it to my camp, or, if circumstances should not render it necessary that I should remain in the field in this country, they may lodge it in Hullihall. Mr. Uhthoff will be so kind as to settle with them the price which they are to receive for their arrack in either of those cases.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 93. ] *To the Secretary of the Military Board.*

SIR, Camp at Soondootty, 2nd August, 1800.

I have the honour to enclose a description of repairs made to the buildings occupied as barracks by the troops in the fort of Nuggur, and the proceedings of a committee which examined them. I also enclose a letter from Major Browne. Upon this last I must observe, that I have no power to authorise the repairs of magazines, granaries, or store-rooms; but I conceive that these repairs are very necessary, and I hope the Military Board will authorise them.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Colonel Stevenson.* [94.]

MY DEAR COLONEL, Camp at Yepulpurvy, 13th September, 1800.

I have this day had the pleasure of receiving your letters of the 11th, from Deodroog, in which you give a report of your proceedings and success on the 10th. By these, the services on which we have been employed have been completed on that day; and I request that you will accept my thanks, and that you will communicate them to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser, and to the troops under your orders.

I enclose you an Order which I have issued, which I request you will publish in your detachment.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Captain Kirkpatrick.* [95.]

SIR, Camp at Chinnoor, 15th September, 1800.

I enclose a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, which I shall be obliged to you if you will forward to Fort William.

The important objects now in agitation may make it necessary that I should be reinforced by Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's detachment, if it is not intended that the whole of the subsidiary force should co-operate to obtain them. If that should not be intended, you might probably find it convenient to allow Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser's detachment to remain in the Dooab, under my orders, for a short time.

I take the liberty of enclosing a letter for Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, which I shall be much obliged to you if you will forward to Poonah.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Lieutenant-Colonel Saxon.* [96.]

SIR, Camp at Kanagherry, 18th September, 1800.

I have to request that you will give over to Lieutenant Castles, the engineer at Seringapatam, such of the timber which will have been taken out of the Mysore palace as he may think

necessary to enable him to go on with the public works. You will take for this timber Lieutenant Castles' receipt, but previous to the issue of it you will be so kind as to assemble a committee and let the timber be valued. I have written to the Military Board to request to know their decision whether this timber is to be given over to the Commissary, and to be issued upon indent, or whether it is to be delivered to those charged with the execution of public works at a valuation. The timber issued to Lieutenant Castles will be liable to the decision of the Military Board upon this point; but in the meantime it is to be given to him in order that the public works may not be delayed for want of it.

I request that you will call upon the Commissary of Supply to make six 6-pounder carriages, according to the most approved construction, for six English captured serviceable guns.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 97. ] *To General Sir Alured Clarke, K.B., Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR, Hanawall, 23rd September, 1800.

The service on which the troops under my command have been lately employed has given opportunities to the officers of His Majesty's service to distinguish themselves, and it is my duty to report them to you. The corps in the field were the 19th and 25th Light Dragoons, and the 73rd and 77th Regiments. When the army was assembled they were in high order, and I have the pleasure to inform you that, notwithstanding the length and rapidity of our marches, they are still so. I have had occasion to report to government and the Commander-in-Chief on the coast the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Moneypenny in the attack of Rannee Bednore; of Captain Todd, of the 73rd, in that of Koondgul; of Captain (Major) M'Pherson, of the 77th, and Ensign Hooper, of the 73rd, in that of Dummul; and that of Lieutenant Fitchet and Lieutenant Jackson, with some men of the 73rd and 77th Regiments, in swimming over the river Malpoorba, and seizing a boat under the fort of Manowly, by which I was enabled to take possession of six of the enemy's guns. Upon all those occasions the officers and men of those regiments who were

engaged highly distinguished themselves. I have likewise had occasion to report the conduct of Major Blaquiere and Major Paterson in the attack and defeat of the enemy's army on the 10th instant.

Although it has not fallen to the lot of Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor to be engaged in any of the more brilliant services of the campaign, I have received from him upon all occasions the greatest assistance. He commanded a detachment which destroyed five of the enemy's guns in the jungle of Talloor, and another which took and brought into camp above 10,000 brinjarries, left by the enemy on the left bank of the Malpoorba. His conduct and that of Lieutenant-Colonel Moneypenny have upon all occasions given me the greatest satisfaction.

I have the pleasure to inform you, however, that generally throughout the service the zeal of the officers and the patience and alacrity with which the men bore fatigue, bad weather, and the various hardships to which our situation naturally exposed them, enabled me to undertake and perform operations which under other circumstances would have been impracticable.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, 12th Regiment.* [98.]

SIR, Camp at Hanawall, 23rd September, 1800.

I have received your letter of the 16th and its enclosures, and I have the honour to send you the copy of a letter which the Deputy Adjutant-General has written to Mr. Jones. I beg to inform you that you are to consider all the Honourable Company's troops and servants under your orders in the same light as those of His Majesty in the same situation; and you are to treat them accordingly when they do not attend to your orders, to those of the Commander-in-Chief, or to the regulations of the Company's service.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. O. G. 25th September, 1800.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council takes this occasion of expressing to Colonel Wellesley the high sense which his Lordship entertains of the judicious arrangements made by Colonel Wellesley for the supply of his army, of the indefatigable activity displayed in his operations, and of the distinguished ability manifested in those masterly dispositions which terminated in the discomfiture and utter defeat of the enemy.

The force of the rebel Dhoondiah Waugh having increased to that alarming extent which menaced the tranquillity of the Honourable Company's possessions, and those of its allies in the western provinces of the Peninsula, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council attached the greatest degree of political importance to the success of the troops under the command of Colonel Wellesley; and although the implicit confidence reposed in the talents of that officer cannot be strengthened by the successful events of the campaign, his Lordship will feel the greatest pleasure in reporting to the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and to the Honourable Court of Directors, the solid, extensive advantages derived to the affairs of the Honourable Company under this Presidency, by the able and spirited conduct of the war intrusted to Colonel Wellesley.

The Governor in Council has observed with the utmost degree of satisfaction the patience with which the officers and troops, under the command of Colonel Wellesley, have endured this series of fatiguing service, the spirit of zeal which has distinguished the operations of the army, and, above all, the matchless bravery and discipline with which the detachment of cavalry attacked, defeated, and destroyed the collected force of the enemy on the 10th September.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, therefore, directs the officer Commanding the Army in Chief to convey to Colonel Wellesley, and to the officers and troops under his command, the public thanks of the Governor in Council for the important services which they have rendered to the British empire in India.

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[ 99. ]

*To the Secretary of the Military Board.*

SIR, Camp, 28th September, 1800.

I enclose the proceedings of a committee of the 77th Regiment on the repairs wanting to the buildings occupied as barracks by that corps at Chittledroog. I ordered that these repairs should be executed, and I enclose an account of the expense incurred, and the proceedings of a committee assembled to examine the buildings after the repairs were executed. I likewise enclose an indent upon Fort St. George for certain articles wanted at Chittledroog.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

*To the Secretary of the Military Board.* [100.]

SIR, Camp at Lacoonda, 29th September, 1800.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 29th August, and its enclosures. I conceive that it is not necessary to occupy with the Company's troops the forts of Chandergooty and Cowleydroog; and having consulted the Resident, I find that he is of the same opinion; and I have therefore given orders that their garrisons may be withdrawn. To repair the buildings in these forts, or the forts themselves, would be attended with considerable expense, and, under the circumstances above mentioned, would be useless, and I have therefore not given any orders upon the subject. I have desired the officers commanding those places to give over to the Rajah's officers all the provisions and military stores which they contain, taking their receipts for the same.

I enclose the copy of a letter from the officer commanding Chandergooty, which points out the repairs wanting to the fort and to its buildings.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Secretary of Government.* [101.]

SIR, Camp at Hoobly, 4th October, 1800.

I enclose an account of all the contingent expenses incurred by the troops under my command, from the time they took the field to the end of September, payment of which is not provided for in the orders and regulations of government. I shall be obliged to you if you will lay this account with the vouchers before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with my request that he will order payment of it to be made.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Sir William Clarke.* [102.]

MY DEAR SIR, Camp at Hoobly, 5th October, 1800.

I have lately had a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Close, in which he proposes that Captain Johnson should be employed on

the survey of Soonda; to which, if you have no objection, I have none. I shall be obliged to you if you will tell Captain Johnson that I am desirous of having a conference with him, and that I beg he will join me at this place, or wherever he may hear I am when he will reach Hullihall.

I think it probable that I shall be under the necessity of calling for the assistance of two companies of the 84th; and I shall be obliged to you if you will have that number of men prepared to move up to Hullihall under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, when I shall call for them. I mention Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, as I believe it will be agreeable to you to detach that officer with any part of the 84th which may be called up the Ghauts.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[103.*] G. O. Camp near Hoobly, Wednesday, 8th October, 1800.

All the European and Native sick of the army who may require carriage, and who may not be able to undergo the duties of the field service, are to be sent, in the course of to-morrow afternoon, into the field hospital at Hoobly. Returns of the sick to be sent into Hoobly are to be transmitted by the respective regimental surgeons to Mr. Anderson, head surgeon, as soon as convenient.

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[104.*] G. O. Camp near Hoobly, Thursday, 9th October, 1800.

An officer from the 73rd Regiment to have charge of all the Europeans sent into the field hospital at Hoobly; and Lieutenant Ahmuty, 1st battalion 8th Regiment, who is obliged to go in sick himself, to have charge of all the Native troops sent in there. They are to be furnished by corps respectively with rolls of the men, certificates of the last pay they have received, and lists of their arms, accoutrements, clothing, and necessaries.

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[105.*] G. O. Camp near Hoobly, Friday, 17th October, 1800.

Captain Deas having been ordered by government to proceed to Mangalore to receive horses provided by the agent for pur-

chasing horses, commanding officers of stations in Canara, Malabar, and Mysore are directed to furnish guards as they may think requisite, and such other assistance as may be in their power, for the security of the horses when passing from Mangalore to the cavalry stations, upon Captain Deas's written application to them for that purpose.

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*To Lieutenant-Colonel Disney.* [106.]

SIR, Camp at Bendikerah, 3rd November, 1800.

Your regiment has lately received orders from me to halt at Nuggur until they receive their camp equipage and carriage for it, and further orders to march. It is impossible for me to say, at present, whether they will receive those orders, or to what place it may be requisite to send them, if they should be moved from Nuggur. I will take care, however, that you shall be apprised of any movements which they make.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser.* [107.]

SIR, Camp, 10 miles S. of Copaul, 16th November, 1800.

I enclose you an extract of a letter which I have received from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in consequence of which I have to request that you will detach from your force two battalions of Native infantry, with their guns, and send them across the Toombuddra, to be placed under the orders of the officer commanding the troops in the districts lately ceded to the Company by the Nizam.

In case you should not deem yourself authorised to comply with this requisition, in consequence of others, of a more urgent nature, which you may have received from the Resident at Hyderabad, I request that you will send to the Resident a copy of this letter, and wait his further directions.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

[ 108. ] *To Major Kirkpatrick.*

MY DEAR SIR, Fort St. George, 17th December, 1800.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bowser has sent me a receipt from you for 5000 rupees advanced by me on account of the troops under his command. As this money was advanced by the Paymaster, Mr. Gordon, and as I am about to quit the Presidency upon a foreign service, of which you will have been apprised, I shall be obliged to you if you will be so kind as to send to Mr. Gordon, at Seringapatam, the order for the money. I have sent him your receipt. I join in the general regret for the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple. I fear that it will be difficult to replace him; indeed, on public as well as private grounds, his death is looked upon by all as a severe misfortune.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 109. ] G. O. Seringapatam, Sunday, 17th May, 1801.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley having returned to Seringapatam, and resumed the command of the troops in Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, all reports are to be made to him as usual.

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[ 110. ] G. O. Seringapatam, Thursday, 21st May, 1801.

All reports from stations, corps, and detachments in the provinces of Malabar, Canara, and Wynaad, and all applications, are to be made to Colonel Stevenson, according to the Orders of Government of the 28th April, and he will communicate them to Colonel Wellesley. In instances of an urgent nature, officers commanding corps, stations, or detachments, in the province of Canara, or in Wynaad, will communicate their reports direct to Colonel Wellesley, if they should have reason to believe that time will be lost by sending them to Colonel Stevenson. In such cases they will, at the same time, send a copy of their communication to Colonel Stevenson; and they will report to him all steps which they may take in consequence of the receipt of any order from Colonel Wellesley.

G. O. Seringapatam, 24th May, 1801. [ 111. ]
*

In consequence of the Commander-in-Chief having expressed to Colonel Stevenson his disapprobation of a letter having been forwarded to head-quarters, which was not in conformity with the rules laid down in the General Order 19th September last, and of his having required that Order to be enforced, Colonel Wellesley requests that officers having occasion to correspond on public matters will attend particularly to the above-mentioned rules, especially in letters to be forwarded to head-quarters.

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*To the Commander-in-Chief, Fort St. George.* [ 112. ]
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SIR, Seringapatam, 11th June, 1801.

I enclose an extract from the proceedings of this day of the committee appointed to inquire into the allegations of a petition and letter supposed to be from the artificers and lascars of the store department, which will throw more light upon the removal of saltpetre from the stores to the house of Lieutenant-Colonel ——.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Captain Malcolm.* [ 113 ]
*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Seringapatam, 20th September, 1801.

I envy your situation upon the river Hoogly. I am tied here by the necessity of prosecuting, at a General Court Martial, ——, ——, and ——, who robbed the stores, when I was absent in the field.

I am concerned that the Governor-General should have any such cause of uneasiness as you describe. However, it is very certain that nothing annoys a man with a feeling mind so much as the disapprobation of those whom chance has made his superiors for a short time, particularly when he knows that such disapprobation is undeserved. Let me hear how you go on. When do you think of coming this way?

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[114.] *To the Secretary of Government.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 28th December, 1801.

I enclose an estimate of the expense which will attend the repair of the fort of Nuggur and the buildings therein occupied by the Company's troops, and by their provision and military stores, amounting to 3010 pagodas, $2\frac{3}{4}$ fanams, 2 annas. Of this sum, 940 pagodas, $5\frac{3}{4}$ fanams, 3 annas, are for rebuilding the wall, and 1285 pagodas, $9\frac{1}{4}$ fanams, 3 annas, for repairing the sheds, with which it is necessary in that country to cover the walls of the forts; and half of these sums will fall upon this government by the treaty with the Rajah of Mysore. I apprehend, however, that the expense of the repair of the buildings within the fort, occupied by the Honourable Company's troops and stores, amounting to 783 pagodas, $7\frac{1}{2}$ fanams, ought to fall upon the Honourable Company's government.

I likewise enclose a memorandum of the expense which will be required annually to keep this fort in repair. This expense is occasioned by the constant rains in the province of Bednore: these are so destructive to all buildings, that, if the mode proposed (and universally practised in that country) to shelter the fort from their effects is not adopted, an expense equal to that now to be incurred will be required in repairs in the next season.

The enclosed papers are translations of Mahratta papers which I have received from the Dewan.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[115.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister, commanding Brigade of Cavalry.*

31st January, 1802.

I have mentioned to Colonel Wellesley that you found the ground about Belgode unfavourable for horse drills, or for exercising either of the regiments of the brigade, and he has desired me to write to you that, for the above reasons, he has no objection to your moving off towards the nullah near Polliam, where he thinks you will find good ground, or to any other place in the neighbourhood where you can be accommodated; but he wishes you to keep as near to this country as is consistent with

the attainment of the above object, lest the retiring of so large a body of the troops should give rise to a belief that the whole was about to withdraw, which might obstruct the settlement of the country.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major English, Arrekerry.* [116.]

31st January, 1802.

The work for pioneers and cammattees is so great in this quarter, that the Honourable Colonel Wellesley has been obliged to direct that the Mysore cammattees employed with you shall be called up here, and he requests that you will permit them to proceed. He further desires that you will send one-half of all the cutting and entrenching tools which were left by Captain Heitland at Arrekerry, for your working parties. These you will load upon tent bullocks, and send them under a havildar's guard by the road which the detachment marched, viz., by Hebsalle, Aneybaloo, and Heeremundy. As they will find the road clear and good, if the bullocks are lightly loaded, they may reach Heeremundy in one day, where they will probably find the detachment.

Mr. Mills, the conductor, has been directed to send any cutting or entrenching tools that may remain in the barracks under the same escort.

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C. O. Camp at Heeremundy, Thursday, 4th February, 1802. [117.]

Colonel Wellesley has much pleasure in publishing the following extract of a letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 30th January last, and minute of Council which accompanied it:

'I request you will communicate to the troops employed in the attack of the barriers of the Bullum Rajah the sentiments of approbation entertained by government and myself of their meritorious conduct on the occasion.'

"Resolved, that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to convey to Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley the Board's entire approbation of the judicious dispositions made by that officer, in the attack of the barriers of the Bullum Rajah, and their satisfaction at the success which attended it."

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[118.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister.*

6th February, 1802.

I have laid your letter of the 5th before the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, and am directed by him to inform you that, as he intends to review the 19th Dragoons and the 5th Regiment of cavalry before returning to Seringapatam, he requests that you will march with the brigade to any place between Polliam and the high ground beyond Chinroypatam which you may find suitable for the above purpose, as well as for the preparatory drills and exercise.

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[119.*] G. A. O. Camp at Hassim, Saturday, 13th February, 1802.

Colonel Wellesley will have great pleasure in reporting to the Commander-in-Chief the excellent state in which he found the 19th Light Dragoons.

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[120.*] G. M. O. Camp at Hassim, Sunday, 14th February, 1802.

Colonel Wellesley is well satisfied with the state of discipline and order of the 5th Regiment of cavalry, considering that only a short time has elapsed since that corps was raised, and that it has laboured under many disadvantages. He will report his sense of the exertions of the officers of this corps to the Commander-in-Chief.

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[121.*] G. O. Seringapatam, 28th February, 1802.

Colonel Wellesley begs to recall to the recollection of officers, under whose charge these bearers may pass, the Orders of government which require that, when any money is given to any person in the employment of the Company, a certificate of the period to which such person is paid should be given likewise.

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[122.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Spry.*

10th March, 1802.

I have communicated your letter of the 6th to Colonel Wellesley. He is not exactly informed at present of the number of bullocks at Cannanore, nor of the employment for them; and, besides, it would require more time than can well be spared to

have any of them sent up to Mangalore for the service of the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment, as it is desirable that the corps should move in such time as that the whole of the reliefs ordered may be accomplished, before the setting in of the rains either in Soonda or Canara; and as it is the duty of the paymaster of the station to find cattle and dooley bearers for the troops, the Colonel expects they will be provided without delay. He conceives that, in case of any difficulty in procuring them, the paymaster is authorised to call upon the collectors for assistance; and the hire, if greater than allowed by the regulations, may be certified, and referred to government afterwards; but the service must not be impeded by any difficulties of that nature.

Colonel Wellesley will readily forward any public representation that may be made regarding the high rate of hire of cattle, or servants for the public service, in Canara; and he does not wish the 1st battalion 5th Regiment to be ordered to march until its equipment is completed, provided that is accomplished in any reasonable time; but it would be better for all the troops ordered to move to march without their complete equipments, in the fair season, than to run the risk of being overtaken in the rains, by waiting long for them.

A guard has been ordered for your regimental stores, which will proceed all the way to Mangalore; and Lonsdale has got his route and passport.

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G. O. G. 16th March, 1802.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council having received, through the channel of the Commander-in-Chief, a report from Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley of the success of his operations against the Rajah of Bullum, who had long resisted in arms the authority of the government of Mysore, his Lordship in Council has great satisfaction in expressing to Colonel Wellesley his public thanks for the judicious and spirited manner in which that service has been conducted and finally completed by the defeat and punishment of the rebel chieftain, and the entire establishment of the power of the Rajah of Mysore throughout the province of Bullum; and the Commander-in-Chief is requested to convey to the officers and troops employed in that service, under the command of Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, the entire approbation of his Lordship in Council of their conduct.

[ 123. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major English, commanding 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment.*

17th March, 1802.

I have laid your letter of the 15th instant, with its several enclosures, before the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, who directs me to inform you that he cannot look upon Captain S——'s conduct, in not immediately obeying the order to proceed to Madras, in any other light than a mistake in point of etiquette; but he leaves that matter open for you to act in it as you may think proper. He does not apprehend any material impediment to the trial from the short delay that Captain S—— will make.

In regard to the lists of witnesses which Captain S—— has given in, Colonel Wellesley directs me to observe that he cannot be restricted in summoning whomsoever he chooses; and that the regulations of the service have provided a certain penalty for those who summon witnesses, whose evidence is found on the trial not to be material to it.

Colonel Wellesley cannot take any notice of your observation, "That the summonses are wanton, and seem to proceed from a wish of individual annoyance, as well as to incommode the battalion at large." But he desires that Mr. Wise may not be permitted to leave the corps, until it is in a situation where other medical assistance can be provided for it; and he wishes that Captain S—— may be informed that Mr. Wise will proceed to Madras as soon as the above object can be obtained.

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[ 124. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage, Nuggur.*

19th March, 1802.

The very unsettled state of the Mahratta country, and the numerous bodies of troops, of all descriptions, at present roving about there on the borders of Soonda, have induced Mr. Read, the collector of that province, to apply to the Honourable Colonel Wellesley for a guard for the protection of his principal Cutcherry at Bonawassi, and the treasure occasionally lodged there. The detachment from your battalion, ordered this day to march to Bonawassi, is intended for the above purpose; and Colonel Wellesley requests that you will give the officer instructions accordingly.

As the detachment will be stationed at Bonawassi for some time, it is not to be considered on field allowances; but, if necessary, may use the tents which it will carry thither, till quarters and a guard-house be provided, concerning which the collector has been written to. The route is by Anantpoor and Chandergooty.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Orrock, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.* [ 125. ]

31st March, 1802.

The Honourable Colonel Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, directs me to transmit the enclosed letter to you, and to request that you will explain to Lieutenant H—— how very unbecoming the abuse of a woman is under any circumstances, and how necessary it is that he should discharge his debt to Mrs. F——, and to signify to him Colonel Wellesley's expectation that it will be discharged immediately; also his orders that the workman employed by Mrs. F—— may be immediately permitted to return to her service, if she has any claim to him as a servant.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Rand.* [ 126. ]

31st March, 1802.

The Honourable Colonel Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, directs me to express to you the surprise with which he has read, in the enclosed communication from Captain Symons, that you have taken upon yourself to interfere in, and to obstruct, the proceedings of the judicial courts established in Seringapatam, which Captain Symons conducts so much to the advantage of the public, and to Colonel Wellesley's satisfaction. The Colonel further directs me to desire that you will send the man mentioned in the enclosed communication, by the name of Ibram Saheb, to attend at Captain Symons' Cutcherry, at 8 o'clock this evening; and you will understand that he is to remain under the orders of the Court until released by Captain Symons.

You will please to return the paper enclosed herein, with your acknowledgment of the receipt of this order.

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[127.] G. O. Seringapatam, 1st April, 1802.

Colonel Wellesley proposes to inspect the troops in Mysore, according to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, between this time and the month of September next. He will expect to find the corps in good order; and calls the attention of commanding officers of corps particularly to the firing of ball-cartridge.

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[128.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Macfarlane.*

8th April, 1802.

I have showed your letter of the 5th to Colonel Wellesley.

When in Bullum, he got a list of all the fortified villages in the country; but as they far exceeded what our pioneers and troops could be expected to lay open, and to destroy the defences of, this season, he selected the most important of them, according to the list in your instructions, for the scenes of your operations. And as, from the time those have occupied you which you have already visited, he does not now expect that you will be able to lay open sufficiently all those in the list, he does not wish that you should delay more than a day at any other village which you may fall in with on your march from one proscribed village to another; but he requests that you will urge the amildars to use their utmost endeavours to destroy the defences of all the smaller villages not in your list.

Mention in your next letter whether you laid open the villages in the circle or forest of Arrekerry, on your visit to that place; and give a summary of what has been done towards the fulfilment of your instructions.

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[129.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding at Hullihall.*

9th April, 1802.

I have laid Major Ker's letter of the 5th instant before the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, &c., together with its several enclosures, and I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Captain Johnson, the engineer employed at Hullihall, that as it appears by the letter from the adjutant of the corps of engineers at Fort St. George to Captain Johnson, dated 29th March, that the latter officer's

being relieved from the charge of the public works at Hullihall is left to the discretion of the officer commanding in Mysore (as far as the senior engineer has anything to say to the matter), Colonel Wellesley cannot give his consent to Captain Johnson's being relieved from the charge of those works.

Colonel Wellesley directs me to state further, that as the station of Hullihall and the corps of Bombay pioneers are both under his command, had the Bombay government done him the honour of consulting him on the propriety of removing Captain Johnson from the charge of the works at the one to the command of the other, he would have stated circumstances which induce him to be of opinion that the removal of Captain Johnson from the charge of the works at Hullihall is inconvenient to the service, and that a more beneficial arrangement for the service might be made than to appoint him to the command of the corps of pioneers.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Johnson.* [130.]*

18th April, 1802.

I have submitted your letter of the 13th instant to the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, and am directed by him to inform you that he conceives it will be for the good of the service that you continue at Hullihall, to superintend the public works on which you have been for some time past employed, until they are finished.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Carlisle, 1st Battalion of Artillery.* [131.]*

25th April, 1802.

The two blank cartridges, which Seid Permaul has been convicted of stealing, were brought from the place where he had concealed them, by the man who gave the information, and they were sent to Lieutenant Macintosh, to be kept till further orders. The syrang has been sentenced to make good the value of them; but as they were recovered, Colonel Wellesley thinks it only necessary that they be delivered over to the Commissary of Stores, and he directs me to request that you will give orders for their being so.

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[ 132. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Macalister, 2nd Regiment of Cavalry.*

12th May, 1802.

I have laid your letter of the 8th instant, with its enclosure, before the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, and am directed by him to inform you that he is aware of the Commander-in-Chief's being averse to the strong measure of dismissing any Native officer from the service without the formality of a public trial; and that he has reason to believe his Excellency would not adopt it in the present case, notwithstanding the flagrant impropriety of jemidar Abdulla Khan's conduct.

Colonel Wellesley directs me to add, that if you put the jemidar's crimes into the form of regular charges, he will order a General Court Martial for his trial, to be assembled at such place as will be most convenient for Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, or other principal witnesses who may be required for the prosecution.

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[ 133. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, Chittledroog.*

7th July, 1802.

Major English, of the 2nd battalion 10th Regiment, having represented to Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, that some circumstances had delayed him on his road to Nundydroog until the 3rd instant; and that, in order to reach Chittledroog within the period of twenty days allowed him to be absent, it will be necessary for him to set out on his return immediately, without having accomplished the object of his journey; and that there was not even time for him to apply, *through you*, for an extension of his leave to the end of this month, Colonel Wellesley has directed me to inform you that, for the reasons above stated, he has granted Major English leave to be absent from his station until the 31st July.

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[ 134. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage, Nundydroog.*

18th July, 1802.

I have submitted your letter of the 15th, together with all its enclosures, to Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley,

commanding in Mysore, and I am directed by him to state his opinion on the subject of those papers as follows:—

When the paper No. 1 was communicated to you by the Circar servant at Nundydroog, it was your duty to interfere, to inquire into and to remedy the matters therein complained of, if they were well founded; and he considers the paper No. 2 as the most delicate manner in which these complaints against Captain B—— could be noticed. They were not assumed as facts, nor were any orders given on the subject. They were merely communicated to Captain B——, who was left at liberty to alter his conduct, as of his own accord, in any point wherein, on due consideration, he might think it necessary; or, it gave him an opportunity of denying the complaints entirely, or of explaining his conduct in the several instances noticed; one or other of which he ought to have done directly, from his knowledge of the subject, instead of attempting to defend himself, as in No. 4, by bringing forward a letter or message from the amildar of the station, implying that he had not complained; which, besides giving more credit to the amildar's than to your official communication, was no less than saying that you had caused subjects of complaint to be transmitted to Captain B—— which had not been communicated to yourself. Captain B—— ought to have received the assistance which he got from the field cammattees towards repairing his house, &c., as an indulgence, instead of claiming it as a right; or making the quantity of labour which he got from them as a set-off against what he conceived to be complaints urged against him. His expenses and pains in circulating potatoes and vine-plants among the neighbouring Circar gardens, however meritorious, are unconnected with the present subject.

The first part of the order contained in No. 3 is only reminding the party concerned of the standing orders of the garrison; and the station of Gorrybunda being under your control, you have a right to order that any exterior regulations regarding the officer in command and the wants of the Circar, which you had once approved, should not be altered.

After the explanation given in No. 5 to Captain B——, his again repeating, in No. 7, that the amildars had made no complaint, and therefore he knew not what to answer, is only an aggravation of his conduct noticed in No. 3.

Colonel Wellesley is of the same opinion as you have expressed

of Captain B——'s letter No. 9; and, since you have referred these papers to Colonel Wellesley, and Captain B—— has, in No. 10, advanced all that he seems to have thought necessary to justify him in the Colonel's opinion, he desires that you will communicate these his sentiments to Captain B——, but to no person else, that they may not in any shape influence the opinion of others on this subject.

Colonel Wellesley directs me to add that, as the origin of so much correspondence was a complaint of matters which, at the most, had not been carried to any great length, and which the person who made the complaint appears desirous to push no farther, and which might have been stopped at first by Captain B—— confining his reply to a justification of himself, or a denial of what was alleged against him, he hopes that the matter will here rest and go no farther.

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[135.] G. O. Seringapatam, 24th July, 1802.

It having been reported that several mad dogs have appeared in the fort and upon the island of Seringapatam, and that some accidents have already happened to the inhabitants, all dogs that may be found running loose after 9 o'clock in the morning of the 25th instant, in the fort or upon the island of Seringapatam, are to be killed; and a reward of two fanams will be paid for every dead dog which shall be produced to Serjeant-Major Lewis, near his own quarters at 5 P.M., and in the rear of the brinjarry golah, in Shaher Gunge-aum, at 6 o'clock P.M., every day until further orders. After counting and paying for each dead dog, the serjeant-major will cause them to be removed and buried; for which purpose two pioneers and scavengers' carts are directed to attend him at the places and times above specified. He will keep an account of the number of dogs produced to him and paid for daily, and will draw the amount of the rewards paid for killing them from the Paymaster.

Officers commanding corps in Seringapatam are requested to allow such of their men as choose to destroy the dogs, which have become such a nuisance, leave to be absent from their duty for that purpose, and also to make use of their bayonets.

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G. O. Seringapatam, 31st July, 1802. [136.]

The authority given in the General Order of the 24th instant for killing dogs in the fort and island of Seringapatam is to cease, and no rewards will be paid, on that account, after 6 o'clock this evening.

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*To Major Kirkpatrick.* [137.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 5th August, 1802.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 18th July, with its enclosures, and I am much gratified to find that what I did at your desire for the Nizam has given his Highness satisfaction.

In consequence of the absence of Gholam Aly, the person who had given security for the payment of a sum of money, of which he had defrauded the wife of the Nabob of Savanore, was prosecuted at her suit in the Court of Cutcherry, and was cast. A subscription, however, was set on foot for this person's benefit, and the whole amount of the debt for which he had been security was subscribed; and he was, consequently, liberated from his confinement.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Pogson, Sera.* [138.]

6th August, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, directs me to transmit to you the accompanying translation of an arzee from the amildar of Sera to the Dewan. He desires me to say that it is not his wish or intention, at present, to inquire into the truth of the several points represented in that paper; but to inform you that such privileges, as are therein stated, have never been allowed to officers commanding stations in the Mysore country; to desire that, if such customs have been levied as are alleged, the money may be returned; and, finally, to request that you will conduct matters at Sera, so as that no representation of a nature similar to the present may be made to him in future.

[ 139. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Pogson.*

10th August, 1802.

I have laid your letter of the 8th instant before Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, and I am directed by him to say that, if you manage matters with the amildar of Sera, so that no complaints are made, he will be perfectly satisfied; but, as it appears that a man taking your name had exceeded all your orders and committed irregularities in Sera, he considers such person to be undeserving of being allowed to remain there in future, and desires that he may be sent out of the place.

P.S.—In answer to your private letter to me, I can only inform you that the amildar of Sera happens to be personally known to Colonel Wellesley; that he found him very active in providing the materials for building the barracks at Sera; and that Colonel Maxwell frequently mentioned him, as being exceedingly attentive and obliging to him; from which circumstances Colonel Wellesley entertains a good opinion of him. From a conversation with the Dewan immediately after your arrival at Sera, I understood it to be the intention to allow you all the privileges which Colonel Maxwell had enjoyed. I do not know what those were, but I imagine they will not readily allow more.

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[ 140. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage.*

10th August, 1802.

I have submitted your letter of the 8th instant, together with its enclosures, being two original letters from Captain —— to you, marked Nos. 4 and 5, and copies of several papers, numbered 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, before Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, and I am directed to communicate, for your and Captain ——'s information, his desire that all future communication may be dropped on the subject treated of in those papers.

Colonel Wellesley has observed that much inconvenience arises from commanding officers communicating in writing with officers under their orders, when living in the same garrison with them; and he recommends that, when you have anything to say to officers under those circumstances, you will order them

to attend you, and deliver your sentiments to them; and also that you hear their representations in the same manner, verbally; and he particularly desires that Captain —— may have a perusal of this letter, in your presence, and that nothing further may be written upon the subject.

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*To Major Kirkpatrick.* [141.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 25th August, 1802.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 31st July, and I take this opportunity of sending to Hyderabad an additional quantity of the bark of the Murgosah-tree, and letters for the Nizam and his minister, which are enclosed. I also send copies of them for your perusal; and I request you to transmit them with the bark.

I am obliged to you for sending the property of Gholam Aly Fakeer. When I wrote to you last, I conceived that a sum of money had been subscribed sufficient to pay that for which Lulf Aly Bey had been security; but, upon inquiry, I find that was not the case: that Lulf Aly Bey has paid a considerable sum out of his pension given him by the Company, and that a sum still remains due. The money which you have sent will pay the whole, excepting about 200 rupees.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Major Kirkpatrick.* [142.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 26th August, 1802.

Since I closed my letter to you yesterday, two more parcels of the bark of the Murgosah-trees are come in from Nuggur, where a tree of that kind has been found; and I send them with the others, although they are not mentioned in my address to his Highness the Nizam. I shall be obliged to you if you will present them to him.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[143.] G. O. Seringapatam, 7th September, 1802.

The General Court Martial having found Captain —— guilty of parts of the charge exhibited against him by his commanding officer, and having passed a sentence that he should be reprimanded, it becomes the duty of Colonel Wellesley to reprimand him. The customs of the service and the General Orders of the army point out the channels by which all communications, representations, and complaints are to reach the superior authorities; and all deviations from those channels are irregular. In making the representation of the claim of the officer commanding the company to which he belonged, of money drawn for the men of that company by Lieutenant ——, the Adjutant, which was undoubtedly well founded, Captain —— ought to have forwarded it to the commanding officer in Malabar, through Captain ——, his immediate commanding officer.

The letter written by Captain ——, the substance of the second charge against him, of which he has been in part found guilty, is entirely unjustifiable: Captain —— was his commanding officer, and performed what he thought his duty in writing the letter, which is stated to have drawn that intemperate reply from Captain ——. If he conceived he had reason to complain of the contents of that letter, the mode of redress was open to him, as it is to all officers and soldiers of the army; and nothing should have induced him to attempt to make that a personal quarrel for which the Articles of War have provided. Colonel Wellesley has, however, great pleasure in observing that Captain —— offered to make an ample apology for this effect of his intemperance, and he regrets that it was not accepted. The public time and attention have been taken up by this subject; officers have been called from their stations, at a considerable degree of inconvenience to themselves and the service; and the whole dispute originated in the practice so common and so prejudicial to the despatch of business, of writing upon all occasions.

Captain ——, Captain ——, and Lieutenant ——, residing in the same cantonment, there was no occasion for writing a word upon the subject; the whole might have passed in verbal communications; and if that more expeditious mode of transacting the public business had been adopted, it is probable that Lieutenant —— would have given the explanation required

from him, that Captain —— would not have thought it necessary to make a reference in an irregular form to the commanding officer in Malabar, and he would not have supposed he had a provocation to write an intemperate letter to his commanding officer.

In the course of the proceedings on the trial of Captain ——, Colonel Wellesley has noticed certain irregularities, stated to exist in the detachment under the command of Captain —— at Cannanore: respecting these he will send further orders to the commanding officer at Malabar.

Captain —— is hereby reprimanded. He is released from arrest, and desired to return to his duty.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Cuppage.* [144.]

Gundessy, 13th September, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, directs me to transmit to you the enclosed extract from the superintending surgeon's report on the state of the sick in the battalion under your command; and, as the liberty to the sick, therein represented, is considered as highly detrimental to them, Colonel Wellesley directs me to desire that you will give orders that, whenever a Native commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, is reported sick, he may be immediately shown to the surgeon in the medical charge of the corps, and entered in his list; and no man must be absent from his duty on account of sickness, excepting he is in the surgeon's list. At the discretion of the surgeon he is to be sent to the hospital; and no man once received into the hospital shall quit it, on any pretence or authority whatever, but by the leave or direction of the surgeon. If any sick man has permission from the surgeon to live in his quarters, the surgeon shall invariably see him once a day.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Pogson.* [145.]

Banawar, 14th September, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, directs me to send to you the accompanying translation of a paper delivered to him by the Dewan of Mysore, and to

inform you that such arrangements, as therein stated to have been proposed by you, have never existed, and cannot be allowed, in Mysore; that he has never made inquiries into the foundations of the complaints which have been lately made to him from Sera, but has referred them all to you, in order that you might rectify, of your own accord, whatever was amiss in the arrangements there. In the present case he desires that, if such a proposition has been made to the amildar as he has stated, it may be formally recalled, and that you will allow the butchers and bang sellers of Sera to go on with their business in the same manner as when Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell commanded; and I am directed to add that, if any more complaints come from Sera, Colonel Wellesley will make particular inquiry into the foundations of them, and will take such measures as may effectually prevent any thereafter; and he fears those measures will tend to arrangements which may not be agreeable to you.

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[146.*] G. O. Santa Bednore, 19th September, 1802.

Colonel Wellesley has great pleasure in observing that the state of the 5th Regiment of cavalry is much improved in every respect since he saw them in February last, particularly that of the horse appointments and accoutrements. He will not fail to report this state in the most favourable terms to the Commander-in-Chief; but he requests that Major Leonard will immediately commence practising the system of discipline ordered for the cavalry by the General Order of the Commander-in-Chief, 1st December, 1801.

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[147.*] G. O. Chittledroog, 23rd September, 1802.

The state of the discipline and the appearance and good order of the 2nd battalion 10th Regiment are highly creditable to Major English, and Colonel Wellesley will not fail to lay his sentiments regarding them before the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Wellesley takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to Major English, Captain Ridge, and Lieutenant Francke, for the trouble they have taken to ascertain points respecting which he had required information, and for the assistance these officers have given him in the survey of the fort of Chittledroog.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, Hullihall.* [148.]
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Woodanelly, 24th September, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, directs me to acknowledge his receipt of your despatch dated the 15th instant, and to inform you that he sees clearly, by the copy of the orders issued by you at Hullihall on the 18th April, 1802, and from what you have stated further in the letters above quoted, that the officers on the duty of officers of the day at Hullihall had nothing to do with the state of the provisions in the bazaar of the station; and that the officers on that duty, who lately made reports to you, concerning a want of bread in the bazaar, did so with the intention of giving you trouble. The Colonel hopes that the Orders of the 10th instant* will have brought those officers to a better understanding of their duty; but, in the event of a repetition of such conduct as was noticed in those Orders, he expects that you will immediately put those officers, who may so behave, in arrest, and report all the circumstances to him.

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G. O. Sera, 26th September, 1802. [149.]
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Colonel Wellesley has great satisfaction in expressing his approbation of the state of the discipline, order, and appearance of the 7th Regiment of cavalry, which he will report in the most favourable terms to the Commander-in-Chief.

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G. O. Nundydroog, 5th October, 1802. [150.]
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Colonel Wellesley has great pleasure in finding that the 2nd battalion 18th Regiment is improved in its discipline and appearance since he inspected it last year; and that the officers in particular appear to have paid great attention to the duty required from them in the field. Without attention on the part of the officers and a knowledge of their duty, a battalion, however well disciplined, cannot be placed in line to act with others; but Colonel Wellesley observes that the 2nd battalion 18th Regiment is as perfect in this respect as in others, and he will report on its state in the most favourable terms to the Commander-in-Chief.

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. iii. page 301.

[ 151. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Boles, commanding in Malabar, &c.*

Deenelly, 5th October, 1802.

I have laid your letter of the 29th ultimo, and the copy of charges against Lieutenant ——, of the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment, which accompanied it, before Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore; and I am directed to inform you that, upon a reconsideration of the reasoning upon Lieutenant ——'s case, as stated in Colonel Wellesley's letter to you of the 1st September last, he is convinced of its truth; and, in conformity thereto, he considers it very improper that an officer should be put in arrest for crimes charged against him at his own request. Colonel Wellesley will not, therefore, order a General Court Martial to be assembled for the trial of Lieutenant ——; and in case Major —— should think proper to refer this subject to the Commander-in-Chief, the Colonel requests that his letter of the 1st September, all the papers which were then referred to him and were the subject of it, and this letter, may be laid before his Excellency likewise.

Supposing that Colonel Wellesley had been inclined to order a General Court Martial to be assembled for the trial of Lieutenant ——, he has observed that the paper reporting the arrest of that officer is informal, as it has not the signature affixed to it of the officer who put him in arrest, viz. Major ——; and, further, that the charge of ungentlemanlike behaviour is not drawn and laid against Lieutenant —— according to the terms of the Articles of War, the words *scandalous and infamous* being omitted, which, indeed, is not extraordinary, as the charge is, in fact, given against Lieutenant —— by himself; and that the facts, on which this charge is grounded, are not so clearly specified as the customs of war require that they should. Colonel Wellesley's reason for directing the last remark to be made is that, if Lieutenant —— should be tried, he is determined that all the transactions at Mr. ——'s house, which are to be the subject of trial, shall come before the Court Martial; and that the trial shall not be a joke, conducted by Lieutenant —— and his friends, in order to procure an acquittal, upon his partial representation of the case. It is the Colonel's decided opinion that Lieutenant —— ought not to be tried, and he will not order a General Court Martial for that purpose; and he recommends to Major —— to release him from the state of

arrest in which he has been improperly placed; but, if the result of what has passed should be that Lieutenant —— is brought to trial, and the charge is not altered, Colonel Wellesley will give orders to the Judge Advocate in Malabar to take care that the evidence which will be brought before the Court is full, and that it may give the members of the Court Martial a complete knowledge of all the facts which occurred in Mr. ——'s house, which are to be the subject of trial.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant J. Brown, on escort with Stores.* [152.]

Seringapatam, 23rd October, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to desire that you will proceed by the following stages, viz. Hoossinpoor on the 24th, Cuttamullawaddy on the 25th, Periapatam on the 26th, Seedapoor on the 27th, Verajundrapett on the 28th, Stony River on the 29th, Eercoor on the 30th, and Cannanore on the 31st. As there is a possibility of disturbances existing in the district of Cotiote in Malabar, Colonel Wellesley desires that you will encamp on the 29th on the east or left bank of the Stony River, at the foot of the Ghaut, which, being in the Koorg country, will be so much the safer; and on your march the next day to Eercoor it is necessary that you be particularly on your guard, by keeping your convoy as close together as possible, and covering it with an advance, rear, and flank guards, with loaded arms; and, although the march be long, you must neither halt to dress or eat victuals, nor to unload your cattle, even for a minute.

The officer commanding in Malabar will be informed of your march, and will be directed to order a strong detachment to advance from Eercoor on the morning of the 30th, which will meet you about Victoor, and return with you to Eercoor, from which you will proceed to Cannanore as above, or according to such instructions as you may receive from the officer commanding in Malabar. Having delivered the stores and cattle, you will return with your company by the same route, and with the same precautions, to Seringapatam. If you receive orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Boles to halt in Koorg, you will do so, and report the circumstance to me.

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[153.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Boles.*

Seringapatam, 23rd October, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to inform you that Lieutenant Brown will march to-morrow morning with a company of sepoys, escorting camp equipage, dooley bearers, bamboo coolies, and carriage bullocks, for the use of the European troops who may be ordered into the field in Malabar, of which a particular list will be forwarded to you hereafter, and some stores for the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment. Lieutenant Brown will be at Stony River on the 29th instant, and is directed to encamp that night on the left bank, in the Koorg country, and to march the next day to Eercoor without halting, as that is the stage on which an enemy, if there be one, can best annoy the convoy. The Colonel requests that you will order up two companies of sepoys, or such other party as from circumstances you may deem necessary, from Cannanore to Eercoor on the 29th, with instructions to march early the next morning on the road to Stony River, until they meet Lieutenant Brown with his escort, when the two parties will unite and march to Eercoor, according to Lieutenant Brown's instructions. They will proceed the next day to Cannanore, from which Colonel Wellesley requests that you will permit Lieutenant Brown to return with his company to this place. If you find it necessary to detain Lieutenant Brown in Koorg, on account of disturbances in Cotiote, he may receive your orders at Verajundrapett on the 28th, and he is directed to obey them.

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[154.] G. O. Seringapatam, 26th October, 1802.

Colonel Wellesley was much pleased with the performance of the Regiment "de Meuron" at the inspection, and it appears that the officers of that corps have taken much pains to make it perfect. Colonel Wellesley will make a favourable report on its state of discipline to the Commander-in-Chief.

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[155.] G. O. Seringapatam, 29th October, 1802.

Colonel Wellesley was much pleased with the appearance of the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment at the inspection. He observed particularly that the sepoys were expert in that essential part of their discipline, the use of their arms in firing ball cartridge, to which the officers must have paid attention.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, Hullihall.* [156.]

Seringapatam, 31st October, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, directs me to inform you that, there being a probability of the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, quitting Goa, and going up to Bombay, the object in ordering a company of the 1st battalion 5th Regiment to march from Hullihall to Goa is, that there may be a sufficient number of British troops there to take charge of and guard the ordnance, military and provision stores now there belonging to the Company, which the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment will not carry along with it. You will, therefore, direct the officer in command of the company above mentioned to put himself under the orders of the officer commanding the British troops at Goa, on his arrival there; and inform him that, in the event of the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment sailing for Bombay, his duty will be to take charge of the ordnance and military and provision stores, and generally of everything belonging to the Honourable Company, which may be left by that corps at Goa, and to remain there in charge of the same till he receives further orders from Colonel Wellesley. He ought to report to the Colonel, or to me for his information, his arrival at Goa, and all circumstances that may occur connected with his duty as above detailed.

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G. O. Seringapatam, 2nd November, 1802. [157.]

Frequent instances having occurred of applications being sent to head-quarters through irregular channels, all of which have been returned by the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Wellesley desires that it may be understood by the officers of the army, that the mode of making an application to head-quarters is, first, through the immediate commanding officer of the corps or station to which they belong, and then through the commanding officer of their division of the army. It is probable that applications sent in any other channel will not be attended to.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Boles.* [158.]

3rd November, 1802.

Captain Gurnell entered Wynaad on the 27th ultimo, having been opposed by the Nairs at the Bawally nullah or boundary,

where they had one man killed and two wounded, and we one sepoy wounded. The next day he marched to Manuntwaddy, and had a true Nair engagement; they had chosen good ground, and where a nullah prevented his getting quickly amongst them, and attacked a party of the Mysore horse and their followers and the bazaars; four horsemen and four followers were killed there, and some ran away. The detachment, however, made their intended march to Manuntwaddy, with only one sepoy wounded. The next day, five companies joined Captain Watson, and went to look for the enemy at a pagoda which they had stockaded, but found it evacuated. On the 30th, Captain Watson marched with his own party towards Tambercherry, and five companies of Captain Gurnell's returned to the Bawally nullah with the horse, for which the country was found to be too wet at present. They saw no enemy. Harris came out as far as Kakunullah to take up some rice and other things collected there, and marched again on the 1st. Captain Gurnell had seen Major Drummond when he wrote on the 30th, but had not learned any plan ordered by you, or proposed by the Major, for the future operations of the troops in Wynaad; and as Colonel Wellesley has not heard from you since the 20th ultimo, nor seen any letter from Malabar of older date, excepting Lieutenant Brown's report of his arrival at Eercoor, he has desired me to write to you the above detail of Captain Gurnell's movements, and to request that you will make him acquainted with the situation of affairs in Cotiote, your operations for the last 14 days, and your future plans.

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[ 159. ]. *The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officers commanding Stations in Mysore.*

4th November, 1802.

Complaints having been made by the Dewan of Mysore, through the Resident, to the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley commanding, that, for two months or more, rupees have been issued in great numbers from the pay office at Chittledroog, under the denomination of sicca rupees, at the same exchange as the Company's rupees, although they are of much less value; and those rupees, being necessarily passed by the troops at the rate they receive them, have occasioned so great a loss to the inhabitants of the country, that the Rajah's government have

been obliged to cry down the rupees known in this country by the name of sicca rupees, and to prohibit their being received by the inhabitants in any manner or at any rate of exchange; Colonel Wellesley has in consequence not only sanctioned the recall of a number of those rupees lately issued at Chittledroog, but also forbidden any more of them being offered to the troops; and he has directed me to inform you of those rupees being prohibited from passing in this country, or issued at the pay offices, and he authorises you to refuse to receive them, if any shall be offered in future payments of the troops under your command.

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*To J. H. Piele, Esq.* [160.]*

SIR, Seringapatam, 9th November, 1802.

Having lately received from Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke information that the amildar of Chittledroog had stopped the circulation of certain rupees, called sicca rupees, which the troops had received from the pay office at that station, I approved of an order which that officer had issued, in which he required the pay office to exchange the coins of that description remaining in the hands of the troops, amounting to 8000 rupees. I, besides, gave directions to Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke to ascertain what sum of money remained in the pay office at Chittledroog, specifying in what coins; and I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter and its enclosure just received from him, by which it appears that there is a large sum at Chittledroog in these sicca rupees, which coins the pay office writers declare that they have received from the amildar: I conclude that this has been on account of the Rajah's kist.

I shall be obliged to you if you will be so kind as to ascertain whether the Rajah's servants have paid any coins of this description into the pay office at Chittledroog, and what number; and generally in what coins they have paid money into that office since the month of May last. If they should have paid these coins into the pay office, it will be necessary either that they should exchange them, or that they should enforce their circulation at the same rates at which they have paid them in. But if they should not have paid them, the prohibition of their circulation ought to be continued, as they are a very base coin; and

I shall commence an inquiry into the mode by which they came into the Paymaster's office.

In the meantime I have reason to apprehend that, as the circulation of these coins is stopped, and the sum at Chittledroog besides is so small, the troops will suffer some inconvenience on account of the want of their pay for the last month. I shall therefore be obliged to you if you will let me know whether it is in the power of the Rajah's servants to lodge a sum of money in the pay office of Chittledroog, for a similar sum which will be paid to them here.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[161.] * *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Officer commanding 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Native Infantry.*

9th November, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, has already sent you orders to furnish working parties from the corps under your command, to be employed in constructing certain works which Captain Davies will erect in Wynaad; and he has directed me to desire that the bills for working money may be made out, as for troops in the field in situations of danger from an enemy, while that circumstance exists, and afterwards for the common working money; and that you will transmit an abstract of the numbers of men furnished daily for the preceding week, every Sunday, specifying the circumstances under which they worked, in order that the same may be laid before the Commander-in-Chief, that his Excellency's sanction may be obtained for the rate of working money, previous to the bills being presented to the Paymaster for payment.

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[162.] * *To Major Doolan.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 12th November, 1802.

I have to inform you that I have given directions to Captain Johnson of the Engineers, who heretofore offered his services for that purpose, to move from Goa to Hullihall six 12-pounders. At the former place you will be so kind as to afford to Captain

Johnson every assistance he may require, that the garrison under your command can give, whether in bullocks, lascars, troops as escorts or as working parties. You will likewise be so kind as to inform the amildar that I have written to Mr. Read, the collector, to apply for assistance in making the road for these guns up the Tenim Ghaut. He will of course receive his orders from Mr. Read upon that subject in due time; but I beg that he will make his arrangements to afford it at the earliest possible period after he shall receive them.

Besides these guns, certain ordnance and provision stores will likewise be sent from Goa to Hullihall; I have requested the acting Resident, Lieutenant Dillon, to have them forwarded, and to communicate to you the extent and nature of the assistance which he will require from you; you will be so kind as to give every assistance to forward this service which your garrison can afford.

I have desired the Paymaster in Mysore to lay in 30 garces of rice at Hullihall. I beg to have from you returns of the ordnance, military, and provision and garrison stores at present at Hullihall.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. O. Seringapatam, 16th November, 1802. [163.]

Upon the arrival of Colonel Montresor in the province of Malabar, all reports of the troops in Malabar and Canara are to be made to him.

Colonel Wellesley has every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Boles since he has held the command in those provinces, and particularly since the commencement of the present disturbances in Wynaad, and he will report his sentiments on the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Boles to the Commander-in-Chief.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Doolan, Hullihall.* [164.]

16th November, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, has received your letter of the 12th, and the copy of your garrison orders which accompanied it. In regard to

Captain Johnson's application, that officer has received the instructions of the Military Board concerning the mode in which the work at Hullihall is to be carried on, and Colonel Wellesley cannot sanction any deviation from the Board's orders. If they are incompatible with present circumstances, Captain Johnson will of course represent that to the Board. Colonel Wellesley further desires that you will neither raise nor circulate any report of war that may alarm the inhabitants of the country, and that you will confine yourself to the discipline of the troops under your command, to the particular duties attached to the command of the port of Hullihall, and to those specified in his last letter to you.

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[165.] *To Major Doolan.*

SIR, Seringapatam, 17th November, 1802.

I have written to Lieutenant Dillon, the acting Resident at Goa, to request that, if he should have occasion for them, he will call for the kegs in store at Hullihall, in order to remove thither the arrack in store at Goa. You will be so kind as to communicate with Lieutenant Dillon, and attend to all his requisitions upon this subject. The arrack kegs require repairs; and, if Lieutenant Dillon should want them, he will either send people to Hullihall to repair them, or he will have them repaired after they shall be brought to Goa. If Lieutenant Dillon should require you to send the kegs to Goa, and does not send people for them, you will indent upon the Paymaster for the number of people wanted for this service; you will desire his servant, stationed at Hullihall, to comply immediately with this indent; and you will urge the amildar to give him every assistance in his power to enable him to comply with it.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[166.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Officers commanding Battalions and Regiments for Field Service.*

17th November, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, directs me to inform you that the corps under your

command will be called upon for field service; and his reason for giving you this early intimation thereof, is that you may be prepared with carriage for the sick agreeably to the regulations. No wheel-carriage will be allowed for that purpose, nor for the conveyance of baggage. The Colonel further desires me to request that you will pay every attention to perfecting the corps under your command in firing ball.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Ridge.* [167.*]

21st November, 1802.

I have received your public letter of the 19th, but delay to communicate it, officially, to Colonel Wellesley until I apprise you of the probable consequences of so doing. The Colonel will not authorise any deviation from the established rules of the service, which lay the *onus* of providing carriage for the sick on the officers commanding Native corps; and if he is to take your letter as an official report that you cannot provide such carriage, he will order another corps from the field, which can be equipped according to regulations. You have time to make great exertions, and even to write to Major English, who may engage bearers; and doolies, I conceive, may be made anywhere.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Doolan.* [168.*]

21st November, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, has received your letter of the 16th instant, covering a surgeon's certificate, upon which you have thought proper to allow Lieutenant B——, of the — Regiment, to leave his station and go to Goa. The Colonel has directed me to return that certificate to you, and to signify his orders that you will recall Lieutenant B—— to his station and duty with all possible expedition. He expects to see that officer returned "present" in the next monthly return.

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[169.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Pogson, 7th Regiment, Native Cavalry.*

21st November, 1802.

I am directed by Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, to inform you that family certificates cannot be granted to the men of the 7th Regiment of cavalry upon the former plan; but another arrangement will be ordered in due time, which has already been tried in this country, and found to be more convenient, safe, and easy, both for the public and individuals.

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[170.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Officer commanding a Body of European Troops.*

23rd November, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, has had various reports, for several days past, of a body of armed Europeans having entered the Mysore country to the eastward, and directed their march towards Bangalore. He expected, in consequence, to have heard from the officer commanding that force, if it was British, of the orders he had received for entering the Mysore country, the time of his doing so, and the object in view, in all of which he has hitherto been disappointed; and the hircarrahs appointed to observe the motions of that body of troops having just reported that they have passed Bangalore, and are advancing towards this garrison, he can delay no longer to call upon you for the information above stated, which he ought to have been furnished with several days ago, if the body of men, under your orders, consists of British troops. Colonel Wellesley has, therefore, directed me to require from you, to what State the troops you command belong, your orders for entering the Mysore country, the time of your doing so, and a communication of the object intended by sending you into this country; unless your instructions are from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George or the Commander-in-Chief, and are declared to be secret; in which case you will be pleased to say that they are so.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major ——, commanding a Detachment of His Majesty's — Regiment.* [171.]

2nd December, 1802.

Colonel the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, directs me to transmit to you the accompanying three papers, which are translations of arzees from the soubahdar of Bangalore, and the amildars of Biddedy, Muddoor, and Mundium, to the Dewan of Mysore, containing complaints against you, as commanding officer of the detachment, for certain things said to have been done by your order at the several stages above mentioned; and the Colonel desires to have your answers to each point, particularly the reason of your putting the bazaar people, sent along with you from Bangalore to Ramgerry, in the guard.

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G. O. Seringapatam, 5th December, 1802. [172.]

The following corps and detachments will prepare to take the field at the shortest notice, viz. the 5th and 7th Regiments of cavalry, 50 rank and file of the 1st battalion of artillery, with the proportion of officers, non-commissioned officers, and gun-bearers; 1st battalion 2nd Regiment, 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment, 2nd battalion 10th Regiment, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, and the corps of pioneers.

The inconvenience which is the result of the Native corps being unprovided with carriage for their sick is so manifest, that Major-General Wellesley trusts that every officer in command of a corps will provide himself with proper carriage, according to the regulations; and all may depend upon it that, if they should not be so provided, the omission will be noticed.

Major-General Wellesley has frequently experienced the inconvenience of private carts upon service. He begs that officers will provide other means of carrying their baggage.

Ground will be allotted on the island of Seringapatam by Lieutenant Knox, for the families of the three Native corps ordered from that garrison, and also for those of the 1st battalion 8th Regiment, to hut themselves upon, as they must all evacuate their present huts in the fort as soon as the battalions march out.

The families of the 5th and 7th Regiments of cavalry are directed to be sent to Chittledroog, where Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke will allot ground for them to hut themselves upon.

For the accommodation of the families of soldiers and sepoys who are going on service, officers commanding corps will see the following arrangements adopted:—

Officers commanding companies are to make out a list of the names of the men belonging to their companies who are desirous of leaving a part of their pay for the use of their families, to be paid to them at Seringapatam or at Chittledroog; and this list is to contain opposite to the name of each man the amount of the sum which he intends shall be paid to his family monthly. A copy of this list is to be left at the office of the Paymaster at Seringapatam or at Chittledroog, accordingly as the families are left at those stations; and another copy is to be given to the Paymaster in camp, according to which he is to make stoppages from the amount of the abstract of each company.

Officers commanding corps will leave at Seringapatam or at Chittledroog a careful non-commissioned officer, who will receive from the pay officers at those stations respectively the amount of the sums which the men of each company may have allotted to their families, and will distribute them to those for whom they are intended. These non-commissioned officers must be made acquainted with the persons to whom they are to pay those sums, and must be provided with certificates from the commanding officers of their corps stating that they are the persons authorised to receive from the pay office the sums allotted for the families of the soldiers or sepoys of the corps respectively. In case a casualty should happen in a company to a person whose name is on the list of those desirous to make a provision for their families, a new list for that company must be made out and forwarded to the pay officer at Seringapatam or Chittledroog, and a copy of it must be given to the Paymaster in camp, in which new list the name of such person must not be included.

It is the intention of Major-General Wellesley to exercise the corps in the garrison of Seringapatam, and encamped in its neighbourhood, in line together; and he therefore requests that the mounted and Staff officers of all corps will make themselves perfectly acquainted with the method of taking up lines of march and formation, as laid down in the 3rd paragraph, 179th section of the Rules and Regulations for the formation and field exercise of the Forces.

Major-General Wellesley will inspect the 1st battalion 14th Regiment at Sultaunpett on Wednesday morning next.

*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, Chittledroog.* [173.]*

6th December, 1802.

You will receive orders to-day for allotting ground in the fort of Chittledroog for the families of the 5th and 7th Regiments of cavalry; and you may find it necessary to order the families of the 2nd battalion of the 10th to hut themselves anew, in order to leave the ground vacant, which will be most convenient for the corps that is to garrison the fort; and the General requests that, in allotting the ground for those three corps, you will study the convenience and wishes of the families as much as may be possible, without material inconvenience, or risking the safety of the garrison. The General is particularly desirous that none of those families may be obliged to go up the hill to hut themselves, because he knows that the natives in general have an aversion to that situation; and he fears it would prove very unhealthy to the people in question, who are natives of the Carnatic, besides being very inconvenient to women and children.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major ——, commanding a Detachment of His Majesty's — Regiment.* [174.]*

7th December, 1802.

I have laid your letter of this date before Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, who desires me to inform you that he consents to your joining the part of the — Regiment stationed at Vellore; but previous to your departure the General thinks it necessary to advert to your conduct, since you came last into the Mysore country. Complaints have come from every place at which the detachment of those under your command halted on its march to Seringapatam, of improprieties committed by you: such as your obliging the bazaar people of the villages, near which you halted, to pay you certain duties and customs; and the amildars to furnish for your use certain articles, for which you never paid. These complaints having been referred to you, you have stated, in reply to them, that you were informed by persons, to whose advice you acknowledge that you would not have trusted in any other case, that you had a right to the duties, customs, and presents which you claimed; and that you never forced any-

thing from the amildars, or inhabitants of the villages through which you passed, but that everything was given to you without trouble, upon your simply asking what was your right; and that your servant had orders to pay for everything received for your use. Upon this subject Major-General Wellesley directs me to recall to your recollection that an officer of your rank should, in a case of this kind, refer for information upon a doubtful point, not to a person whose advice he would not take upon any other occasion, but to the Articles of War, or to his superior officers, from either of which authorities you would have found that conviction of the practices of which you have been accused costs an officer only his commission. But although you have acknowledged that you did follow bad advice upon this occasion, you also declare that you did nothing blamable; and that everything was given to you without violence, and upon your asking simply what was your right. The General observes upon this statement, in the first place, that the amildars of the Mysore country knew, as well as the collectors in the Company's territory, that those demands are not the right of the commanding officers of detachments, and they are full as likely to refuse to admit them: secondly, that, if they could have imagined that you had such rights, they would not have complained when you exercised them. The General rather supposes that your advisers thought it probable that the amildars in this country would so far forget their duty as to admit those demands without complaint, and therefore they were made, although no officer would have ventured to make such within the Company's territories. It may be perfectly true that the persons on whom you levied those duties and customs were no losers, because you permitted them, and they did charge prices in proportion on the goods which they sold; but you forget the officers and men under your command, and those who follow them, who were made to pay double the price of everything they consumed, in order that a few fanams might be put into your pocket. This conduct the General considers, upon the whole, so repugnant to every military principle, and to the customs of the service, so far as he is acquainted with them, and to the Rules and Articles of War, that he would have deemed it his duty to bring it before a General Court Martial, only that he perceives, by the Government Order 22nd September, 1802, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has taken measures to prevent the recurrence of such

practices. He cannot, however, deliver his sentiments upon the subject without expressing his abhorrence of them, and his concern that an officer, particularly a field officer of the — Regiment, should have been accused of them. Major-General Wellesley further directs me to subjoin an abstract of the value of the articles received by you, and not paid for, at the several stages; and of the taxes levied by you on the shops, including the money stopped by your servant out of the price of sheep, for whose conduct, in such cases, you are answerable; and to inform you that the amount must be returned by you to the Mysore Circar, for the use of the inhabitants.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Baynes, Paughur.* [175.]

8th December, 1802.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, commanding in Mysore, directs me to desire that, on being relieved, according to the Orders of this date, you will march with your company, by the route of Chittledroog, to Hurryhur, which place you will occupy. It is intended to form a large depôt of provisions in that fort, the care and protection of which is the object in sending you there at present; and a convoy of above 2500 bullocks, escorted by a company of the 2nd of the 18th, will march from this place on the 10th for the depôt, where it will arrive on or before the 29th instant; and it is expected that you will have reached the place two or three days sooner, and will have made such preparations for the reception of the provisions as the time and circumstances will admit.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Brice Lee, 2nd Battalion 18th Regiment.* [176.]

9th December, 1802.

Mr. Gordon, the garrison storekeeper of Seringapatam, has been directed to despatch a large quantity of rice, and other articles of provisions, from Seringapatam to Hurryhur. It is expected that the whole will be ready to move from the north side of the river to-morrow morning, and the company under your command is intended as an escort. You will therefore inform yourself, from Mr. Gordon, of the number of loaded bullocks, and the quality of their loads, with the names of the

bullock-maistries and their servants, proceeding in charge of the provisions. After which, you will inquire into the state of preparation of the convoy; and, when the whole is ready, you will march with it, by the enclosed route, to Hurryhur, where you will receive further orders. If you learn on your march that there is not ground, at any of the places mentioned in your route, for so large a number of cattle as composes the convoy, without encroaching on the grain fields under crop, you may halt at any of the intermediate villages on the same road, where you can get open ground, but so as not to increase the number of your marches to Hurryhur; and you will consider it as much your duty to protect the villages, and the grain on the ground on your route, from the depredations of the bullocks and their drivers, as to guard and protect the convoy itself.

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[177.*] G. O. Seringapatam, 9th December, 1802.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to authorise family certificates in behalf of the non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file of European corps, and of Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file of Native corps ordered for field service, being prepared for issue when those corps shall be ordered to move in advance from their respective stations in the Mysore country.

The commanding officers of corps and detachments stationed in the Mysore country which have been ordered to be in readiness, and of such corps as may arrive in the Mysore country from the southern division of the army, and may be ordered for field service, and also of the detachments of Bombay artillery encamped near Seringapatam, are accordingly directed to see that the family rolls and certificates of their respective corps and detachments are prepared agreeably to the regulations and kept ready to be issued, when the corps, &c., shall be ordered to advance.

This Order renders the arrangement for the accommodation of the families of the troops going on service, published in the Orders of the 5th instant, unnecessary, excepting as far as relates to the allotment of ground on the island of Seringapatam and in Chittledroog for their hutting themselves upon.

G. O. Seringapatam, 10th December, 1802. [178.]

The Medical Board having stated to the Commander-in-Chief their opinion that the sickness, particularly when cases with which Native corps stationed in cold damp situations in the vicinity of hills, and surrounded by jungles, are so severely afflicted, is principally caused by the troops being out at exercise before the damps and dews are dissipated by the sun, which, from chilling the men, produce fever; and that the most salutary effects might be expected if the time of drill was changed from daybreak to 9 o'clock, his Excellency has been pleased to direct that orders may be given for such alteration in the hours of exercise of corps circumstanced as above described; and the commanding officers of all Native corps and detachments of Native corps in Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, so circumstanced, are directed to alter their hours of exercise accordingly.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, Chittledroog.* [179.]

14th December, 1802.

I have communicated your letter of the 10th to Major-General Wellesley, who desires me to write to you that he thinks the Nejeeb lines will answer extremely well for hutting the families of the 2nd battalion 10th Regiment, and to request that you will allow them to commence hutting as soon as they please. As the men who have no families will not require any huts at Chittledroog after the corps marches, and the corps which relieves them will not march in till the other goes out of garrison, when the one may take up the ground of the other, the General does not think it necessary to give those unmarried men the trouble of building new huts for the short time they will have to stay at Chittledroog. He is also of opinion that the corps coming in should not hut up the hill at all, but in a place which he particularly pointed out to Lieutenant Francke.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Ridge.* [180.]

14th December, 1802.

Colonel Whitelocke having made some reference to Major-General Wellesley about the hutting of your corps, I have this

day communicated to him the General's wishes, that the men with families may be permitted to commence their new huts as soon as they please, within the Nejeeb lines, which the Colonel mentions as the place they prefer; and that the unmarried men may not be obliged to build new huts which they would occupy so short a time: thus I hope that the business of hutting is settled to your satisfaction. In answer to the other part of your letter, General Wellesley desires me to inform you, that, when he commanded the army against Dhoondiah, he allowed every brigadier to choose his own Staff; and, if he were to command the troops on the present occasion, he would follow the same rule: but the Commander-in-Chief takes the field in person; and if the army is not brigaded before General Wellesley joins, he will mention you to General Stuart.

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[181.] G. O. Seringapatam, 15th December, 1802.

In consequence of the Government Order of the 22nd September, which strictly prohibits officers in command of military stations from being engaged in levying, receiving, or being concerned in any tax, impost, or receipt from the bazaars after the 1st January, 1803, or from receiving any perquisite or emolument of command, the officers in command of military stations in the territories of the Rajah of Mysore are forbidden to interfere in the bazaars in any manner whatever, excepting for the promotion of peace and good order in the stations under their command, and in the manner pointed out by the Government Order of the 22nd September. The allowances given to the officers commanding the stations of Chittledroog, Nundydroog, and Paughur (which were made in lieu of advantages given to the officers commanding the other stations in Mysore, which, under the Government Order 22nd September, 1802, can no longer be enjoyed) are to be discontinued after the 31st December. But Major-General Wellesley has great pleasure in informing the troops under his command, that he has received an intimation from the Resident that it is the intention of the Rajah's ministers to pay to officers in command of the following stations in the Mysore country annually a sum at least equal to that which those of the 3rd class, as described in the Government Order 22nd September, in the Company's territories, will

receive, viz.: Chittledroog, Nundydroog, Nuggur, Paughur, Mudgherry, Mergasy, Sera, cantonment of Santa Bednore, Bangalore, and the Rajah's guard at Mysore. The exact amount of this allowance will be notified in the General Order, as soon as possible after the distribution shall be made of the funds arising in the Company's territories, and will be paid by the Resident upon bills, countersigned by the Deputy Adjutant-General in Mysore.

Officers in command of any of these stations, for a period of less than a year, will receive a proportionate part of the allowance in the same manner for the periods of their respective commands.

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*To Major Doolan.* [182.]*

SIR, Seringapatam, 23rd December, 1802.

I have the honour to enclose you the copies of papers received from the Adjutant-General at Bombay, upon the subject of an application from yourself and the officers of the 1st battalion 5th Regiment.

I beg to know from you whether you recommend that Lieutenant Martin should be appointed the adjutant of the battalion under your command, as the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay does not approve his having been recommended by Captain Wood, and will not lay the recommendations before the Adjutant-General, unless they are forwarded and fully approved of by me; and I do not propose to forward them, unless it is your decided wish that Lieutenant Martin should be the adjutant.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Burrows, 2nd Regiment of Cavalry.* [183.]*

31st December, 1802.

The Dewan of Mysore has reported to Major-General Wellesley that the amildar, or manager of the village, near to which you are encamped, and another of the public servants of the same village, have been confined in one of your guards, on account of a robbery committed in your camp. The General

therefore directs that you will release those men immediately, and afterwards state to him any complaint that you may have against them.

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[184.] * G. O. Seringapatam, 6th January, 1803.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has signified his pleasure that no wheel carriages, with the private baggage of the troops ordered for service, shall be permitted to pass the frontier.

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[185.] * *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Johnson, Engineer at Hullihall.*

9th January, 1803.

I communicated your letter of the 20th December to Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, who has since had the further satisfaction to learn that the whole of the guns and stores, intended to be removed from Goa to Hullihall, had not only been successfully brought up the Ghauts, according to the plan recommended by you, but have reached Hullihall without any accident. Certain circumstances did not allow the General to divulge his sentiments sooner on the concluding paragraph of your letter, viz., your joining the pioneers in Malabar. He has now, however, directed me to acquaint you that, on account of your knowledge of the territories and places near to Hullihall, he has thought proper to recommend to the Commander-in-Chief that you should remain some time at Hullihall, until his Excellency can determine whether he shall have occasion for your services with the army in the field.

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[186.] * *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Hill, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, Bangalore.*

17th January, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to inform you that he has intimation of 2000 stand of new firelocks having been despatched from Madras for Seringapatam, by the Pednaig Durgum pass. He therefore requests that you will detach a company of the battalion under your command, under a European officer, with orders to proceed on the road towards the pass, until he meets these arms, or as far as the

bottom of the pass, and wait there for them, and to escort them to Bangalore. But if the treasure coming from the Carnatic for the army should come up with the company before the arms do, the officer must join the escort with the treasure, and leave the arms to their chance; because the treasure is the last part of the equipment and supply of the army coming from the Carnatic; and if the officer should remain behind it, he might be too late to overtake his corps on its march to the frontier.

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G. O. Camp near the French Rocks, 18th January, 1803. [187.]

Major-General Wellesley will see the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment, the 1st battalion 8th Regiment, and 2nd battalion 18th Regiment out in line to-morrow. He will be on the ground at about half-past six; and he particularly requests the commanding officers of corps not to allow the men to come out of their tents before the sun rises.

The officers commanding corps will receive certain general memoranda upon the subject of the exercise of several corps in line, to which he particularly requests their attention.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment.* [188.]

23rd January, 1803.

The Dewan of the Rajah of Mysore has represented to Major-General Wellesley that, in consequence of some little family quarrel, Mahomed Khan, son of Mokurrub Khan, a principal officer in the Rajah's country, left his father's house a considerable time ago, and had not been heard of till some days past, when he was discovered in your battalion as a sepoy. The father is extremely anxious to get the young man back to his family; and the Dewan has made a particular request to the General to obtain his discharge from the Company's service, in which the General would be glad to gratify him, and has accordingly desired me to mention these circumstances to you, and to request that, if you have no particular objections to the measure, you will apply for his discharge.

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[189.] G. O. Camp near the French Rocks, 30th January, 1803.

The line, including the 33rd Regiment, to be out to-morrow morning for exercise at the usual hour. The whole will close to the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment.

Officers commanding corps will be very particular in their attention to the quick circulation of the commands, and, in general, to all the circumstances recalled to their recollection in the different memoranda which have been sent to them.

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[190.] G. O. Camp near the French Rocks, 3rd February, 1803.

The line to be out to-morrow morning at the usual hour. The corps will close up to the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment. Each man to have ten rounds of blank ammunition, and the whole to be loaded.

Major-General Wellesley requests that gentlemen, who may not be employed in the exercise of the troops, will keep at a distance from the line.

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*To Major Doolan.*

[191.] SIR, Camp at Atticoopah, 9th February, 1803.

I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter received from Mr. Read, the collector in Soonda, and I beg to know from you the names of the ghauts which have been cleared by you, to what places they lead, and by whose orders they were cleared. After I shall have received this information, I will give you further directions respecting the mode in which the expense is to be paid.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[192.] G. O. Camp at Kickairy, Thursday, 10th February, 1803.

Commanding officers of Native corps will place sentinels over all grain-fields, or stacks of grain, which may be within or near to their lines, with orders to prevent cattle from grazing on the former, or the followers from carrying away the latter; the attendants on cattle, or the followers, who may attempt to

carry away the grain, are to be made prisoners, and sent to head-quarters.

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G. A. O. Camp at Chinroypatam, Saturday, 12th February, 1803. [ 193. ]

There is no more straw in the village of Chinroypatam, or in those in the neighbourhood. It is necessary, therefore, that persons wanting it should send to the villages at the distance of two and three coss.

The officers are requested not to send papers or written orders with their servants going for straw. Money only is necessary; and papers sent by some tend to confuse the inhabitants of the country, and are the occasion that others find difficulty in getting what they want.

Major-General Wellesley requests that returns may be made to the Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General of the probable quantity of straw that will be required daily for the cattle attached to corps, departments, and individuals, by the following persons. The number of cattle, and the number of bullock-loads of forage which they will consume, to be included in these returns, reckoning that fifteen bullocks will consume one bullock-load in a day.

1. The commanding officers of corps for the corps under their command respectively.
2. Lieutenant Brown for the bullocks attached to the store department.
3. The cattle in the bazaar by the Superintendent of Supplies.
4. The bullocks in the grain department by the Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General.
5. The individuals in head-quarters line, each for himself.

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G. M. O. Camp near Jumboor, Sunday, 13th February, 1803. [ 194. ]

In consequence of orders to that purport received from the Commander-in-Chief, family certificates are to be issued immediately by corps employed on service in the field with the division of the army under the command of Major-General Wellesley, including the 5th and 7th Regiments of cavalry.

Commanding officers will take care that the General Orders,

23rd December, 1802, are conformed to in every respect in the issue of these family certificates; and that the rolls required are transmitted to the paymasters, and to the military Auditor-General.

Commanding officers of corps in camp are requested to send off the families as soon as the certificates can be delivered to them. They will recollect that they can make them payable to the families for any period that they may think proper.

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[195.] G. O. Camp near Beroor, 18th February, 1803.

When the cavalry are ordered for the advance, they will always move from their lines in such time as to be in the high road on the marching flank, and ready to move off exactly at assembly beating.

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[196.] G. O. Camp at Hooley Honore, Tuesday, 22nd February, 1803.

As the troops will encamp for some time to come along the river, it is expected that all the bullock-drivers and grass-cutters will bring in the full proportion of green forage, as without such assistance it is not possible for any country to supply the forage for this detachment for any length of time.

All corps and detachments of corps in camp will send in present states to the Deputy Adjutant-General one hour after their coming to their lines to-morrow.

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[197.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, 1st Battalion 2nd Regiment.*

Aneywary, 23rd February, 1803.

I have communicated your letter of the 22nd instant to Major-General Wellesley, who desires me to inform you that, as the man, Annatty by name, whom you denominate *acting* vakeel to the battalion, although so lately brought before a public tribunal by you under the denomination of vakeel, has been mustered and returned as such for at least fifteen months past, he must henceforth be considered as such to all intents and purposes, until regularly discharged from the Company's service. And, as he ought never to have been employed in any

business but the public business of the battalion, the General cannot consent to his being confined in order to be tried by any military tribunal, excepting a public one, under his own inspection, for crimes of a nature unconnected with his duty as a servant of the Company; and he must not be confined beyond the usual time, unless a regular crime in writing is given in against him. That crime, for which you now propose to try him, appears to be grounded on facts, for which he has been already brought to trial and acquitted, although the crime is differently worded. Major-General Wellesley cannot admit of this irregularity. He also desires me to observe that this man, being a public servant of the Company, ought not to be employed in these private concerns.

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G. O. Camp at Davara Hoonelly, Thursday, 24th February, 1803. [198.]

It has been reported to Major-General Wellesley that there is green forage among the hills of Rawgund-hinsie, east, and Bellgutty, west, sufficient to supply the army for four days; he consequently requests the officers and others to send out their followers to those hills, and along the banks of the river, to endeavour to procure two days' forage, which, with that in the villages allotted to the corps, &c., yesterday, will afford forage for five days.

Major-General Wellesley intending to go over to head-quarters to Mayaconda to-morrow, the command of this division will devolve on Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, as senior officer in camp, during his absence. All reports to be made to that officer accordingly, who will receive particular instructions for his guidance.

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G. O. (*by Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers.*)

Camp at Davara Hoonelly, Tuesday, 1st March, 1803.

A salute of 15 guns to be held in readiness in the park, to be fired on the Honourable Major-General Wellesley's return to camp to-morrow morning. The officer commanding the artillery will place lascar sentries with banderols, to give notice of his approach to the right of the line, which will be the time for commencing the salute.

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[ 199. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Montresor, commanding in Malabar and Canara.*

4th March, 1803.

I have the honour to forward to you, by order of Major-General Wellesley, orders for a European and a Native General Court Martial to be assembled in the province of Malabar, at such times and places as you may be pleased to direct; also warrants for the presidents, whose names you will please to cause to be inserted in the warrants respectively, reporting them, as soon as determined, to General Wellesley.

I also transmit to you charges against Lieutenant ——, 1st battalion 2nd Regiment; soubahdar ——, 2nd battalion 4th Regiment; and soubahdar ——, 2nd battalion 8th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry; upon which Major-General Wellesley directs that those officers may be tried; and he directs me to request that, in the event of there being any other prisoners in the provinces under your command, whose cases you may think deserving of being investigated by either of these General Courts Martial, you will forward the charges against such prisoners, for his consideration and orders previous to the prisoners being brought to trial.

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[ 200. ] *To Major Doolan.*

SIR, Camp at Hurryhur, 7th March, 1803.

I have to request that you will give directions that the carriages of the six iron 12-pounders at Hullihall may be put in a state fit for service without loss of time, and so that they may travel a short distance, if necessary.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. O. C. C. Hurryhur, 7th March, 1803.

The following officers are appointed assistants in the public departments, and will proceed with the detachment of the army under the orders of Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley.

Mr. Surgeon Gilmour to be a surgeon on the Staff, and to inspect hospitals, &c., reporting to Mr. Anderson, superintending surgeon of the army.

Captain J. G. Graham, of the 2nd Regiment, to be an assistant in the Pay department.

Captain T. Younge, of the 2nd Regiment, to be an assistant in the department of Commissary of grain and provisions.

Lieutenant Monteith to be an assistant in the department of General Agent for cavalry supplies.

The latter officers will be allowed a salary of 100 pagodas each per month, and the heads of the several departments will send a proportion of their establishments to be employed under their respective assistants, who are directed to make up their accounts monthly, and transmit them to their principals with the army.

Mr. W. Ainslie is appointed surgeon of the field hospital, to be formed at Hurryhur; to which such of the sick of European and Native corps, as Mr. Anderson may deem it necessary to place under his charge, will be sent to-morrow morning.

Lieutenant Bellingham, of the 8th Native Regiment, is appointed Major of Brigade to Major-General Wellesley.

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G. A. O. 7th March, 1803. [201.*]

The 33rd Regiment to march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning and join the grand army. Colonel Elliott will report his arrival in camp to the Adjutant-General.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ———.* [202.*]

Camp near Reitlie, 12th March, 1803.

The tent-bearers of your battalion have represented to Major-General Wellesley that the Sergeant-Major has given them 6 rupees 2 fanams and 60 cash, as their wages for last month, although, as they allege, they agreed for Company's pay and batta. The General, therefore, directs me to observe to you, that he is not surprised at the frequent reports of desertions of the followers of the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment, under such circumstances as those above stated; and, further, that if there shall be any more desertion, and the corps shall be deprived of its proper proportion of followers of any description, the General will be under the necessity of laying the whole matter before the Commander-in-Chief, and of recommending that no allowances may be paid for establishments that are not actually kept up.

P.S.—Before I could despatch the foregoing I received your report of the desertion of four sepoys and some coolies. The General is concerned at the desertion of so many sepoys from so

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old an established corps, of which the report would have come more properly through the Brigade-Major, but he is not surprised at coolies deserting who are paid as yours appear to be.

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[ 203. ]

*To Major Doolan.*

SIR, Camp at Deogherry, 15th March, 1803.

I received this morning your letter of the 13th in answer to mine of the 9th. I rather believe that the bullocks, &c., which I shall send for the supplies to Hullihall, will arrive there on the 20th instant.

The arrack kegs, which I mean should be sent to the detachment, are those containing four gallons each which come from Bombay, but not those of a larger size. There ought to be 400 of these.

I shall require with the detachment, besides the articles detailed in my last letter of the 9th, 2000 gunny bags. If you should not be able to procure these from the Paymaster's servant, you will be so kind as to send me that number of the bags which will have contained the rice which you will issue to the people whom I will send for it, or you will take them from the rice which will remain there. In order to carry these empty bags to the detachment, or for other purposes, some bullocks may be required; and I request you to call upon the amildar to be prepared with assistance of this kind, which I promise to send back to him from the Malpoorba. The number of bullocks which I may require may be 500.

I have not yet decided whether I shall come upon the Malpoorba at Doodwar or at Turmoory. I request you to get an account of the road to the latter.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 204. ]

*To Major Doolan.*

SIR, Camp at Kandegy, 16th March, 1803.

You will be so kind as to forward the enclosed letter to Sir W. Clarke by express. In my letter of yesterday I omitted to mention to you that I wished you to have cut, and ready to

be forwarded to my camp, by people whom I shall send for them, 60 bamboos, each of 30 feet long: they are intended to make ladders.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. O. Camp at Tuddus, Thursday, 17th March, 1803. [205.*]

On marching days, officers commanding corps will report their arrival in writing to the officer in command of the brigade, within one hour after the line comes to its ground: should any men be absent, they shall be confined as soon as they come up, and reported, through the adjutant of the corps to which they belong, to the Brigade-Major.

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*To Major Doolan.* [206.*]

SIR, Camp at Misserycotta, 18th March, 1803.

You are to make issues of rice from the stores at Hullihall upon orders signed by Captain Barclay, the Superintendent of Supplies; for which rice you are to take the receipt, in duplicate, of the person in whose favour the order will be given. One copy of this receipt you are to send, without loss of time, to Captain Barclay; the other you are to keep with his order, as the voucher for the issue of the rice.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Major Doolan.* [207.*]

SIR, Camp at Misserycotta, 18th March, 1803.

Captain Baynes marches from hence to-morrow morning, with a detachment as an escort of cattle, going from here to receive supplies at Hullihall.

These consist of brinjarry bullocks, respecting the loads of which you will receive an order along with this letter; of bullocks in the provision department, which are to carry kegs of four gallons each, filled with arrack. The remainder of these

kegs, and the beef kegs, are to be carried as far as the river Malpoorba by the bullocks supplied by the amildar. Besides these there are 100 bullocks loaded with empty arrack kegs: these are to be filled with arrack from that in store at Hullihall.

You will be so kind as to issue the 393 four-gallon arrack kegs filled with arrack, the 600 kegs of salted provisions, and arrack to fill 200 arrack kegs, to the servant of the Commissary of Provisions, who will accompany Captain Baynes, and take his receipt for the same.

You are likewise to deliver to Captain Baynes 2000 empty gunny bags, respecting the carriage of which to the detachment I have given him directions. You will deliver the bamboos which you have had cut to the officer of pioneers who will accompany Captain Baynes.

You will send this detachment, and all the Company's draught cattle at Hullihall in Soonda, with Captain Baynes.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[208.*] G. M. O. Misserycotta, Saturday, 19th March, 1803.

A salute of 15 guns to be held in readiness in the park to be fired on the arrival at Major-General Wellesley's tent of Major Malcolm, the Resident of Mysore.

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[209.*] G. O. Hoobly, Sunday, 20th March, 1803.

The detachment will approach the fort of Darwar to-morrow, and Major-General Wellesley requests that officers will not go to see it, or attempt to go into it, as that may be disagreeable to the people in it, and they may refuse admittance to the officers.

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[210.*] *To Major Doolan.*

SIR, Camp at Hoobly, 20th March, 1803.

Captain Johnson, who arrived here yesterday evening, has informed me that the amildar at Hullihall is prepared to supply as far as 1000 bullocks to carry loads to the Malpoorba. You will employ these bullocks, in the first instance, in the manner

directed in my letter of the 18th, sent to you by Captain Baynes: 2ndly, you will issue from the stores at Hurryhur one load of rice for each bullock, which will remain after providing for the service mentioned in that letter, taking Captain Baynes's receipt for the same; and you will send the whole number loaded, with Captain Baynes, to the Malpoorba. I send herewith an order for a company of the battalion under your command, under an European officer, to march from Hullihall to join the detachment upon the Malpoorba. Be so kind as to communicate this letter to Captain Baynes.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. O. Camp at Sungoly, Thursday, 24th March, 1803. [211.]

A salute of 13 guns to be held in readiness in the park to be fired this afternoon on the arrival at a tent to be pitched in front of the line of Siddajee Rao Nimbilkur, coming on a visit to Major-General Wellesley.

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G. O. Camp near Nassaree, Friday, 25th March, 1803. [212.]

The Baggage-master Sergeant will indent on the Commissary of Stores for three flags, on small bamboos, to be carried on camels or elephants for the direction of the baggage of the different brigades in the detachment, viz. a blue flag for the cavalry, a white flag for the 4th brigade, a red flag for the 5th brigade.

These flags are to be carried to the officers commanding brigades, who will direct a quartermaster of the European regiment in each brigade to take charge of them, and see that they are placed, every marching-day, on the leading elephant or camel carrying the camp equipage of the corps.

It is not necessary that the baggage of a brigade should follow its particular flag at present; but the followers ought to be made to distinguish it, so as to be able to follow it readily when ordered, as in the case of a brigade being detached, or otherwise.

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[213.] G. M. O. Camp near Ankoley, Saturday, 26th March, 1803.

Commanding officers of corps will appoint a guard to take charge of the forage within their lines and to the front and rear of them, and a non-commissioned officer to serve it out to whoever applies for it, whether belonging to the corps or not, and to receive the regulated price for the same, which is to be paid over to the Deputy Quartermaster-General from the manager of the country. The forage alluded to is that in heaps on the ground covered with earth.

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[214.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel* ———.

Camp, 28th March, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to inform you that Annatty, vakeel of the battalion under your command, has complained to him of your general severe treatment, and, particularly, that you flogged him yesterday for not having provided straw for the bullocks, although he had not been furnished with money for the purpose. Instead of punishing a man for not having taken straw without paying for it, Major-General Wellesley had expected that an officer of your rank would have supported the orders given by him on that subject, and that you would have obliged every person belonging to your corps to have paid for the straw which he took. The General directs me to acquaint you that he will hold you responsible for any deviation from the Orders on this head by the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment; and to signify to you his further order that you do not again flog, or cause to be flogged, the vakeel Annatty, who is a servant of the Company, excepting by the sentence of a Court Martial.

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[215.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel* ———.

Camp at Manowly, 29th March, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley having received your letter of the 28th ultimo, wherein you report having confined the vakeel Annatty, for making the complaint to him yesterday, has directed me to desire that you will release that man forthwith.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Allen, on the Kistna.* [ 216. ]

Camp at Erroor, 2nd April, 1803.

The objects in stationing the company under your command are—1st, to give confidence to the brinjarries, bazaar people, &c., who are following the detachment under the command of Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley; 2nd, to provide a guard for those articles of provisions and stores which it may be found convenient to leave behind the detachment; 3rd, to provide a guard for the boats which it may be necessary eventually to place upon the river Kistna; and 4th, to provide a guard for the hospital stationed there. You will keep these objects in view; you will immediately remove your provisions and ammunition into the ghurry, of which the General has arranged with the amildar that you are to have possession, which you will consider as your post. You may remain encamped on the river, as you may find it convenient, but you must always have a guard in the redoubt. You will preserve the most strict discipline among the troops, &c., and will do everything in your power to conciliate the people of the country to the British interests. Tappall peons will be placed in Erroor, with whom you will communicate and see that they go off regularly. They will be directed to report to you. You will receive, this afternoon, an account of everything that will be left in the redoubt. Hereafter you will receive instructions for your guidance, in case it should be found necessary to place boats upon the river Kistna. Orders will be given to the officer commanding your battalion to provide for the pay of the detachment under your command. The amildar has his house in the fort, and is not to be molested in it. These instructions to be handed over to an officer of the 1st battalion 5th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, who will relieve you in a few days; and, when relieved, you will join this detachment. You will correspond regularly with Lieutenant Christie, stationed at Sungoly on the Malpoorba, and with Lieutenant Elwood at Goorgherry, on the Gutpurba, and also with me, for the information of the General, informing those two officers of every convoy or person of any consequence that passes your post, and reporting the same to me, together with such information as you may obtain of what is passing in the country.

[ 217. ] * G. O. Camp at Myshall, Sunday, 3rd April, 1803.

The detachment will pass the fort of Meritch to-morrow, and Major-General Wellesley requests that the officers will not go from the line to look at it, or attempt to go into it, or the pettah.

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[ 218. ] * *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Plenderleath, Hurryhur.*

Camp at Hingomgaum, 5th April, 1803.

It has been intimated, from head-quarters, to Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, that a party of recovered men belonging to corps in this detachment is on the way from Seringapatam to Hurryhur; and that you are also sufficiently recovered to enable you to proceed to join your corps, according to such route and instructions as the General might send to you. Major-General Wellesley, therefore, directs me to desire that you will take charge of all such recovered men, belonging to the Native corps in this detachment, as may have arrived at Hurryhur when you receive this letter, and also of such as may have recovered in the hospital there, and march them by the enclosed route to a post on the Kistna, near Erroor. It will be convenient, both for the supply of your party and for the encouragement of the brinjarries who may be following this detachment, if you can join with any large tandah of them, either by halting a few days till they collect, or by making one or two forced marches to overtake them, and the Major-General authorises you to do so; but, as you may not have the opportunity, he authorises you to indent at Hurryhur for as much rice for the troops as will serve them till they shall arrive at Deogherry on the Werdah; to indent there for what will serve them to Sungoly on the Malpoorba; to indent there for what will serve them to Goorgherry on the Gutpurba; and to indent at that place for as much as will serve them to the post on the Kistna, near Erroor. The officers commanding at those several stations will order your indents to be complied with, upon your showing them this letter, and giving them extracts from it.

*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, 74th Regiment.* [219.]

Camp at Hingomgaum, 6th April, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to inform you that soubahdar Kader Nawaz Khan, who sent in Sergeant Miller of the 74th from Tasgaum, has returned to camp, and informed him that the sergeant came of himself and claimed his protection, upon hearing of his arrival at Tasgaum, informing him that, having drunk some liquor in one of the Mahratta camps, he was conducted away by some of those people to Kolapoor, from whence the Rajah had sent him to join his troops, giving him five rupees for his expenses; but the people who were conducting him allowed him to be plundered of his clothes and money by some horsemen on the road. From the report of the soubahdar, Major-General Wellesley is satisfied that Sergeant Miller had no intention to desert, and therefore he requests you will order him to be released. He, at the same time, desires that you will explain to the regiment the danger which the men run by straying into the Mahratta camps, in the vicinity of this detachment; and that you will also give strict orders that they may not leave the lines of the detachment.

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G. O. Camp at Nasera, Saturday, 9th April, 1803. [220.]

The frequent mistakes made by the guards, ordered for securing forage for the draught bullocks, by their going to Captain Mackay's tent, when they ought to go to the marching flank, having rendered it impossible for those guards to be of any service sometimes two days out of three, Major-General Wellesley will in future hold the adjutants of the corps, whose duty it may be to furnish that guard, answerable for its repairing, in due time, to its proper station.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding at Hurryhur.* [221.]

Camp at Meeruz, 18th April, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to request that you will ascertain the place on the river nearest to your post where boats ply during the rainy season; and that

you will measure the breadth of the river at such place, and report it to me for his information.

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[ 222. ] * G. O. Camp at Poonah, 22nd April, 1803.

As the forage at this place is brought in from the hills at some distance, it is not reasonable to expect that it should be sold at the price at which the troops have procured forage hitherto; measures will be taken, however, to have it sold as cheap as possible.

The officers, &c., who may go into Poonah are requested not to go to the Peshwah's palace, or the houses of the principal chiefs.

Safeguards must be placed by the nearest corps over all the gardens in the neighbourhood of the camp; and no cattle must be suffered to go into them.

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[ 223. ] * *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Walker, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Camp at Poonah, 24th April, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley has appointed you to march the drafts from camp to Erroor, and directs me to enclose a route by which you will proceed, choosing your own halting-places. A party of Mysore horse and peons will accompany you, in order to their being posted by a tappall muttaseddee in different villages on the road. As the district through which you will march is in an unsettled state, and infested by robbers, it is necessary that you should march regularly and with caution, take up your quarters for the night in some strong position, and keep strict guard. I also enclose, by the General's order, a proclamation, which you ought to send before you by a horseman, or one of the peons who can speak the language of this country, to be shown to any bodies of men whom you may see on the road, and into all the villages through which you may have to pass. This proclamation must be given in charge to the senior jemidar when you give over the party to him at Erroor. I enclose a detail of the draft who proceed under your charge. Lieutenant Plenderleath, of the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment, is now on his march from Hurryhur to

Erroor with a party of recovered men. If you find him there waiting for orders to advance, and you have met with nothing on the way to prevent so small a party as his from coming on, you will show this letter to him as an order for his doing so, and you will return with him to Poonah, where you will both receive further orders. The General further desires that you will take charge of a sum of money which Captain Graham will deliver to you, to be given to Lieutenant ——, commanding at Erroor, for the disbursements of that station.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Mackay, Agent for Public Cattle.* [224.]

Poonah, 24th April, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley authorises you to make an advance to the bullock owners, in the grain and store departments, of 9000 pagodas, to enable them to provide 1800 carriage-bullocks for those departments. This advance is to be made by instalments of one-tenth of the whole sum to be advanced for the number of bullocks which such owner engages to provide; and when a corresponding number of bullocks has been brought and marked, another tenth to be advanced, and so on until the whole sum has been paid to them.

You will stipulate with the owners receiving this large advance, that it is to be recovered by the stoppage of half a pagoda monthly, from the hire of each bullock belonging to them respectively, until the whole shall be liquidated. You will keep a register of the periods of mustering these bullocks, and you will receive orders hereafter for the distribution of them to the departments.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Kennet, commanding the Detachments at Poonah.* [225.]

25th April, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to communicate the following instructions for your guidance while commanding the detachment at Poonah:—You must be very particular in your guard of the military stores and of the provision stores. You must have an outlying piquet across the

river to watch the fords, and a strong inlying piquet ready at all times to turn out. You must examine all the fords and modes of getting across the river to the rear of your camp, and you must have all the passages watched either by the Resident's peons, or by sepoys. Colonel Close's newswriter and the other servants of the Residency will be desired to communicate with you, and you will send constant intelligence to camp of whatever you hear.

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[226.] *To Major Doolan.*

SIR, Camp at Poonah, 26th April, 1803.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 18th instant.

You will be so kind as to communicate my request to the amildar at Hullihall that he will carry into execution the repairs and improvements of the powder-magazine and the house at Hullihall, approved by the Military Board, according to Captain Johnson's estimate of the 30th January last. I request you to let me have an account of the repairs which the annual committee thought necessary to all the buildings at Hullihall; and that you will request the amildar to make preparations for giving these repairs.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[227] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, commanding the 5th Brigade.*

28th April, 1803.

I have submitted Lieutenant Little's reference on the point of the duty of the adjutant of the day to Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley; and I am directed by him to inform you that, according to the Orders of the 23rd February * and 9th March last,† the adjutant of the day is not under the orders of the field officer of the day, from the time the piquet is

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. iv. page 25.
† See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. iv. page 39.

posted until assembly-beating the next day. At the same time it is apparent from those Orders that it was his intention that the field officer of the day should have the assistance of a Staff officer, whenever it was likely that the piquets would be employed, or that that assistance should be essentially necessary; but that the adjutants should not be unnecessarily taken away from their regimental duties. This point may be easily regulated by a little consideration and conciliation on the part of the officers concerned; and the General does not at present think it expedient to draw the line, more particularly, for the duty of the adjutant of the day.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Welsh, 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment, Taligaum.* [228.]

29th April, 1803.

In consequence of the reports which you have sent, and others received by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, of the water and forage in the neighbourhood of Wadegaum, he directs me to desire that you will march early to-morrow morning with your detachment, and all the cattle grazing under its protection, towards Wadegaum, and encamp near the nullah and tank described in your report. It is reported that a river runs within a mile upon the right of Wadegaum; and, if that be the case, and there should not be a sufficient quantity of water in the nullah and tank, you will move to the river. The General calls your attention particularly to the most important part of your duty at present, which is, to see that a sufficient quantity of forage is brought in by the drivers and pioneers, and given to the cattle at night; and that they are driven out in the day to a place in which they will find grazing, if there should be such a place.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major ——, 7th Regiment Native Cavalry.* [229.]

Camp, 1st May, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley has perused your answer to my second letter of this date, on the subject of

the forage taken away by two troopers of the 7th Regiment of cavalry, without its being paid for; and directs me to repeat his order to you to see the complainers paid for the forage removed by the regiment under your command; and he further recommends that, in future, you give a more respectful answer to a letter written by his order.

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[ 230. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Vesey, commanding 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment Native Infantry.*

1st May, 1803.

The bearer, Killie Rajah, has some complaint against two officers of the battalion under your command. Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to desire that you will order a particular enquiry to be made into the merits of the complaint, and that the whole matter should be taken down in writing; and if the subject cannot be adjusted by your authority, you will report your proceedings to him.

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[ 231. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Macally, 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment.*

Camp, 1st May, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to return to you your letter to him of this date, and to inform you that, under the present circumstances, he cannot allow any officer to quit the detachment, excepting on the most urgent business, or upon a certified bad state of health, and recommendation of the surgeon that a change of situation is absolutely necessary; and even in those cases he will not grant leave to any officer unless the application for it be made through the regular channels of regimental and brigade commanding officers, where there are such.

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[ 232. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Elwood, Goorgherry.*

3rd May, 1803.

The officer, who was sent to march the drafts ordered from the Native Infantry corps in this detachment from the 1st extra

battalion to Erroor, having reported to the General that a number of bazaar men and other descriptions of camp followers had joined him on his march to Erroor, and were proceeding towards Mysore, the General directs me to request that you will stop every person who may arrive at your post about the time that the drafts do; enquire of the jemidar who will be in charge of the drafts, what he may know of those men; and you will make prisoner every one who may appear to you to have left camp without leave, and send the whole back to Erroor, or the post nearest to you on the road to Poonah, from whence they will be sent on to camp.

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G. O. Camp at Panowullah, 4th May, 1803. [233.*]

Frequent complaints are made that soldiers and sepoys stop the people bringing in forage for sale, and take it from them at their own price; the consequence will be, that the inhabitants will cease to bring forage for sale at all, from which great inconvenience will be experienced. This practice is forbidden; and no forage is to be forced from a man bringing it in for sale. The only remedy for the dearness of forage is to send out followers to cut it, by which means the demand will be diminished, and of course the price must fall.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Doolan, commanding at Hullihall.* [234.*]

7th May, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley has ordered the paymaster with this detachment to advance 500 sultauny pagodas to the vakeel of the Rajah of Kittoor, for the pay of that Rajah's troops who accompany the detachments; and the vakeel has granted his receipt for the money, and engaged that his master shall pay the money to you at Hullihall. To this end I enclose a certified copy of the vakeel's receipt, and a letter from him to the Rajah of Kittoor. The General desires that you will forward the letter by a hircarrah; and when the money is paid to you in Hullihall, that you will give up the duplicate of the vakeel's receipt (after writing your own receipt upon the

back of it) to the person who pays the money. You will pay the money into Mr. Gordon's office at Hullihall, and inform him that you have done so on account of Captain Graham, the pay-master with this detachment, and desire him to transmit to Captain Graham a bill for the amount.

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[ 235. ]

*To Major Kirkpatrick.*

SIR, Camp, 8th May, 1803.

I have received your letter of the 2nd, in which you enclosed a copy of your address to the Governor-General, No. 242, of the same date, with a copy of its enclosure.

It gives me great satisfaction to reflect that, as soon as I had received intelligence of the irruption of Jeswunt Rao Holkar into the territories of the Nizam, I took measures for their defence; although, in order to do this, I was obliged to break up the disposition of the allied forces, of which his Highness the Nizam and his Ministers had approved: the orders for Colonel Stevenson's march were dated on the 28th April.

It is unfortunate that his Highness the Nizam's territories should be so situated as to be liable to the predatory invasions of the Mahrattas; and it must be obvious to his Highness that no army can give them complete protection. Those places in which there are the greatest riches, and which may happen to be unprotected, must suffer; and for this reason it is advisable that his Highness should, at an early period, adopt measures for the defence of the rich cities placed, like Aurungabad, upon his extreme frontier. In case there should be a contest with the Mahratta powers, the operations which may be necessary for the general defence of his Highness's territories must oblige the army to leave some of these places at a distance; and each of them, at a distance from the army, and not having in itself means of defence, is liable to, and probably will, be plundered.

It is easy to perceive, from the tenor of the paper which was sent to you by Azeem ool Omrah, that the Nizam is considerably alarmed at the prospect of a war with the Mahrattas. A war with the Mahrattas must have been the consequence of the

proceedings in this part of India in the months of October and November last, and the Nizam's territories must have been the scene of its operations. The advantageous military positions which we have taken up in consequence of our political arrangements with the Peshwah, and the additional force which those arrangements give us, may, in my opinion, still prevent the hostilities which are apprehended, and, at all events, will considerably alleviate their evil. But this must depend upon our own determination and exertions. We are much mistaken if we suppose that, to depart from our engagements with the Peshwah, and to give up the advantageous military position which we have taken, will alter the supposed intentions of the northern Mahratta powers to go to war, or will save the Nizam's territories. Such a line of conduct not only would expose his Highness's interests and power, but those of the Honourable Company, to the most imminent danger.

I beg that you will do me the favour to assure the Nizam's government that everything I can do shall be done for the safety of his Highness's territories. I apprised Colonel Stevenson some days ago of the reported intention of Jeswunt Rao Holkar to move towards Hyderabad. I desired him to watch his movements towards that place, and if he found that he went that way, to march upon Hyderabad with all celerity.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Heitland.* [236.]

11th May, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th, and to inform you that, as you are employed under his own immediate orders and directions, you cannot detach any of your men without reference to him; and he desires that you will attend to any suggestions that Colonel Murray may make respecting the work in the ghaut.

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[237.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant ——, Erroor.*

Camp, 14th May, 1803.

One of the Mahratta chiefs here has represented to Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley that, if you were to send an account of all your wants for the supply of the troops under your command to the amildar of the town of Chickoree, he would divide them among the villages around, in such a manner that they would be furnished more readily, and with greater ease to the inhabitants, than heretofore; and the General has, in consequence, desired me to request that you will act accordingly.

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[238.*] G. O. Camp at Poonah, 15th May, 1803.

Major-General Wellesley intends to march from this place in a few days; and it will be necessary that the Commanding officers of Native corps should have the carriage for their camp equipage, spare ammunition, and stores, in the most efficient state.

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[239.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to William Hope Gordon, Esq., Paymaster in Mysore.*

Camp, 15th May, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to inform you that he has ordered an establishment of basket boats to be provided for the public service.

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|---|---|---|---|
| The Kistna, | at Erroor . . | 20 | boats. |
| The Gutpurba, | at Goorgherry. | 10 | |
| The Malpoorba, | at Sungoly . | 10 | |
| The Werdah, | at Deogherry . | 20 | |
| The Toombuddra, | at Hurryhur . | 20 | |

The boatmen are to be paid by the officer commanding the station where they are employed; and Major-General Wellesley directs me to request that you will make an advance, on the 1st June next, from your office at Hullihall, of 30 pagodas each to the officers commanding at Erroor, Goorgherry, and Sungoly; and, from your office at Hurryhur, of 50 pagodas each to the officers commanding at Deogherry and Hurryhur. The whole

establishment of boats will be placed under the general superintendence of Captain W. Cunningham, Deputy Quartermaster-General, who will take charge of it as soon as the duty on which he is at present employed will permit him; and he has been instructed to arrange the sums of money which will be necessary hereafter for the officers in command of the several posts to have in their hands for discharging the expense of the boat establishment; and General Wellesley requests that you will comply with his requisitions for that purpose from the officers as above stated. Captain Cunningham will specify in his indents that the money is required for the boat establishments; and when the amounts of the disbursements shall have been passed by the Commander-in-Chief or government, they will be transmitted to you to be entered in your accounts in place of the sums advanced.

(*Instructions accordingly sent to the officers commanding the above stations.*)

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers.* [240.*]

15th May, 1803.

I have laid your letter of this date before Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, and I am directed by him to inform you that he knows no other contractor for the carriage of the camp equipage and stores of the battalion under your command than yourself; and, as he knows that carriage-cattle have been, and are still to be, procured here, he expects that you will be ready to fulfil the terms of your contract when the corps moves from this place.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Dale, Brigade-Major, Colonel Murray's Detachment.* [241.*]

17th May, 1803.

I have the honour to inform you that no written regulation has been established by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley relative to the price of forage and the mode of collecting it; but, as it is an article of absolute necessity, he allows every person to insist upon having it, for money, wherever it is to be found. At the same time, as it has been provided by the

inhabitants of this part of the country with labour, and as an encouragement for them to bring it in for sale, he allows them to put their own price upon it, and protects them, upon all occasions, in getting that price.

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[242.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Stevenson.*

Camp at Poonah, 22nd May, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to transmit to you the accompanying papers, delivered to him by the Resident at Poonah, and to request that you will furnish him with an official account of any plunder which was committed by the British or the Nizam's troops, or their followers, during the time that you were encamped in the Mahratta territory, as stated by Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

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[243.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Murray.*

Camp at Poonah, 24th May, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to request that you will prevent the Europeans of your detachment from going into the bazaar at Poonah, and place a guard on the bridge to prevent them from crossing the river. The General also requests that you will give out, in your detachment, orders that no European must be allowed to quit his lines without being properly dressed as a soldier.

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[244.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant ——.*

Camp near Poonah, 27th May, 1803.

I have communicated the subject of your letter of the 21st instant to Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley; and I am directed by him to inform you that you are authorised to employ working parties of the troops under your command, to keep the post in the best state of repair at all times. The bills for the working money require the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief before payment, and the General does not choose to trouble his Excellency with them every week; but when the money amounts to any considerable sum, he will for-

ward all the bills at once, and you may inform the sepoys that the money will be paid to them in due time.'

Lieutenant Stuart has reported that he has apprehended at Deogherry 39 men of different descriptions, who had left camp without leave, and had sent them on towards this detachment under a guard. They will soon arrive at your post, and the General desires that you will keep them under confinement, and subsist them according to the instructions already given you for the subsistence of prisoners, until the arrival of a detachment from the grand army escorting money to this detachment, when you will deliver them over to the officer commanding it, and show this letter to him as the General's orders for his taking charge of them and bringing them on to Poonah.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant ——.* [245.]

27th May, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to transmit to you the enclosed translations of the narrative given this day by Ramanah Naig of the circumstances mentioned in the memorandum which I forwarded to you on the 4th instant; also of a letter from Nago Sham Rao to his vakeel here, on the same subject; and to say that they differ much from what your letter of the 11th had induced him to believe was the case, from these papers and the circumstances stated in your letter of the 23rd to have happened at the town of Manjorie, which also belongs to Nago Sham Rao. He is convinced that you have rendered yourself disagreeable to the inhabitants of that part of the country, and have done an incalculable injury to the British character by your interference in the disputes of the natives, which renders it absolutely necessary to remove you from Erroor; and the General therefore directs that you will immediately, on the receipt of this letter, deliver over the command of that post to Lieutenant Allen, together with all public papers, money, and accounts in your hands, particularly the accounts of men sick in hospital; and that you will repair to Poonah without delay. I am also directed to intimate to you Major-General Wellesley's intention of causing a more strict inquiry to be made into the merits of Nago Sham Rao's complaint against you, if he shall find it necessary to do so, after you join this detachment. It is necessary that you should show this letter, and the narrative,

&c., to Lieutenant Allen, that he may be on his guard not to interfere in the concerns of the country in any manner. The General allows you to bring up as many of the recovered Natives as may be able to march the stages which you will intend to make.

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[246.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Allen, Erroor.*

27th May, 1803.

Lieutenant —— will deliver over the post of Erroor to you, as soon as he shall receive this letter, together with all public papers, money, and accounts in his custody. He will also show you his orders for so doing, containing the reasons for removing him from the command, which ought to put you on your guard against all interference in the concerns of the country. As it may happen that the recovered Europeans may assume more liberty under your command than they would do under that of one of their own officers, the General authorises you to punish, at your own discretion, the first and every instance of irregularity attempted by them. I have also to inform you that orders will be sent to-morrow for forwarding on to this division all Europeans, or Natives, who may be able to march along with a detachment from the grand army, which will soon arrive at Erroor.

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[247.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant ——.*

28th May, 1803.

Your letter of the 20th only arrived yesterday morning. Major-General Wellesley had a perfect recollection of the circumstances to which you allude, and has directed me to inform you that the justice which he owes to the public service will not allow him to recommend to the notice of the Commander of the Forces an officer who left his station, not only without leave, but contrary to orders; and the General is very certain that if Mr. —— had known these circumstances, he would not have given you an introduction to him.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding the Brigade of Cavalry.* [248.]

28th May, 1803.

The General desires me to inform you that some countrymen brought him a note this forenoon from Colonel Close, mentioning that no less than six cart-loads and two bullock-loads of their hay had been taken from them, and they had not been paid for it. On giving the men an order, directing the hay to be paid for or returned, they received the price of five cart-loads and the two bullock-loads in the 19th lines; but the gentleman who took the other cart-load says that it was not fully loaded, and he will not give the same price for it. It appears also that he cannot return the hay, as it was taken three days ago. The General, therefore, requests that you will see the men satisfied for their hay, and that you will give out an order to the brigade of cavalry, referring to the former orders on the subject of forage, and directing once for all that no one shall stop forage coming into or passing through camp, or take it out of the owner's possession, until he has been satisfied as to the price, and has received it.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Elwood, Goorgherry.* [249.]

28th May, 1803.

I enclose, by order of Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, a translation of a note given to him by Ball Kishen Bhow; and I have to communicate the General's orders to you to recall such persons as are therein mentioned from Canapoor, if you have sent them; and, further, that you will invariably refrain from interfering in the disputes of the people of the country.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Cunningham, Deputy Quartermaster-General in Mysore.* [250.]

28th May, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to transmit to you for your information and guidance the accompanying copies of letters written by his order to Mr. Gordon, paymaster in Mysore; to Major Doolan, commanding at Hullihall; and to the officers commanding the posts established on

the Toombuddra, at Hurryhur; on the Werdah, at Deogherry; on the Malpoorba, at Sungoly; on the Gutpurba, at Goorgherry; and on the Kistna, at Erroor, on the subject of establishing a fleet of boats upon each of those rivers, and for the providing for the payment of the boatmen to be employed, and other expenses incidental to the establishment. The General has, with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, appointed you to superintend the whole of this important department, and it is his desire that as soon as you have disposed of the remount horses, at present under your charge, according to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, you will enter upon this new charge. You are authorised to entertain four chucklers and two basket-makers for each river, whom you will send to their stations as soon as possible, with information to the officers of the rates of hire at which you have engaged them, and instructions for paying the men. You are authorised to draw on Mr. Gordon for the sums of money which will be required for the payment of the boat establishment on each river; and it is the General's wish that you will call for the accounts of disbursements at each station monthly, and make out one general account from them, and send it to him. It will be most convenient to Mr. Gordon to send the money required at Hurryhur and Deogherry from his office at Chittledroog; and that required at Sungoly, Goorgherry, and Erroor, from Hullihall, in Soonda, from whence he sends the pay of the detachments stationed there; and it will be necessary that you should specify, on your indents for this money, that it is on account of the boat establishments.

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[251.] * MEMORANDUM.

29th May, 1803.

Orders have been sent out for all the public cattle to be brought into camp on the 2nd June, preparatory to a march.

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[252.] * *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, 4th Brigade of Infantry.*

30th May, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has perused, with much surprise, Lieutenant-Colonel ——'s letter to you of this

date, and his return of carriage now in readiness for the camp equipage, stores, and sick of the battalion under his command. After a halt of six weeks, during which time the public departments have procured nearly 3000 new bullocks, and the other officers of the army have purchased as many as they required, Lieutenant-Colonel —— came forward with two propositions, either to be allowed to leave his camp equipage behind, at the commencement of a campaign during the rainy season, or to have them carried for him at the public expense; and although he was informed that neither of them could possibly be admitted, he sends in a return of carriage three days before the time announced for marching, from which, if the carriage for his own tents, &c., be deducted, there may not remain above twelve or fifteen bullocks for that of the tents, stores, and sick of the corps. Either Colonel —— must perform his contract, of which he has had the benefit, or the public must incur the expense of it upon the present occasion, or the tents and stores of the battalion must be left behind. Major-General Wellesley has no doubt respecting the alternative which ought to be adopted by every man who has a respect for his own character, or a desire to forward the service as well as his own interest. He knows his duty if that alternative is not adopted, and he will certainly perform it. The Major-General therefore desires you will intimate to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, that, if he has not sufficient carriage for the tents and stores of his battalion, when the detachment marches, he will deprive him of the contract, which he will give to another officer; and he will hold up Lieutenant-Colonel —— to the whole army as a man eager to reap all the benefit of that contract, but who has failed entirely to fulfil his part of it, when the service and the credit of the army required every exertion on his part, and under circumstances where so many other officers have fulfilled their contracts of a similar nature.

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MEMORANDUM. [ 253. ]

31st May, 1803.

The public cattle will not be brought into camp till the 3rd June, and the detachment will march on the following day.

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[254.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, commanding 4th Brigade of Infantry.*

31st May, 1803.

I have laid Lieutenant ——'s letter before Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, and I am directed by him to express his entire approbation of your having ordered that officer to fall into the rear of his company, when you found that he could not do the duty required from the officer at the head of it. You did no more upon this occasion than what the General has seen many times, and has practised himself frequently, in respect to officers of higher rank than Lieutenant ——; and he requests that you will act in the same manner on any occasion on which you find it necessary. He directs that this letter may be communicated to Lieutenant ——

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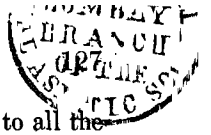
[255.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Allen, Erroor.*

31st May, 1803.

I enclose, by order of Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, a copy of a letter received from Lieutenant ——, which, with my letter to him of the 27th, will serve to point out to you the cause of the difficulties which the troops at Erroor probably experience at this time. The situation chosen for the hospital on the Kistna enjoyed advantages far superior to those possessed by the other posts occupied on the route of this detachment. It was surrounded by rich and populous towns, belonging to different chiefs, who were striving to outdo each other in their endeavours to recommend themselves to the Company's favour, and therefore afforded the fairest hope that the troops left there would be well treated and amply supplied; but such interference in the private concerns of the country as are imputed to Lieutenant ——, and his inattention to see justice done to the inhabitants in their dealings with his troops, as appears by his letter, could not fail to excite a personal dislike to him throughout the whole district, and it will be lucky for the detachment if the consequences of that dislike should cease with his removal. In fact, the detachment is there through their toleration, and not through its own power to offend or defend. The sirdars of those districts who are here express themselves satisfied for what has been done by Lieutenant ——'s



removal, and they have engaged to send fresh orders to all the villages depending upon them to furnish whatever the detachment wants, for payment. It will be your business to see that this single condition on the part of the detachment is performed. Major-General Wellesley directs that you will have all the recovered men, Europeans or Natives, who can march, ready to join a detachment from the army which will soon arrive at your post, and send them to Poonah along with it. For this purpose you will send the requisite number of tents for the Europeans from those attached to the hospital, with carriage, &c. It is supposed there will be from 20 to 24 Europeans, and two tents will serve them. One bullock-load of arrack, at one dram a day, and two bullock-loads of rice, with a little salt, will suffice, as more provisions will be sent from this place to meet them. Mr. Scott, who has charge of all the provisions, will deliver over the above, with a proportion of sheep, to the commanding officer of the detachment; and you must send three of the public bullocks, belonging to any corps or department, to carry the arrack and rice. These can return as soon as the party meets its fresh supply. The General authorises you to issue six seers of rice, *gratis*, to each of the recovered Native troops who may be able to march, which will subsist them at half a seer a day to this place. You will give Mr. Scott an extract of this letter as his authority for issuing the provisions, and one to the officer commanding the detachment, as Major-General Wellesley's authority for his taking charge of the recovered men. You will, at the same time, give him the enclosed route.

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G. O. 1st June, 1803. [256.]

A field hospital will be established at Poonah previous to the march of the detachment. Mr. Gilmour will settle with the regimental surgeon, &c., the men who must be left in the hospital, and he will have the clothing and medicines required for them ready to be delivered over to the surgeon who shall be left in charge.

Commanding officers of corps will have all the accounts of their sick settled, and the requisite rolls and certificates ready to be delivered over with them at the shortest notice.

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[257.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Mackay, Agent for Public Cattle.*

Camp, 7th June, 1803.

The cattle employed in carrying the camp equipage of the 78th Regiment are so bad, and their drivers so inexperienced, that the tents of that corps are some hours later in being pitched than those of any other corps in camp, and the men suffer materially by being kept so long exposed to the weather Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley has therefore resolved to provide camels, on account of the Bombay government, for the carriage of the camp equipage of the 78th Regiment; and, as a foundation for that establishment, he authorises you to purchase nine camels now offered for sale in the bazaar, at the price demanded for them, viz. 300 Chandore rupees each, provided you find them fit for the purpose intended. He also directs that you will keep the accounts of the expense of this establishment separate from those of the public cattle belonging to the Madras government, and transmit them to the officer in charge of the cattle belonging to the detachment of the Bombay army, in the same manner as directed in the Orders of the 25th May for the accounts of the Bombay bullocks, handed over to you by Major Spens.

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[258.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Young, Commissary of Provisions.*

Camp, 9th June, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley authorises you to destroy 467 empty arrack-kegs, for which there is no carriage, owing to the great loss of cattle from the severity of the weather during the last twenty-four hours.

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[259.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Mackay, in charge of Bombay Bullocks.*

Camp, 10th June, 1803.

As so many casualties have occurred among the Bombay carriage-bullocks by death, and among their drivers by desertion, as well as among the hired carriage-bullocks on the Madras establishment, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley finds it to be necessary for carrying on the public service, not only to

recruit the Bombay bullocks to the number of 1000, which marched from Poonah, but also to increase that establishment to the greatest extent possible. And for that purpose he directs you to use every means in your power to procure bullocks, make up saddles, and hire drivers on the Bombay establishment.

To assist you in this duty, the General has caused notice to be given to the bazaar people that any carriage-bullocks, which they may bring in for sale, will be purchased for the public service; and he accordingly desires that you will purchase from them such cattle as you may find fit for the service.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Mackay, Agent for Cattle.* [260.*]

Camp at Nigooz, 10th June, 1803.

In consequence of the very great labour performed by the inferior servants belonging to the Honourable Company's draught-bullocks, the great price of provisions at present, and the very small pay which they receive (not more than half of what a similar description of people in the Bombay detachment receive, although much more qualified for their duty), the Honourable Major-General Wellesley has recommended to the Commander-in-Chief, and has obtained his Excellency's sanction, for granting to those people a small gratuity monthly, under the conditions hereafter mentioned. And you are accordingly authorised to pay each duffadar and driver, belonging to the establishment of draught-bullocks present with this detachment, the sum of two rupees as a gratuity for the month of May, and the same sum monthly hereafter until further orders. You will explain fairly to them that it is granted for the particular reasons above stated, and is not to be adduced as any precedent, but will be discontinued, whenever the General may have reason to be dissatisfied with their conduct, or when the price of provisions becomes so low that he shall consider their nett pay as sufficient for them.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Christie, Sungoly.* [261.*]

Camp at Nigooz, 10th June, 1803.

A party of brinjarries from the Mysore country, consisting of about 2000 bullocks, which first crossed the Toombuddra on

the 10th May, has been loitering some time between that river and the Werdah, and showing an unwillingness to come on. The officer commanding at Hurryhur sent a party of sepoys to make them proceed; and I have this day written to Lieutenant Stuart, commanding at Deogherry, to inquire for any brinjarries who may be in his neighbourhood, and to send a sufficient guard to compel them to march. He will also relieve any guard that may come up with them from Hurryhur. Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley therefore directs me to request that you will inquire after any party of Mysore brinjarries, who may be in your neighbourhood, and relieve any guard of sepoys that may be with them from Hurryhur or Deogherry; and, if there should be no sepoys with them, that you will send a sufficient guard to oblige them to march at a moderate rate, on the route of this detachment, to Poonah. Your guard will be relieved at Goorgherry. Be so good as to inform me when any brinjarries arrive at and pass your post.

(*Similar letters written to the officers commanding at other posts on the rivers.*)

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[ 262. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Allen, Erroor.*

Camp at Nigooz, 10th June, 1803.

I have communicated your letter of the 4th, with its enclosures, to Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley. Captain Buchan has received orders to pay to you 500 pagodas on his arrival at Erroor for the disbursements of your post; and as he was at Hoobly on the 3rd instant, he may be expected soon after you will receive this letter. You may, by corresponding with Lieutenant Christie, ascertain when you will receive this supply of cash, and regulate the sums you may take out of the money in your hands for the Europeans accordingly. If you give the pioneers a bare subsistence, the balance of their allowance may be paid them when you have more money. I enclose some abstracts of the sick of Native corps at Erroor which have been sent to me; they will enable you to make out abstracts for others. The General directs me to request that you will send a small guard of sepoys on to Poonah with any party of Mysore brinjarries, with orders to compel them to make moderate marches, and not to loiter on the way. Some doolies and provisions for the recovered men,

intended to be sent up from your post along with Captain Buchan, have been despatched from Poonah, under a small Native guard, with orders to proceed on to Erroor and place themselves under your orders, if they should not meet Captain Buchan on this side of Erroor. If it should be necessary for them to proceed so far, you will detain them till Captain Buchan arrives, as the Europeans cannot be allowed at present to march through the country, excepting under the charge of an officer.

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*To Major Malcolm.* [263.]*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp, 11th June, 1803.

I am obliged to you for your letter of the 10th. You will see, by mine of this day to Colonel Close, in what manner we stand. If the rain should not come with violence, I shall do tolerably well yet.

I wish these Marhattas were come, and that the Peshwah would write to Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar. It has great effect upon wavering minds to take away their pretence. I wish with you that the Peshwah would act as he speaks; but he is a terrible fellow, and I have no hopes from him.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Major Malcolm.* [264.]*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp at Angah, 14th June, 1803.

I return your letter from Shawe, and others from Colonel Close. I suppose that they cannot commence the campaign in Oude till October, on account of the rain; but they forget that we are in the field in this season. The rain, it is true, may be more violent in Oude than it is in this country; but I doubt it. As far as I recollect, the rain in the northern provinces is very moderate.

It is certain that it would not be possible to do anything from Midnapoor, but that is remedied by the detachment from Ganjam.

I told Colonel Close yesterday that I did not believe the intelligence from Guzerat; and the letters from Mr. Inglis,

which I have just perused, of the 7th, convince me that it could not be true. The 12 horse certainly belonged to Scindiah.

I have no intelligence from Holkar's camp since the 2nd. He was then at Doorup, near Chandore.

Make the Peshwah write to Scindiah; send out the Putwurduns; reconcile the Peshwah with Amrut Rao; and let me have here brinjarry bullocks and supplies; and there will be no confederacy yet. I wish that you would come out. You would certainly recover immediately.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[265.*] G. O. Camp at Angah, 14th June, 1803.

There will be a muster of camp equipage to-morrow morning. The quartermasters of brigades will muster the camp equipage, &c., of the corps in the brigades of infantry, except the 78th Regiment, which is on the Bombay establishment; the quartermaster of the 5th Regiment those of the cavalry; the quartermaster of brigade of the 4th Brigade those in head-quarter line, the pioneers and artillery, beside his own corps.

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[266.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin.*

Camp at Angah, 15th June, 1803.

I have laid your letter of this date before Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, and I am directed to inform you that he cannot give orders that any forage which may have been secured for the public cattle shall be given up to you; but he has no objection to your purchasing forage in the same places, before it has been secured for the public cattle, or after they have been supplied, or wherever else it is to be found. I am further directed to remind you that all applications of a public nature ought to come through your Brigadier.

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[267.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Murray, Poonah.*

Camp at Angah, 17th June, 1803.

Some of the bazaar people belonging to this detachment, who were out in the country in quest of grain, when it marched,

returned to Poonah and sold their loads; from whence they have sent word that the reports of thefts and robberies on the road to camp prevent them from coming on; and the Honourable Major-General Wellesley has sent the bearer to a party of these people, who have gone out by Talegaum in quest of rice, to inform them of the fact, viz., that the punishments inflicted on the culprits have put an end to such excesses; but, in case these people should still be under apprehensions, the General has directed me to request that you will send a naik and six sepoys along with the bearer, when he presents this letter, as an escort to such of the bazaar people to whom he is sent as may be desirous of coming on hither.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Vesey.* [268.*]

Camp at Rooie, 19th June, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to inform you that a number of platform-carts, arrack-bandies, elephants, camels, and bullocks, sufficient to bring up all the stores, and every article in the grain and provision departments, which were left behind under your charge to-day, will be dispatched from this place early to-morrow morning for that purpose, escorted by a company of Native infantry. The General desires that you will have everything in readiness to be laden upon the elephants, &c., as they shall arrive at your ground, and that you will send them off as fast as they shall be laden.

The column, on its return to this camp, must be led by a company of your battalion; two companies must be ordered to march about the centre of it; and you will bring up the rear with the remainder of your corps, and the company from this camp.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Mackay.* [269.*]

Camp at Rooie, 19th June, 1803.

There are 500 bullock-loads of stores and of grain and provisions upon the last ground, in charge of Captain Vesey, and the Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to inform you that they are to be brought up to-morrow in the following manner, viz., 20 platform-carts are to be prepared in the park,

and 38 arrack-carts are to be prepared in the provision department, for which you will allot those bullocks best able to work. Each of those carriages will bring five bullock-loads. For the remainder you will send elephants (including the General's own elephant) and camels, and all the bullocks lately purchased on account of the Bombay government. If all those means should not be sufficient to bring up the 500 loads, a number of the best of the old Bombay bullocks, sufficient for that purpose, must be selected and sent with the rest.

All the arrack-carts, elephants, camels, and bullocks, must be at the park, ready to move off, under a company of Native infantry, at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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[270.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin.*

Camp at Rooie, 19th June, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to transmit to you the accompanying memorandum of a complaint made to him by a tindal and some lascars in your service; and to say, that whatever agreement was made with those people, as to their hire, ought to be adhered to, and that, if extra labour is required of them, they should be rewarded accordingly.

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[271.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Allen, Erroor.*

Camp at Rooie, 23rd June, 1803.

I have submitted your letters of the 13th and 16th, together with the enclosures in the former, to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, who directs me to say that he is much concerned at the difficulties which you still experience in procuring the necessary supplies; and the more so, as the distance of the Mahratta chiefs, who have authority in the country near Erroor, from his camp, leaves him no means of remedying your situation, which a little more discretion at the first occupying the post would have rendered quite the reverse of what you now find it. The General will remove the hospital and post entirely as soon as he can.

No complaints have been made to the General of any duties or customs being laid upon the articles of consumption at Erroor; the only privileged man left there was a servant of the

arrack farmers, whose business was only the retail of that article, bang, and opium, and who might have been easily restrained if he presumed to exceed the limits of his duty. If any of the bazaar men have been induced to leave the post, it will be an incalculable disadvantage to every person remaining in it, far exceeding what may have been thought excessive profits to him.

Lieutenant M'Arthur had not given any explanation of that part of his letter of the 25th May which you have noticed. If his report to the General that the forage had not been paid for sometimes was unfounded, the inhabitants of the villages around you cannot have been prejudiced against the troops by such a circumstance; and if their discontent had but one single cause, that being removed, you ought soon to find yourself comfortable among them.

You must have the regulations; and I can say nothing on the mode of your making out the abstracts of the sick at Erroor which may encourage the least deviation from them. I enclose abstract for the artillery, which has been sent me. No allowance for writers can be allowed, beyond the ten pagodas for a man to assist in keeping the accounts of the boat people. You ought to transmit your accounts and vouchers to Captain Graham as soon as possible.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Mackay.*

25th June, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will have 500 of the best of the Bombay carriage-bullocks ready to proceed to Poonah at daybreak to-morrow, to bring up rice. A detachment of Native infantry, under Leutenant Walker of the 1st battalion 8th Regiment, will escort them. You will send 30 loads of chinna, and as much forage upon those bullocks, for their use, as you can spare, or may think proper. A further supply of chinna will be furnished at Poonah, or when the rice is delivered; and each bullock must carry three days' allowance of that for himself, besides his load of rice.

Captain Young will send empty gunny-bags for the rice, and will lend you some for the chinna, if you have occasion for them. He will also send a number of empty arrack-kegs by these bullocks back to Poonah.

[ 273. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Walker, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Camp at Rooie, 25th June, 1803.

The detachment which you are appointed to command is intended to convoy 500 bullocks, which Captain Mackay will have in readiness, to Poonah, from whence they are to bring up rice; and you will accordingly proceed by the enclosed route. Lieutenant-Colonel Close has been written to, to forward the rice to Coraygaum, on the left bank of the Beemah river; and if you find it there, you will receive it, and return immediately to camp. If you should not find the rice there, you will proceed on to Poonah, take charge of it there, and return to camp.

Captain Mackay will send a quantity of forage and grain for those bullocks, upon their own backs; but you will do all in your power to procure what more may be required on the road, especially on your return; and you will cause the bullock-men to put three or four days' allowance of grain for the bullocks upon them, besides their full loads of rice, to feed them on the road back.

You will attend at the filling of the bags with rice, and see that the Commissary's servant puts 72 seers of rice into each; and whether you receive the rice at Coraygaum or at Poonah, there must be no delay in measuring or receiving it.

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G. O. C. C. 26th June, 1803.

The Commander-in-Chief has recently learnt with much surprise that the sword and sash of a deceased officer, which by military usage are carried in funeral procession, has been claimed as a perquisite by the Staff officers of a garrison; and that this claim has been asserted as a right derived from ancient custom, long practised in all, and still continued in some, garrisons and military stations under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

That the arms of a soldier, the symbols of his honour, and the most flattering memorial of affectionate esteem which a dying soldier can bequeath to surviving friends, should be indecently claimed, cannot but excite a sentiment of indignation in the minds of military men.

Without investigating the origin of this pretended right, and tracing the antiquity of a custom, which no event or precedent can stamp with the character of propriety, the Commander-in-Chief forbids the continuance of this disgraceful practice in any garrison, cantonment, or military station under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

He publishes to the army that no claim of right exists in any officer or soldier officiating at a military funeral to the arms of the deceased; and directs this order to be inserted in the standing orders of every garrison, cantonment, and military station under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Browne, 1st Battalion 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.* [274.]

28th June, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will march to-morrow morning to Seeroor, a village situated on the Goor river, and remain encamped in the neighbourhood of it. The object in sending you there is to give protection to the boats established on that river, and confidence to the people coming on with rice from Poonah, and to see that the boats are worked quickly and well.

You will employ yourself to obtain the accomplishment of those objects; and you will do everything in your power, also, to give confidence to the people of the village of Seeroor, to prevail upon them to open a bazaar for the supply of people passing backwards and forwards, and of your own detachment.

You will examine the village of Seeroor, and see whether it contains any building in which rice could be placed in security from the rains. If there should be such a one, you will endeavour to prevail upon the pattel of the place to allow you to use it in that manner, and you may engage that the pattel shall be paid any reasonable sum by way of price for the use of the place.

Instructions will be sent to you hereafter regarding an arrangement which Major-General Wellesley has in contemplation for bringing forward to Seeroor some of the rice in store at Poonah.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Walker.* [275.]

Camp at Peepulgaum, 30th June, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has received your letter of the 28th instant, and directs me to inform you that you have acted in every instance contrary to your instructions, as you have not proceeded to Coraygaum, and you have stopped and loaded your bullocks with rice which was coming on to camp by coolies and cattle engaged and paid their full hire for coming all the way, whereas the rice which you were eventually to have received from Colonel Close at Coraygaum was to be sent out thither by the dooley-bearers and bullock-drivers of Colonel Murray's detachment, who are directed to proceed no

farther. As Major-General Wellesley conceives that you will have loaded all your bullocks before this letter will reach you, he desires that you will return to camp with them, after giving directions to such coolies or bullockmen as may be remaining with the loads which you will not have taken to accompany you; and also that you will leave a havildar's guard, with orders to direct all such other coolies or bullockmen as may arrive after your march to follow you to camp. The havildar to remain two days, and then come up to the detachment with his guard.

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[276.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Allen.*

Camp at Peepulgaum, 1st July, 1803.

I have laid your letter of the 26th ultimo before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, who directs me to inform you that you ought not in any case to interfere in the disputes of one sirdar with another, and you acted properly in declining to give the amildar of Dadwar a sepoy to protect him against the demands of the Kolapoor Rajah's people.

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[277.*] G. O. Camp at Peepulgaum, 3rd July, 1803.

Lieutenant ——, of the 2nd battalion 5th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, having been put in arrest by his commanding officer, Captain Skelton, for disrespect towards him, but having since made an apology for his conduct, with which Captain Skelton and the commanding officer in Malabar and Canara are satisfied, he is to be released from his arrest.

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[278.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Mackay.*

4th July, 1803.

I have laid before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley the statement which you left with me of the number of loads which the owners of the hired carriage-bullocks in the store and provision departments engaged to carry, after an examination into the state of their cattle on the evening of the 4th June, and of the loads which they alleged, on the 7th June, that they could carry; and I am directed to desire that you will only pay the owners for the number of loads, and spare cattle in proportion,

which they engaged to carry on the 4th, because he was obliged to send back to Poonah about 600 loads which they pretended not to be able to carry that day; and as it is known that they procured no new bullocks between that day and the 7th, they are more deserving of punishment than a reward for coming forward to say that they could carry more loads with their old cattle, when they knew that there were none to give them.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Young, Commissary of Grain and Provisions.* [279.*]

6th July, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to transmit to you the accompanying extracts of the regulations under which Major Spens sends forward the supplies of grain, &c., from Poonah to this detachment, and to desire that you will ascertain when any division of coolies or cattle arrive, whether the numbers of them and of their loads correspond with those in the duplicate register which they will bring with them, and give a receipt upon the register accordingly. Should there be any deficiency in the number of coolies, cattle, or loads, you will ascertain in the division of what owner named in the register it has occurred, and will notice the same in the receipt which you will grant.

It will not be necessary to grant a receipt for the quantity of grain, &c., received, until it has been ascertained by a committee, which will be ordered to assemble for that purpose. You will invariably send away the coolies and cattle as soon as possible.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Kettle, Goorgherry.* [280.*]

9th July, 1803.

Lieutenant Elwood's letters of the 1st and 3rd instant have been received and laid before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, who directs me to inform you that you are not to prevent the amildar of Goorgherry from plying his own boat on the Gutpurba, or the inhabitant of Padshapoor from plying his boat on the nullah at that place, or from levying such duties on the passengers as have been usual, or he may think proper to exact; but you must keep the boat sent to the nullah at Padshapoor, and as many boats as may be required on the Gutpurba,

constantly ready and employed for the transport of all travellers whatever coming up from or going down towards the Mysore country, from whom no duty or toll must be exacted.

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[ 281. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding at Toka.*

9th July, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to inform you that he has detached the bearer, Yenket Rao, in command of 400 horse in the service of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, to join and to co-operate with you for the defence of the boats under your charge, for keeping up a communication between you and the general camp, or for any other duty connected with the service on which you are employed.

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[ 282. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Oliver, Toka.*

9th July, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has received your letter of the 7th instant, and directs me to desire that you will have the rice lodged in such a place as that you may be able to guard it and the boats in the most effectual manner.

You will take especial care that the boats may not be carried away by force, nor burnt or cut away during the night. You will allow a sufficient number of them to be used for the accommodation of the unarmed inhabitants of the country passing up or down, and these must have guards in them; but you will not allow any armed men, horse or foot, to pass the river by those boats, excepting such as may have passports from Major-General Wellesley, or from Colonel Stevenson. The General has this day detached a party of 400 Mysore horse under Yenket Rao to join and co-operate with you for the preservation of the boats, keeping up a communication with this camp, or in any other duty connected with the service on which you are employed. He requests that you will send an account of the number, quality, and state of repair of the boats; the number of men, horses, or bullocks which they may be able to transport at a time; and also of the number of men kept in readiness for working them, or that you can learn may be procured in the neighbourhood of Toka.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Cunningham, Deputy Quartermaster-General in Mysore.* [283.]

13th July, 1803.

I have laid your letter of the 3rd before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and am directed by him to desire that you will order the supernumerary boatmen at Deogherry to any of the other stations where the numbers required are not complete, and send the peons with the bramin back to the Ceded districts, unless you find that the bramin has been particularly directed by Major Munro to remain with the boatmen sent from the Ceded districts, in which case you may station him at the place where most of them are kept; but you will recollect that his pay cannot be entered in your account.

When you have seen the boats at all the stations put in order, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will join this detachment, leaving orders with the officers commanding the several stations to send the accounts to you, and to correspond with you on every subject relative to the boat establishment. It is also necessary that you should take care that the supplies of money for the payment of the boatmen should be ample and arrive regularly.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Dallas.* [284.]

Camp near Gogergaum, 15th July, 1803.

Since writing you yesterday, some circumstances of a suspicious nature, on the part of the killadar of Perinda, have come to the knowledge of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and have induced him to order Badamy Bistnapah, the commander of the Mysore cavalry, with other detachments, to march forthwith to join you at Perinda. He will have about 1500 men, well mounted; and in case of any opposition to your progress, on the part of the killadar of Perinda, you may employ Bistnapah and his troops in repelling it in any manner that you may find necessary. As he marches without baggage, the General requests that, after you have made two marches from Perinda towards this place, you will allow him to push on in advance to join his baggage, if you find no particular reason for detaining him longer.

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[285.] G. M. O. Camp at Sangwee, 16th July, 1803.

Two privates from each corps of Native infantry in camp to be sent immediately as additional orderlies to Major-General Wellesley.

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[286.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Oliver, Toka.*

Sangwee, 16th July, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has received your letter of the 14th. I wrote to you, by his order, yesterday to allow Daziebah Deshmook and Kistna Bhuwarry, with their respective suites, to pass the river by means of the boats under your charge; but this order is not to prevent you from attending strictly to the orders "not to allow armed men to pass by those boats, unless they have passports from the General or Colonel Stevenson."

You are to consider the security of the boats as the principal object for which you have been detached, and to which every other object must give way when necessary.

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[287.] G. O. 23rd July, 1803.

A committee to assemble on the lines of the 74th Regiment, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to survey the public camp equipage in use with that corps, to ascertain the repairs required, and to estimate the materials necessary for that purpose.

Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General, President.

Quartermasters of Brigade (members); Quartermaster of 74th.

Major-General Wellesley directs that it may be particularly explained to all corps, that men sent as safeguards to villages are not entitled to demand or receive anything whatever, as a reward for their trouble, or as batta.

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[288.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Whitelocke, Chittledroog.*

Camp, 24th July, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to remind you of a letter which he wrote to you on the 30th of April last, in answer to an address from the officers of the garrison of Chittledroog, on the subject of the dearness of provi-

sions there; and to inform you that he has never received any acknowledgment from you of the receipt of that letter, or intimation whether cause of complaint really existed, or whether any steps were taken to remove the cause of the complaint, if any existed.

The General has also observed, by the return for June of the 1st battalion 13th Regiment, that Lieutenant Smith of that battalion had been in arrest by your order since the 24th of that month: on which subject, also, he has received no report from you. He has, therefore, directed me to furnish you with a duplicate of the Order of the 9th March last,* and to inform you that he hopes you have paid particular attention to that Order; but as he has not received any communication from you on any subject whatever relating to the garrison under your command, it is his intention to make an inquiry hereafter into the public transactions of that garrison since he quitted Mysore, in order to ascertain whether due attention has been paid to that Order in particular, and to the regulations of the service in general.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams.* [289.*]

26th July, 1803.

A report stating an accident to have happened to a battalion of Bombay sepoys in Guzerat has reached the General, and you are mentioned as having received the first account, and as having given currency to the report in this camp. The General will be much obliged to you if you will inform him of the particulars, and of the authority upon which you have mentioned them.

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MEMORANDUM. [290.*]

28th July, 1803.

The halt to-morrow is on account of the unsettled state of the weather; and it is intended to march on the day following.

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G. O. 30th July, 1803. [291.*]

Inlying piquets of the infantry to mount at sunset this evening, and in future at the same time as the quarter-guards

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. iv, page 39.

mount, consisting of a company of each regiment and battalion, under the command of a subaltern officer. A captain of the day to mount in each brigade of infantry, who will have the immediate command of the inlying piquets of his brigade, under the orders of the field officer of the day. He will make himself acquainted with the particular situation of the company of each corps on this duty.

The officer commanding the companies will turn them out frequently during the day and night, to see that they are at all times present and accoutred. The captain of the day in each brigade will do the same, at least once during his tour of duty, and the field officer of the day is requested to inspect them. A brigade of 6-pounders, with its complement of artillerymen, gun lascars, and bullocks, to be held in readiness in the park to join the inlying piquets, when called for by the field officer of the day.

Major-General Wellesley requests that the followers of the camp may not be sent near to Ahmednuggur for forage.

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[ 292. ]
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*To Major Munro.*

MY DEAR MUNRO, Camp, 30th July, 1803.

I received only yesterday your letter of the 15th. When the time should approach at which it would be possible to spare even one battalion of the number belonging to the government of Fort St. George to take possession of the districts to the southward ceded to the Company by the Peshwah, I intended to have proposed to government that you should be directed to move to that quarter, and you should have been furnished with the sunnuds, &c., and every information and assistance that I could give you. But you now propose that Macleod should undertake this concern instead of yourself. Upon this point I have to say that I have no objection whatever. I think Macleod acted wrong in resigning Malabar; and it is my opinion that if he had received a letter which I wrote him (which from his silence I suspect he never has received) he would have remained in his post. But although he quitted that situation, I cannot but be of opinion that he is a fit man to undertake the duties of any other; and if you should mean that I should recommend that you should be sent into Savanore, I will certainly desire

that Macleod may. Does he not still hold Coimbatoor? Can he continue to hold that situation and Savanore?

I have the strongest hopes of a speedy settlement here. Your boats arrived, and are excellent, and the officer has charge of and pays your boatmen.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Oliver, Toka.* [293.]

Walkee, 1st August, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley intends to detach three companies of sepoys to-morrow morning, under the command of Captain Campbell, in order to reinforce the guard over the boats on the Godavery, at present under your charge; and he reckons that they will be three days in reaching you. He has no information of any danger threatening the boats, but sends the above detachment from hence, and will write to Colonel Stevenson to send down a gun, as measures of precaution; and until those reinforcements arrive he recommends that you should transport your company and the boats (which he concludes you will have already drawn up into the Prowerah) to the left bank of that river; that is, into the dooab between it and the Godavery. On the arrival of Captain Campbell's detachment you will place yourself under the orders of that officer.

You will please to acknowledge the receipt of this letter and all others which you may receive on this service.

Captain Campbell will proceed by the Saulmulla Ghaut. Desire Yenket Rao to send a party of horse off immediately to meet him upon that road, and give the party a note from you to announce who they are.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Campbell, His Majesty's 84th Regiment.* [294.]

Camp at Walkee, 1st August, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will march at an early hour to-morrow morning, with the detachment detailed in the Orders of this day, by the route

which has been delivered to you, and endeavour to reach Toka on the Godavery in three marches. Lieutenant Oliver is there at present, with a company of the 1st battalion 6th Regiment from Colonel Stevenson's detachment, guarding a number of boats collected there for eventual service, with orders not to allow any armed men, horse or foot, to cross the river by means of those boats, without an order in writing from Major-General Wellesley or Colonel Stevenson; and he has been lately directed to draw those boats up into the Prowerah River, which is to the southward of the Godavery, and to transport his detachment to the left bank of the Prowerah. He has a party of 400 Mysore cavalry with him, has been apprised of your march and route, and directed to send out a detachment of the cavalry to meet you.

On your joining Lieutenant Oliver you will take the command of the two detachments; and the General recommends that you keep the boats on the Prowerah high enough up to be out of reach of shot across the Godavery, and that you keep your detachment in the dooab between those rivers. He has no information of any body of men on this side of the Godavery having guns, and he therefore conceives that you will be perfectly secure in the above position; but constant inquiry and vigilance will be necessary, as the safety of the boats is a matter of great importance. With a view to further that object, he has directed a gun to be sent to you from Aurungabad, as well as some musket ammunition and provisions; and in case of necessity he recommends your embarking your detachment and proceeding in the boats to any plain up or down the river that may be necessary.

In addition to the instruction already given to Lieutenant Oliver, he requests that you will not attend to any order, either by himself or Colonel Stevenson, for allowing any armed men to pass the river by the boats, unless the same shall be presented within two days of its date. He also requests that you will inquire when any more boats may be on the Godavery or Prowerah, and report to him, with your opinion of the mode and practicability of seizing them and bringing them to your station, but you are not to attempt to do so without his orders.

The orders on this head do not apply to European officers or parties of the Company's troops. Hircarrahs having a note from me, or probably only my initials, R. B., on a bit of paper,

to be always passed over without delay. There are many, however, out now who have no credentials of that sort, but will pass as unarmed men.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas, Acting Judge Advocate.* [ 295. ]

Walkee, 2nd August, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has received your letter, covering the proceedings of the Native general court-martial, which assembled at Poonah on the 22nd ultimo.

When the court is re-assembled in order that the confirmed sentence may be read to the prisoners, the General requests that you will inform the president and members that he would have been happy to attend to their recommendation of the prisoners for mercy, but that he has observed the crime of which they have been convicted is so common as to require an example; and also because it appears, by their own confession, that they were concerned in the theft committed in an officer's tent at Poonah, which is among the most unpardonable of all crimes which soldiers can be guilty of; and he has therefore felt it to be his duty to order the execution of the sentence, so justly awarded to the prisoners.

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*To Major Kirkpatrick.* [ 296. ]

SIR, Camp at Walkee, 3rd August, 1803.

I have the honour to enclose a despatch for the Governor-General, which I request you to peruse and forward to his Excellency.

I have just received your letter of the 25th July. I think that the plan according to which you propose, in the fifth paragraph, to send forward any bullocks you may be able to hire at Hyderabad, will answer well. But it would be desirable that Colonel Stevenson or I should be apprised of the departure from Hyderabad of any more of these cattle.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 297. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, commanding the 4th Brigade.*

3rd August, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the agent for public cattle, reporting another indent for the exchange of puckaly-bullocks for the 78th Regiment.

As it is notorious that puckaly-bullocks, with all other corps, last much longer than bullocks employed in any other manner whatever, it is evident that the numbers destroyed on that duty in the 78th Regiment must be owing to the want of care, or to the animals being overworked. The General, therefore, requests that you will give orders that the puckaly-bullocks employed with the 78th Regiment may be placed under the management of the quartermaster, who will be held responsible that proper care is taken of them, and that they are not made to bring more water, or do any other work, than is prescribed by the regulations.

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[ 298. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Kettle, Goorgherry.*

4th August, 1803.

I have laid your letter of the 28th ultimo before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and enclose a letter from him to the amildar or head man of the village of Bogwarrie, commanding him to release the tappall peons and give up the sticks, and threatening him with the severest punishment, if the tappall peons are again molested at his village. I request you will send the letter to him, and forward any answer which he may send, as well as inform me of his future behaviour.

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[ 299. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Murray, Poonah.*

Camp at Walkee, 6th August, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to request that you will give the necessary instructions to Major Spens for despatching rice to this camp equal to 600 bullock-loads at six mercals each. He requests that the people who contract for the carriage may be engaged to deliver the rice in

camp, wherever it may be, on condition that they shall receive additional hire for the distance they may have to travel beyond this place, to which Major Spens knows the distance, and can make a positive agreement.

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G. A. O. Camp at Walkee, 7th August, 1803. [300.]

One of the officers commanding brigades to mount daily as brigadier of the day till further orders.

The detachment to march to-morrow by the left; baggage on the left. Heads of departments, commanding officers of corps, and others, are requested to take measures for having their departments and baggage loaded and marched off before assembly beating.

The cavalry, with the exception of one Native regiment and its guns, to form the advance, followed by the new piquets, which are to be reinforced by the flank companies of the 74th and 78th Regiments. The piquets and flank companies to carry 60 rounds of ammunition, and to be under the immediate command of the brigadier of the day. The four iron 12-pounders, with one tumbril of ammunition for each gun, to follow the advance-guard of infantry.

Captain Heitland will have particular instructions for the distribution of the pioneers to-morrow. The park and provision department to march as usual; the piquets now on duty, with their guns, and a regiment of Native cavalry with its guns, to form the rear-guard. Quartermasters, &c., to march at the head of the column of infantry until ordered on by the Acting Deputy Quartermaster General.

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G. O. Camp at Ahmednuggur, 8th August, 1803. [301.]

The outlying piquets to be reinforced immediately by a non-commissioned officer and 13 rank and file from each corps of infantry; they are to parade in front of the 74th Regiment, from whence the adjutant of the day will send the details from each corps to the station of its own company.

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[302.] G. M. O. Camp at Ahmednuggur, 9th August, 1803.

The 19th Regiment of dragoons, with its guns, 100 European rank and file, with a proportion of officers of the 4th brigade, and a battalion of Native infantry of the 5th brigade, with its guns, to parade on the tope in the front of the right at 9 o'clock this morning, to accompany Major-General Wellesley reconnoitring.

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[303.] G. O. Camp at Ahmednuggur, 9th August, 1803.

The outlying piquets to return to their companies at sunset this evening; they are to be discontinued till further orders.

Quarter-guards of corps to be moved well forward, and the rear-guards to be placed in the rear of the camp so as to protect the rear entirely.

The inlying piquets to continue as usual: Captain Noble will pay three single fanams for every cannon-ball brought to him at the park.

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[304.] G. O. Camp at Ahmednuggur, 10th August, 1803.

A working party, consisting of 50 rank and file of the 78th Regiment, with a proportion of officers, and 200 rank and file of the 1st battalion 8th Regiment, with a proportion of European and Native officers, to be employed under the engineers to-night, and to follow the troops for the relief of the trenches.

A working party, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment, with a proportion of European and Native officers, to parade at the park at sunset, where they will receive further orders through Captain Noble.

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[305.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Campbell, Toka.*

10th August, 1803.

I have received, and laid before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, your letters of the 5th and 8th instant.

Colonel Stevenson will give orders for the removal of the rice at Toka, and also for the future supply of your detachment. You ought to inform him of its strength, and also of the periods to which the Europeans and Natives are provided.

As Lieutenant Oliver has an account already with the paymaster of Colonel Stevenson's force for boatmen's hire and other contingencies of that nature, let him continue to make such disbursements, for which he will receive further advances from Captain Dacre when necessary. Steps will be taken in time for providing a greater number of boatmen when they are likely to be wanted. The boatmen at present in employ ought to be paid liberally, so as to make them inclined to stay in the service; but unless the common rate of the country is communicated, no specific order can be given on this head.

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*To Major Kirkpatrick.* [306.]

SIR, Camp, 12th August, 1803.

I have the honour to enclose a despatch for the Governor-General, which contains a detailed account of my operations to this day. When you make the Nizam's government acquainted with the capture of Ahmednuggur, I beg that you will point out to them the security which his Highness's frontier in this quarter must derive from this conquest.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding at Ahmednuggur.* [307.]

14th August, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to inform you that he has authorised Captain Fraser of the 78th, and Captain Fowler of the artillery, to proceed to the fort with a carkoon, sent by the late killadar, to ascertain what property now in the fort belongs to the killadar or his late garrison, and what belongs to the Circar. And the General desires that you will allow all such property as the above-named two officers will set apart as belonging to the killadar and his garrison, to be carried out by the pioneers who will be sent for that purpose. And he also desires that you will furnish such guards or sentinels as may be necessary for the security of the public or Circar property.

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[ 308. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Griffiths, commanding a Detachment.*

14th August, 1803.

Major Dallas has been obliged to leave 1400 bullock-loads of rice behind him in the village of Moorum; and as you marched with 2000 unloaded bullocks, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley entertains hopes that you may be able to bring up that grain by their means; he therefore directs me to request that, as you will pass Moorum, you will take up the whole of that rice, if your cattle can carry it, and, taking the guard of Major Dallas's corps along with you, proceed by the route heretofore given you to Kurdlah. If the state of your cattle will not allow you to bring off the whole of the above grain, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will leave half of the guard of Major Dallas's battalion in charge of what you cannot carry, and send the accompanying letter to Major Hill, who is coming up with the 1st battalion 4th Regiment.

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[ 309. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Hill, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment.*

14th August, 1803.

Major Dallas having been obliged, by the loss of bullocks, to leave 1400 loads of rice in the village of Moorum, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley has directed Lieutenant Griffiths, as he passes that place, to bring up the grain by means of the spare bullocks with him; and has instructed him, in case he cannot carry off the whole, to send this letter to you; and in the event of its being sent to you, he requests that you will take up, by means of your spare bullocks, whatever quantity Lieutenant Griffiths may be obliged to leave behind.

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[ 310. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Montresor, commanding in Malabar and Canara.*

15th August, 1803.

I have the honour to transmit to you extracts from the proceedings of the Native general court-martial, which assembled at Tilleaherry on the 19th and 21st days of July last, containing the confirmed sentences passed by the court upon Sombajee

Jadoo, jemidar of the 2nd battalion 2nd Regiment, and Sheek Mohamed Junnery, soubahdar in the 2nd battalion 4th Regiment; also an extract from the proceedings of the European general court-martial, which assembled at Tellicherry on the 25th of July, containing the confirmed sentence passed upon Ensign A——.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to request that you will order the above general court-martial to re-assemble at such times and places as you may find convenient, in order that the confirmed sentences may be pronounced in the courts which passed them, in presence of the prisoners to whom they severally relate. After which the General authorises you to publish them to the troops in Malabar and Canara, and he directs that the term of suspension from rank and pay of Ensign A—— and soubahdar Sheek Mohamed Junnery shall commence from the date of the publication of the sentences awarding the same.

Certificates of the sentences having been pronounced to the prisoners in open court, and copies of your orders publishing the extracts, will be required to accompany the proceedings on the trials to head-quarters.

When you transmit the extract from the proceedings of the European general court-martial to Lieutenant-Colonel Boles, the President, in order that the sentence may be read in open court to Ensign A——, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will also send him the enclosed letter to his address.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Boles, President of a General Court-martial.* [ 311. ]

15th August, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to acknowledge his receipt of your letter of the 26th of July last, accompanying the proceedings of the general court-martial of which you are president, on the trial of Ensign A——, and to assure you that he would have had great pleasure in attending to the recommendation of the court for a mitigation of the sentence on Mr. A——; but that, on perusing the proceedings of the court on this trial, he has observed that Ensign A—— attempted to justify his own conduct, instead of showing the

smallest sign of his being convinced that he had done wrong; and as the point of duty, viz., that officers should remain with their guards, which Major Wallace had endeavoured to enforce by so many various orders, all tending to the same thing, is essential to the good order of every corps, and to the safety of every station.

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[312.] *

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL CLOSE.

Ahmednuggur, 17th August, 1803.

1. Certain dollars have been delivered to the Poonah soucar to be coined, which he wishes to lodge in Colonel Close's house, to be taken away by him as occasion may require.

2. He has engaged to pay to Colonel Close daily 6000 rupees, which Colonel Close is requested to receive.

3. The Chincore soucar, Boodhahy Doss, has engaged to pay daily to Colonel Close likewise 6000 rupees, which the Colonel is requested to receive.

4. These soucars have engaged to furnish the means of carrying forward this money to the troops, the Company paying the expense. Colonel Close is requested to send forward 50,000 rupees as soon as they shall be received; and so on by 50,000 rupees at a time till the whole shall be sent.

5. Two companies of the 2nd battalion of the 3rd Regiment remain here to furnish escorts for this money.

6. Fifty thousand dollars are given to the Chincore soucar, for which he is to deliver back 113,125 rupees; and 25,000 dollars to the Poonah soucar, for which he is to deliver back 56,562 rupees. Besides these, there are 10,000 dollars which will be delivered to Colonel Close, which he is requested to issue to the soucars, to be coined into rupees, after they shall have finished the others.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[313.] * *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas, Ahmednuggur.*

23rd August, 1803.

There are some of the robbers, called Bheels, in this part of the country, in the hills about the Nimderrah Ghaut, and they have twice plundered the bazaar men coming on to camp. Cap-

tain Graham has been written to to send a party of peons to that ghaut sufficient to drive the Bheels out of that neighbourhood, and to keep the road open and safe for all travellers; and until he can send such a party thither, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to desire that you will send a company of sepoys to encamp near the ghaut, and protect all passengers from the depredations of those robbers.

---

*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.* [314.]

24th August, 1803.

Govind Rao has told the General this afternoon that he has received a letter from Deshmook Sham Rao, of Ahmednuggur, informing him that he is imprisoned by a man named Ram Rao, and required to give an account of his management under Govind Rao. And he has reminded the General that he collected the grain that was lying in the deserted houses, and by his order gave some away in charity, and expended the greater part in the payment of coolies, employed in collecting timber and taking down the gates, and of peons collected there; and he left the remainder in the cutwahl's choultry. The grain was neither measured when found or given out, and no particular account can be given of it. The man claims the protection of Govind Rao, upon whose faith he came forward, in the time of fear and distress. And Govind Rao declares his readiness to answer to any complaint that may be made against his management in Ahmednuggur, and only requests that the man, through whose means he was enabled to render any service there, may not be harshly treated. The man at Nuggur adds that he is prevented from going to you to represent his case.

The General has desired me to mention all these circumstances to you, and to request that you will prevent the man called Ram Rao from doing anything of the nature reported above, without your knowledge. There is also a report of some horse plundering about Sogaum, and he requests that you will send Hyder Khan that way as soon as possible.

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[315.] *To Major Kirkpatrick.*

Sir, Camp North of the Godavery, 25th August, 1803.

I have the honour to enclose a letter for his Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan, in answer to that which he did me the honour to write to me, which I request you to send to his Highness. I likewise enclose a copy of it for your information.

I have received your letter of the 13th, and I congratulate you upon the peaceable manner in which everything has gone on at Hyderabad.

The enemy had not entered the Nizam's territories on the 22nd, and on that day had returned from Badowly towards Burhanpoor.

I have, &c.,

Arthur Wellesley.

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[316.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, Chittledroog.*

26th August, 1803.

It has been mentioned in the camp that it was intended to relieve Lieutenant Langford in the command of Hurryhur, after he had been in that situation six months: the Honourable Major-General Wellesley has therefore directed me to inform you that Lieutenant Langford is specially appointed to that command, and is not to be relieved without his orders.

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[317.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.*

27th August, 1803.

As Captain Graham has already sent ten peons to the Nimderrah Ghaut for the safety of travellers, it is not necessary that you should detach a company of sepoys thither, unless it should happen that the peons are not sufficient.

The hay in the covered way must not be sold on any account. It is reserved for exigencies of the public service.

The reports of all your committees of survey must be given to the receiving officer as his voucher.

An officer has been appointed to the charge of the sick in the hospital at Ahmednuggur.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Hill, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment.* [318.]

30th August, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to inform you that the Rajah of Berar and Dowlut Rao Scindiah have entered the Nizam's territories with large bodies of horse, and, by reports, are moving towards the Godavery. The General has, in consequence, sent orders to Lieutenant Griffiths, who is in advance of you, to take post at Kurdlah, or in the first strong village or ghurry on his route after he receives the order, and maintain himself there till you arrive, when he will join you. And the General desires that, unless, from good information, you should reckon the enemy's force too great for you, you will advance to Moongy Puttun, on the Godavery, and wait for his further orders. He requests that you will endeavour to give him constant information of your motions. This detachment has made two marches from Aurungabad in quest of the Mahratta armies.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.* [319.]

30th August, 1803.

The Rajah of Berar and Dowlut Rao Scindiah have entered the Nizam's territories with large bodies of horse, and, by last accounts, are pushing for the Godavery. If they are able to cross it, they may send parties of their troops into your neighbourhood. It is, therefore, necessary that you observe the greatest degree of watchfulness for the security of the fort.

The company at Toka ought to be joined immediately by all its detached or recovered men, and a quantity of rice should be sent over to it, for which Mr. Barret will send indents.

(*A similar letter to the officer commanding at Toka.*)

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G. O. Baumungaum, 31st August, 1803. [320.]

One half of the puckalies of all the corps in camp to be sent immediately to Captain Heitland as a working party, at the village of Baumungaum, and the other half to be sent thither on the same duty at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

[ 321. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Boyé.*

Camp at Baumungaum, 31st August, 1803.

I have received and laid your letter of the 23rd instant, with its enclosure, before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and am directed by him to inform you that Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, having succeeded to the command of the brigade at Poonah, on Colonel Murray's appointment to Guzerat, was afterwards furnished with instructions on various subjects relating to the present service, and has entered upon the execution of them in a manner very much to the General's satisfaction and to the advantage of the service. He therefore considers that it will be highly inconvenient to supersede Lieutenant-Colonel Colman in the command at Poonah, and he desires that you will take the command of the detail of the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment, at Panwell. As the General is actuated on this occasion solely by motives of public utility, he desires me to inform you further, that, if it will be a matter of gratification to you, or if it will be otherwise advantageous to you, he will order the head-quarters of the battalion to Panwell.

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[ 322. ] G. A. O. Camp at Unterwarry, 1st September, 1803.

The whole detachment will march to-morrow by the right in the usual order. 200 pioneers to be sent in at daybreak to destroy the redoubts constructed for the battalion intended to have remained, and two companies of the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment to be left to cover those pioneers: the whole to follow the line as soon as the work is performed.

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[ 323. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Barrett, Toka.*

Peepulgaum, 2nd September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that, on receipt of this letter, you will embark your company, with the tents, stores, &c., on board the six boats under your charge, and proceed down the river with them to this place as quick as possible. The detachment halts here to-morrow, and, if you have not arrived before the next morning, orders will be left for you at the village of Rackisbaum, on the right bank of the river, opposite to this place.

---

*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Griffiths.* [ 324. ]

Camp at Hisnapoor, 5th September, 1803.

I have received and laid your letter of the 1st instant before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, who is much pleased with the report of your having so nearly recruited your bullocks to the number which originally marched with you. He approves of your having advanced the 200 pagodas to the brinjarries, for their immediate subsistence, and to save the public grain.

The General now desires that you will move on from Kurdlah to Dharore, and wait there for further orders.

---

G. O. Camp at Hisnapoor, 5th September, 1803. [ 325. ]

Major-General Wellesley recommends to the officers in the detachment to urge their servants to provide themselves with as much grain as they have the means of carrying, and to keep it by them in case the bazaars should at any time be ill supplied.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.* [ 326. ]

Camp, 6th September, 1803.

A party of brinjarries from Mysore for this detachment will soon arrive at Ahmednuggur, accompanied by a muttaseddee, named Pormall. They have some bullocks unladen; and the Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will direct the garrison storekeeper to issue as much rice to that party of brinjarries as will load all their bullocks, taking the above Pormall's receipt in duplicate for the quantity, one copy of which you will cause to be transmitted to me, and the storekeeper will retain the other as his voucher. After receiving the rice, the brinjarries are to proceed to Dharore, on or near the Mangeyra river, and wait there for further orders.

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MEMORANDUM. [ 327. ]

7th September, ½ past 4 A.M.

The beats of the drum for the usual march are deferred for some time. The detachment to remain in readiness.

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[328.] *

MEMORANDUM.

½ past 6 A.M.

Halt.

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[329.] *

*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Doolan, Hullihall.*

Camp at Kurka, 7th September, 1803.

Ranojee Goorparah, a sirdar in the service of Bappojee Goneish Goklah, has two ladies indisposed in his family, and he proposes to carry them to Hullihall for the benefit of medical assistance. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will desire the surgeon attached to your battalion to attend those ladies, who will reside at Hullihall as long as may be necessary.

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[330.] *

*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.*

Camp at Kurka, 8th September, 1803.

I have received your letters of the 2nd, 4th, and 6th instant, and have laid them before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley.

It is part of artillerymen's duty to work in the magazines without additional pay. It is discretionary with you to order an extra dram upon extraordinary occasions.

There are general regulations for men who are regimentally removed, such as the jemadar at Poonah being permitted to join his station.

The company of the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment at the Bhore Ghaut will join its corps when the duty it is now employed upon will allow.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will direct the garrison storekeeper to dispose of the captured wheat and doll (which is returned by the committees of survey as damaged, not unserviceable), in order to make room for the provision stores coming up from Poonah; and until these two descriptions of damaged captured grain can be disposed of, they may be removed into other store-rooms.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Griffiths.* [331.]

8th September, 1803.

I have received and laid your letter of the 7th before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley. It appears that neither of two letters which I wrote you lately, by the General's order, directing you to wait for Major Hill, have reached you; but as you have come up so far, and there are none of the enemy's horse known to be across the river, or near it, at present, the General desires that you will come on by as long marches as you can conveniently make, directing your route upon Ramusgaum Seuta, on the Godavery. The army is only a few coss from that place, which lies to the eastward of Rackisbaum, at which the army was encamped, and to which the General supposes that you directed your march from Mahnoor. He begs to hear from you every day by a horseman.

---

G. O. Camp, 9th September, 1803. [332.]

It appears from the evidence produced at the above court-martial that some soldiers purchased the arrack from the conicopoly. The troops will understand that, if the Native servants employed about the arrack are tempted to sell part of it, they will certainly endeavour to make up the deficiency in the quantity, by putting water in the casks and adulterating the liquor; and in such case the troops are not to expect that the liquor so adulterated will be allowed to be condemned or thrown away: on the contrary, the quantity that ought to be in store by the Commissary's books shall be served out.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Maitland, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry.* [333.]

Kurka, 9th September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has received your letter, dated Moongy Puttun, 8th September, 4 P.M., and directs me to inform you that he intends sending off the ammunition and treasure destined for the subsidiary force at 4 o'clock this afternoon, under an escort of a company of sepoys. They will reach the village of Hisnapoor, on the route of this detachment, from Rackisbaum, this night, and will proceed on to Rackisbaum to-morrow morning, unless they should meet you

on the march; but, as you will have to return to Moongy Puttun, the General recommends that you should remain at Rackisbaum till the convoy joins you there. There are no guns to be sent to Colonel Stevenson, of which he has been apprised.

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[ 334. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Denton, for Detachment.*

Camp at Kurka, 9th September, 1803.

You will receive charge of 185 bullock-loads of military stores from Captain Noble, and of 10 bullock-loads of treasure from Captain Bellingham, with a proportion of spare bullocks; and you will march with them at 4 o'clock this afternoon to the village of Hisnapoor, where the army encamped on its route from Rackisbaum to this place; and you will halt there only as long as may be necessary to refresh the men and cattle, and proceed to Rackisbaum, so as to arrive there before the heat gets powerful to-morrow forenoon.

The stores and treasure, together with the bullocks which are to carry them, are to be delivered over to Captain Maitland, commanding 1st battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, who will certainly be at Rackisbaum to-morrow, and may possibly march from it early in the morning for this place. It is therefore necessary that you should inquire of any travellers you may meet, if they have heard of any troops on the road; and also to send out men to some distance on both flanks to inquire of passengers and to look out for the corps, so as that you may not let it pass you. You will deliver over the stores, treasure, and bullocks to Captain Maitland, wherever you may meet him, and will return with all practicable expedition to this place, where orders will be left for you, if the army marches before your return.

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[ 335. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Fisher, Commissary of Stores, Ahmednuggur.*

Camp, 9th September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will prepare 4000 12-lb. shot, and a proportion of gunpowder for them, at the rate of 4 lbs. of powder for each shot, and have the whole ready to be despatched to the army when they may be required. The powder must be of the best quality in

Ahmednuggur, and dried and sifted, and put up in such boxes or barrels as you have there. Should you not have the quantity of powder or number of shot above mentioned, you will inform Colonel Colman, commanding at Poonah, of the deficiency.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lewis, Judge Advocate in Malabar.* [336.]

Camp at Kurka, 9th September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to inform you that the sentence passed by the Native general court-martial now sitting in Malabar, upon Ebramjee Esrael, soubahdar in the 2nd battalion 8th Bombay Native Regiment, will require the confirmation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and I therefore return the proceedings on his trial to you, in order that you may forward them to the Judge Advocate-General at Fort St. George, to be by him laid before the Commander-in-Chief, agreeably to the regulations of the service. A letter of recommendation may be sent along with the proceedings.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Hill, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment.* [337.]

10th September, 1803.

Lieutenant Griffiths neither received the letter, directing him to wait for you at Kurdlah, nor to proceed to Dharore and wait there for you; and came so far on upon his route to Moongy Puttun that the Honourable Major-General Wellesley sent him orders, on the 8th, to proceed with all expedition to Ramusgaum Seuta, on the Godavery, and only three coss from the camp. The General now requests that you will proceed by the subjoined route to the same place on the Godavery, where orders will be left for you when the army marches from this neighbourhood. He begs to hear from you every day, by hircarrahs.

---

*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Griffiths.* [338.]

Camp at Heedgaum, 11th September, 1803.

The army has marched in a north-westerly direction from Kurka. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will cross the river to-morrow, and secure yourself,

with your men, bullocks, horses, and grain, in the village of Ramusgaum, until you receive further orders. It may be necessary for the horses and bullocks to go out to graze, but a very little distance will be sufficient, and you must protect them while they are out.

P.S.—Your letter of the 18th has been received. It may not be possible to put the bullocks into the village with convenience. In that case they must be picketed outside, close to the wall, with sufficient guards.

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[ 339. ]
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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Vaughan.*

Camp, 11th September, 1803.

I have received your letter, enclosing copies of Lieutenant-Colonel Colman's orders for you to make the best of your way to Ahmednuggur, and to remain there with the brinjarries until further orders; but I have not seen the order putting you in charge of them. Orders were despatched, on the 6th instant, to Captain Lucas, to give the same party of brinjarries a quantity of rice, upon the receipt of Pormall, the muttaseddee, who is with them, and to send them to Dharore. I imagine that will have been done, and that you have proceeded with them to that place. If it has not been done, I have now to communicate the Honourable Major-General Wellesley's directions that you will apply to Captain Lucas for the rice required to load all the bullocks, for which the muttaseddee will grant his receipt, and that you will proceed directly to Dharore with the brinjarries, by which route you will now have the best chance of joining your corps.

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[ 340. ]
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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Baynes.*

Camp, 11th September, 1803.

I have the honour to enclose a warrant for your officiating as Judge Advocate, at the Native general court-martial ordered to assemble in camp to-morrow; also a warrant to be filled up with the name of the senior soubahdar, as president; and crimes against the following sepoys: Mahomed Isack and Sheek David, 1st battalion 10th Regiment; Mahomed Reza, 2nd battalion 12th Regiment; Sheek Nussein and Bahauder Khan, 2nd battalion 18th Regiment; who are to be tried in the above

order. The first two are in the provost's guard, and shall be sent to the court with two men who captured them. The other witnesses against them, and the other prisoners, will be sent by the commanding officers of corps.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Green.* [341.*]

11th September, 1803.

You will march with your detachment, which will be joined immediately by 200 Mysore cavalry, to Ramusgaum Seuta, on the Godavery, where you will find Lieutenant Griffiths, with two companies of sepoys and a large convoy of cattle, and 200 horse. The senior officer will then take the command of the whole, and will march early to-morrow morning for this place, unless he shall receive orders to the contrary in the mean time.

It will be necessary that the whole convoy of bullocks be put in motion at once, and kept in the most collected state possible, in order that the horse and infantry may be able to protect them against any attempts of the pindarry horse.

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MEMORANDUM. [342.*]

11th September, 1803.

As it appears that some of the enemy's pindarries are in the neighbourhood, Major-General Wellesley desires that cattle may not be sent far out to graze.

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G. O. Heedgaom, 11th September, 1803. [343.*]

The field officer of the day for the infantry coming off duty to march with the rear-guard.

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G. M. O. Heedgaom, 12th September, 1803. [344.*]

One half of the puckalies, with all the corps in camp, to be sent as a working party immediately to Captain Johnson at the village in front of the park.

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[345.] G. O. Heedgaom, 12th September, 1803.

Mr. W. Fallowfield, Assistant-surgeon, 10th Regiment, is appointed to take medical charge of the wounded men of the Mysore troops, those in the service of his Highness the Peshwah and other Natives, not provided with medical assistance, upon a salary of 40 pagodas a month, in lieu of all charges on this account.

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[346.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, 1st Battalion 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.*

12th September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to return to you the copy of your letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, and your address to himself, of this date, which you have irregularly transmitted to him. He directs me to add that he will sanction no deviation from the orders of your Brigadier, or the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief; and he particularly desires that you will not address him either on trivial subjects, or in an irregular manner, in future.

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[347.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell.*

13th September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will move out with the brigade of cavalry at daylight this morning (leaving the in-lying piquets for the protection of the camp), and proceed four miles on the road to Ramusgaum Seuta, and send forward a regiment from thence till it meets a convoy of grain, &c., coming from that place, escorted by some companies of sepoys with a brigade of guns and a party of Mysore cavalry; the whole of which you will see safe into camp. A guide attends to conduct you towards Ramusgaum Seuta.

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[348.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Baynes.*

13th September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will take all the empty brinjarries' bullocks, and all the bazaar people's bullocks, which will join you to-morrow morning, and

escort them to Rackisbaum; whence, if there be no report of the enemy on that side of the river, you will disperse them to whatever place they can most readily load their cattle, and desire them to return to Rackisbaum, where you will meet them again and escort them to camp. While they are absent, you can make a trip up to camp with such brinjarries or bazaar people as you may find ready or can collect at Rackisbaum, who will immediately dispose of their grain in camp, and return with you the day following.

If you learn at Rackisbaum that the enemy's horse are across the river, and the brinjarries, &c., cannot speed themselves to load, you will ascertain the nearest place where they may be able to do so, and proceed thither with them for that purpose, and return afterwards to camp with as little delay as possible. To accelerate your movements, four spare bullocks are attached to each gun. 200 of the Mysore cavalry will be placed under your orders.

You will take such of the Golah peons as you think necessary for communicating with the brinjarries. Some of the cutwahl peons will be sent for conveying your orders to the bazaar people. One of the Company's hircarrahs will attend you; and the Honourable Major-General Wellesley authorises you to employ such people as you may find necessary to procure intelligence of the state of the country, and to pay them for their labour.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.* [ 349. ]*

13th September, 1803.

Captain Graham has represented to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley the necessity of employing some troops to take possession of Chumargoonda and Rasingaum; and the General directs me to request that you will inform yourself particularly of the strength of the places from Captain Graham, and detach such a part of the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment, with its guns, as you may reckon will be sufficient to put the collector's peons in possession of those places; after which the detachment and guns will return to Ahmednuggur.

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[350.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.*

13th September, 1803.

Captain Graham has represented to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley that the late killadar of Ahmednuggur is collecting some troops at Rasingaum, near Chumargoonda, and proposed attacking him. The General therefore requests that, upon Captain Graham's requisition, you will detach three or four companies of the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment, with the battalion's guns, for that purpose. Send 400 kegs of arrack to Rackisbaum on the Godavery.

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[351.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Hill.*

Heedgaom, 13th September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has ordered the bearer to proceed from hence to Rackisbaum, and from thence on the route to Dharore, until he meets you, with 200 of the Mysore cavalry. He requests that you will send off two or three horsemen (or more if you find it necessary) every day, with a report of your progress; and that you will proceed by the route sent you on the 10th, with all expedition, to Ramusgaum Seuta, and from thence to this place, unless you receive contrary orders.

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[352.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Barrett, in charge of boats at Rackisbaum.*

14th September, 1803.

In the event of the river rising so as to become impassable for men or cattle, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will immediately send down three of the boats, under a sufficient guard of your company, to Ramusgaum Seuta, for the use of Major Hill's detachment.

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[353.] G. O. Heedgaom, 14th September, 1803.

As the long roll has been made a general signal from head-quarters, it is recommended to those corps who use it as a regimental beat, to discontinue it regimentally during the presen service.

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G. O. Heedgaom, 15th September, 1803. [354.]

The guard for the elephants and camels when going for forage is to be augmented to two companies of Native infantry; with which one European officer will be sufficient. Particular instructions for his guidance will be lodged with Captain Mackay, who will deliver them every morning to the officers when going out, and will receive them back from him on his return. It is requested that all the camels in camp may be sent with the above guard.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, commanding 4th Brigade.* [355.]

15th September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will order Major Dallas to march immediately, with such part of his battalion as is off duty, and with his guns and one tumbril, to the village of Tulwahrah, said to be three coss from camp, and near to which the bazaar people were plundered yesterday by a number of men on foot.

Direct Major Dallas to seize upon the head man, and ten or twelve of the other principal men of the place, and bring them prisoners to camp. If resistance be made, let him use the force at his command; and when he has secured the people, let him make known to the inhabitants that he carries them off to answer for the plunder of the camp bazaar men near that village. Tripasan, a man of the party plundered, will conduct the battalion.

Captain Mackay has been desired to send gun-bullocks.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Mackay.* [356.]

16th September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will pay the bullock owners, arrived with Lieutenant Griffiths, the gratuity granted by the Commander-in-Chief for every bullock which they produced at muster. He further authorises you to pay them for the month of July for the number of bullocks with which they started, according to Major Symons's register; and, for the month of August, according to the muster taken by you on the 15th instant.

You will transfer 1000 of those bullocks, with their maistries, owners, and accounts, to the Cavalry-grain Agent's department, and hand over the remainder to the Commissary of Grain and Provisions.

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[ 357. ] *
*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Barrett.*

16th September, 1803.

It appears that the most direct road to this camp from the principal marts for grain, on the other side of the Godavery, is by Goondy, near Hisnapoor, about 12 miles below Rackisbaum. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley, therefore, desires that you will move down there with the six boats, and afterwards detach three to Ramusgaum Seuta for Major Hill, if the river rises before you hear of his having passed. While you remain at Goondy, you will afford protection to all the bazaar men and brinjarries who may assemble there waiting for Captain Baynes.

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[ 358. ] *
*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Snow, Adjutant 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment.*

Camp, 17th September, 1803.

I have the honour to transmit the crime against Coopah naik, who is the only prisoner to be tried by the line court-martial, which you are desired to superintend. The evidences on both sides have been examined.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to desire that you will not allow either party to bring forward anything of their private disputes or matters of accounts; but confine them and the evidences to the two points in the charge, viz. the beating of Appoo Pullah and his brother, and making a riot in camp during the night. On this latter point Captain Young will mention the guard he employed to quell the riot, the men of which will give further evidence, if necessary.

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[ 359. ] *
*To Major Malcolm.*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp, 18th September, 1803.

I enclose a letter which I wish you would send in the first ship that sails. Major Hill is arrived, and has brought about

2400 bullocks. I have in camp nearly 6000 loads of rice; and I have made arrangements to procure supplies of dry grains, under which I hope that I shall not want.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

---

G. O. Heedgaom, 19th September, 1803. [360.]*

The weekly states of corps for the Deputy Adjutant-General to be collected by the Major of Brigade, and sent to his office every Monday by 9 o'clock in the morning, if the detachment be halting; and an hour after coming to the ground, if it has marched.

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G. O. Golah Pangree, 20th September, 1803. [361.]*

The detachment is referred to the Orders of the 8th instant,* regarding the necessary state of preparation for marching on the signal of the drum, without further notice, and the other points therein specified.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.* [362.]*

Camp at Golah Pangree, 20th September, 1803.

Between 900 and 1000 of the Company's hired carriage-bullocks left the army this morning with two battalions of sepoys, which will pass Ahmednuggur and leave the bullocks there. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will have so many of the new gunny-bags, received from Poonah, filled with rice at six mercalls each.

A sum of money, sent from Mysore under charge of Sree Navas Rao, and an escort of Mysore horse and peons, and 1000 brinjarry-bullocks loaded in Mysore, all left Poonah on the 17th or 18th, and they will probably arrive at Ahmednuggur at the same time, or nearly so, as the bullocks from the army. As soon as the whole have arrived, and the bullocks from the army are prepared to start, they are to be sent, under the escort of three companies of the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment, with the two 6-pounders attached to that corps, to Rackisbaum on the Godavery, and from Rackisbaum to Goondy, about ten miles

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. iv., page 169.

lower down on the same river, where Mr. Barrett is posted. At Goondy the officer will receive further orders from Major-General Wellesley.

In case the officer should hear of any party of horse, on his road to Rackisbaum, which he may think too numerous for him, he must take post in any strong village he may find, or go to the Nizam's fort of Bheer, which will be to the southward of his route.

Any money that may be at Ahmednuggur at the time this convoy comes off, beyond what is necessary for the current expenses of the garrison, is to be sent off at the same time on trusty coolies, or such other carriage as Captain Graham can procure. The Mysore horse and peons, now with the treasure on the road from Poonah, are to accompany the detachment.

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[363.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Mackay.*

Camp at Golah Pangree, 20th September, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley authorises you to pay the bullock owners, who have arrived in camp with Major Hill's detachment, for 15 days in September, according to the muster taken by Lieutenant Dalzel on the 1st of that month; and, for the remaining 15 days, according to the muster taken by you yesterday. He also authorises you to pay them the gratuity granted by the Commander-in-Chief for the total number produced at that muster.

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[364.] G. M. O. Pangree, 21st September, 1803.

Major-General Wellesley requests that officers and heads of departments will cause their servants to load their baggage and departments, so as to have the whole in motion before assembly beating.

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[365.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Officer commanding 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Camp near Assye, 23rd September, 1803.

A report has been brought in, by two grain-dealers attached to this camp, that they have 1000 bullocks loaded with grain at the village of Sailgaon, ten coss distant from hence, and by the way of Jaffierabad. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley

deems it necessary to send an escort to bring up that grain safe to camp, and has ordered the battalion under your command, and 500 of the Mysore cavalry, for that service. He sends the two grain-dealers to be your guides, and requests that you will march at daylight to-morrow morning, with such part of your corps as may be off duty, with its guns, and the Mysore cavalry above mentioned, and proceed to Sailgaon, if you find it only a moderate march, and return to this place with the grain the next day; but if you find the distance too much for one march, you may make one march and a half thither, or two marches, and return in the same time to this place; unless you receive intimation in the mean time that the army has marched, in which case you will take your route accordingly.

---

G. M. O. Camp near Assye, 24th September, 1803. [366.]*

Returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the battle of the 23rd, to be sent to the Deputy Adjutant-General, by corps, as soon as the commanding officers can conveniently do so.

As the enemy's gun-bullocks taken yesterday are absolutely necessary for the public service, Major-General Wellesley requests that commanding officers of corps will have an account taken immediately of the numbers received by the people belonging to the corps respectively, and send a report thereof to the Deputy Adjutant-General. The people in whose possession they are at present, to be directed to take care of them till to-morrow, when orders will be issued respecting them, and they will be paid for every bullock which may be found fit for the service, and taken from them.

---

G. A. O. 25th September, 1803. [367.]*

Half-allowance of salt to be issued to the Europeans till further orders, and money to be paid in lieu of the other.

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G. M. O. Camp at Assye, 25th September, 1803. [368.]*

The agent for public cattle will purchase all the draught-bullocks, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, which have been secured by commanding officers of corps, agreeably to the Orders of yesterday, at the rate of six star pagodas each; they are to be

sent down to the karkhana at the above hour; and all such cattle as may be found hereafter with Scindiah's mark upon them will be seized and applied to the public service without payment.

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[ 369. ] G. O. Camp at Assye, 26th September, 1803.

A salute of 21 guns to be fired in the park this evening, on account of the Dessarah feast.

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[ 370. ] G. O. Camp at Assye, 28th September, 1803.

The regiments of cavalry will retain in the service all their horse-keepers, grass-cutters, and grain-bullocks, although some may be supernumerary to their present number of horses, as measures will be taken for replacing the casualties among the horses without delay.

While the 78th Regiment is employed with the detachment of the army, serving under the government of Fort St. George, the Paymaster of the Bombay army will calculate their King's pay and subsistence in pounds, shillings, and pence; and the amount thereof is to be turned into star pagodas at the rate of 8*s*. the pagoda, without being previously turned into rupees, according to the custom which prevails at present.

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[ 371. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.*

28th September, 1803.

I have communicated your letter of the 23rd instant to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley. He desires that you will take the opportunity of the first convoy leaving Ahmednuggur, under a European officer, after the receipt of this letter, to send the recovered men, of all the corps in camp, to join. The Europeans must have provisions sent along with them, and the Natives must have as many days' grain, at half-allowance, as they can conveniently carry.

The General does not imagine that Captain Vaughan, or any one else, could entertain a thought of his proceeding to Dharore, after the receipt of the order at Ahmednuggur for a subsequent tandah of brinjarries being sent straight on to the Godavery;

and he expects that Captain Vaughan will proceed with the convoy to Rackisbaum (or Goondy), as it had not been deemed safe for him to march, according to former instructions, before the orders were received for that convoy.

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G. O. Camp at Assye, 29th September, 1803. [ 372. ]

Returns of the horses belonging to the field and Staff officers, exclusive of cavalry officers, which were killed at the battle of Assye on the 23rd instant, to be sent in by Brigadiers to the Deputy Adjutant-General this afternoon.

A field hospital to be established at Adjuntee. The superintending surgeon will allot the doolies in camp to carry 297 wounded men on the day after to-morrow, in the morning. The men to be sent must be those to whom the least injury will be done by being moved. One bandy belonging to the 4th Native cavalry, three belonging to the 1st battalion 8th Regiment, and four to the 1st battalion 10th Regiment, will carry away as many wounded men belonging to their corps respectively as they can take. Three bandies belonging to the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment will carry away as many wounded men as they can take of the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment; 22 bullocks belonging to the 1st battalion 10th Regiment are to carry 22 men of the 1st battalion 8th Regiment; 20 bullocks of the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment to carry 20 men of that corps; 10 bullocks of the 1st battalion 4th Regiment to carry 10 men of that corps; and 8 bullocks of the pioneers to carry 8 men of that corps. All the wounded men of the different corps who can walk are to accompany the first detachment.

Money to be taken upon receipts from the paymaster, and all the wounded men to be paid up for this month in the course of to-morrow; and the requisite rolls of them by corps and certificates to be prepared and held in readiness to be sent to the officer who is to take charge of the wounded men.

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G. O. Camp at Assye, 1st October, 1803. [ 373. ]

Officers commanding corps of infantry are requested to cause inquiry to be made throughout their lines for accoutrements, arms, or horses' appointments belonging to the cavalry, and to send such as may be found to head-quarters.

As all the patients sent to the field hospital at Adjuntee are wounded men, and the officers also are wounded who are ordered to take charge of them, they are each to be allowed a writer at 10 pagodas a month for keeping the accounts (one officer appointed for the Europeans, another for the Natives).

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[374.*] MEMORANDUM.

Any returns of horses killed in the battle of the 23rd, which were omitted to be sent in on the 29th, will be received this afternoon.

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[375.*] G. A. O. 1st October, 1803.

A squadron of Native cavalry to join the elephant and camel forage guard as it passes the left of the line at sunrise to-morrow morning, as the cattle are going a considerable distance for forage.

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[376.*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Officer commanding 2nd Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Camp at Assye, 2nd October, 1803.

In consequence of various detachments being required from the garrison of Ahmednuggur, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley has thought it necessary to reinforce it, at present, with three companies of the 2nd battalion 8th Regiment; and he accordingly desires that you will, immediately on receipt of this letter, make such a detachment, and direct the officer commanding it, who must be junior to Captain Lucas, to march without delay to Ahmednuggur, and place himself under the orders of the officer commanding there.

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[377*] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Young.*

Camp at Assye, 3rd October, 1803.

In obedience to the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, communicated by a letter from his secretary, under date of the 5th of April last, to the Commissary of Grain and Provisions (a certified copy whereof was transmitted by Major Robertson to you on the 4th of July), the Honourable Major-

General Wellesley authorises you to allow the bullock owners in the grain department a wastage, at the rate of one seer and a half of rice per bag per month, whether marching or stationary, for the month of July, in which you received the order, and in future. This authority is given upon Major Robertson's written application for it, although in possession of the Commander-in-Chief's own orders on the subject, as above stated.

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G. O. 3rd October, 1803. [378.]*

A committee to assemble in the lines of the 78th Regiment at 4 oclock this afternoon, to survey the public camels, equipage, and the doolies in the use of that corps, to ascertain the repairs required, and to estimate the materials necessary for that purpose. The Commissary of Stores will have to execute those repairs agreeably to the report of the committee. (This committee to consist of the Deputy Quartermaster-General and two quartermasters of corps.)

A committee to assemble at the park, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to survey a quantity of military stores reported to be unserviceable, which will be laid before them by the Commissary of Stores. (The committee to consist of the commanding officer of artillery and two officers of that corps.)

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding, Ahmednuggur.* [379.]*

4th October, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has been informed by the resident at Poonah that 100 carriage-bullocks, purchased on account of the Company, left Poonah on the 30th ultimo, laden with rice, consigned to Lieutenant Carfrae, garrison storekeeper. The General desires that the rice may be taken into store, and 100 bags be filled with salt and sent on to camp upon the above bullocks.

If the detachment ordered to Goondy, to bring up the captured guns, has not marched when the bullocks arrive, they are to accompany it to Goondy, and are to be delivered over to the charge of the officer commanding there. If that detachment has marched, the salt must be sent on with a party of recovered Europeans and Natives, which are coming up from Poonah.

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[380.*] G. O. Camp, Waukory, 6th October, 1803.

The remainder of the wounded men to be sent into Adjuntee to-morrow morning. The superintending surgeon is to make the necessary arrangements, and the allotment of the carriage for that purpose. The 1st battalion 4th Regiment and 1st battalion 8th Regiment to furnish each a native dresser to be sent into the hospital at Adjuntee. Sixteen supernumerary tents, now with the 74th, are to be sent, with a proportion of lascars and bamboo coolies, into Adjuntee to-morrow, and to be distributed among the sick of all corps by the officer commanding. They are still to be kept on the returns and drawn for by the 74th. Officers commanding Native corps will order back from Adjuntee all their tents above the proportion of one to every thirty men left in hospital there. Carriage, lascars, &c., to be left with the tents.

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[381.*] INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE TWO COMPANIES OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE, ORDERED AS AN ESCORT WITH THE WOUNDED MEN AND STORES TO ADJUNTEE.

7th October, 1803.

After seeing the wounded men, &c., lodged in Adjuntee, he will, with Major Gilmore's assistance, have the doolies belonging to the 94th Regiment separated from those belonging to this division, and one of the companies must return with the latter to camp this morning.

The other company will halt at Adjuntee to-night, and march the next morning, with the doolies of the 94th, for Jamnair, in order to deliver them over to their corps. Captain Johnson will furnish a guide. The company will probably be met, on the road between Adjuntee and Jamnair, by a party from Colonel Stevenson's camp, and will either proceed on with that party or return to Adjuntee immediately, according to such orders as Colonel Stevenson may have sent, or as circumstances may render necessary for the security of the doolies and both parties of troops.

If the company from hence proceeds all the way to Jamnair, the officer commanding it will receive further orders from Colonel Stevenson.

If only one European officer be detached for this detachment, he is to proceed with the company which escorts the doolies of the 94th Regiment to-morrow.

Further orders will be sent to Adjuntee regarding that company.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. O. 8th October, 1803. [382.*]

The Paymaster will send into Adjuntee the sum of 10,000 star pagodas for the disbursement of that station, and he will entertain a writer and shroff for it.

The general invaliding, pensioning, and discharging committee for this division will assemble as soon as the regimental committees have finished their proceedings. Commanding officers are, therefore, requested to hold their committees to-day, while the men in hospital may be examined.

The Commissary of Grain will send into Adjuntee 1000 bags of rice, for the use of the subsidiary force, and 200 in addition to those formerly ordered for the sick and garrison.

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G. O. 9th October, 1803. [383.*]

The following extract from General Orders by the Officer commanding in chief at Bombay, 2nd September, 1803, is published for the information of this division of the army; and Captain Nicolls, having arrived in camp, will join the 78th Regiment accordingly:

"Captain Jasper Nicolls will be pleased to proceed and do duty with his Majesty's 78th Regiment, serving under the command of Major-General Wellesley."

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain O'Donnell.* [384.*]

Binkenholey, 10th October, 1803.

I had the honour to receive your letters of the 4th, and lost no time in laying them before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, who has issued the General Order in consequence, which you will see published in Ahmednuggur immediately after the receipt of this letter. I have requested Captain Lucas to give you the original Order after he has published it (as I have

many copies to circulate); and I have the pleasure to add, that copies of your letter and the Order have been forwarded to the Governor-General; and that a copy of your letter has also been sent to the Commander-in-Chief, with Major-General Wellesley's report on the occasion. He will soon have it in his power to order the company of the 12th to join its corps, when you can proceed to your regiment, otherwise he would have complied with your request to be permitted to join this division.

There is some reason to think that the drafts which were sent to you at Korget Coraygaum did not behave to your satisfaction. Major-General Wellesley requests that you will make him a particular report of the names, and corps to which they belong, of any of the men who may have behaved ill, and he will recommend to the Commander-in-Chief that they may be reduced to privates, if non-commissioned officers, and returned to the former corps; and that such examples may be made of them, if commissioned officers, as the circumstances may appear to require, which he will lay before the Commander-in-Chief.

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[385.] MEMORANDUM FOR CAPTAIN BAYNES.

10th October, 1803.

Captain Baynes to be informed that I shall be to-morrow at Phoolmurry, which is about 18 miles north from Aurungabad, and about 20 miles west-north-west from Budnapoor. The enemy have not yet come through the Casserbarry Ghaut, as far as I can learn; and it is very possible that I shall not be under the necessity of moving farther to the southward. I will write to him further in the course of to-morrow, after my arrival at Phoolmurry; but if he should not hear from me, I should wish him to march on the 12th to Larsangwee, which is about 12 miles west-north-west from Budnapoor, on the road towards Phoolmurry.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[386.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Baynes.*

Phoolmurry, 11th October, 1803.

The General halts here to-morrow, and requests that you will come on hither, making Larsangwee to-morrow, and this place

on the 13th. There are no accounts here of the enemy having come up the ghaut, which there certainly would have been had they come up yesterday; and after hearing of our coming to meet them, it is probable that they will defer the enterprise.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.* [387.]

Phoolmurry, 12th October, 1803.

As there are still a number of horse reported to be collected to the left of the road by which the detachment of three companies will return from Goondy with the captured guns, who might give some annoyance to the convoy, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will detach two more companies from Ahmednuggur to meet the others the day that you shall learn that they have arrived at Teesgaum, to ensure their getting safe into Ahmednuggur. Apply to Captain Graham for his horse to go with these companies.

The General also requests that you will have 1000 of the new empty gunny-bags, received from Poonah, ready packed up, to be carried either on bullocks or coolies, and sent by the first opportunity to Aurungabad, to be delivered over to Major Palmer, of the Soubah's service, for the use of the subsidiary force.

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G. A. O. Camp, 16th October, 1803. [388.]

Some guns will be fired and fireworks let off in Goklah's camp this night.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Palmer, Aurungabad.* [389.]

Camp at Pahlood, 17th October, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has marched again to the northward, and will be at Adjuntee to-morrow. He has news from the enemy's camp of the day before yesterday, when their main body was still about Parola and Nagysser. He does not imagine that they have now any intention of ascending the Casserbarry Ghaut; but, lest they should make the attempt, either in force or by small parties, he requests that you will

urge the Soubahdar of Aurungabad to destroy the pass, either by cutting down trees in it if there be any, building barriers to be defended by a few peons, or in any other manner that the nature of the ghaut may render practicable.

The General begs you will continue to communicate any intelligence that you may obtain of the enemy's motions or intentions, both by tappall and by hircarrahs.

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[390.] *To Major Malcolm.*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp, 18th October, 1803.

I shall not write by the overland despatch. I have written in duplicate by Bombay and Madras, and I have not time to write another letter this day.

I have had another oblique offer to treat for peace. The papers on the subject will go to Bombay as soon as they can be copied.

I have returned to the northward, as I find that the enemy have made movements in that direction. They are certainly not going to the southward.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[391.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, Poonah.*

Camp, 18th October, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to request that you will detach three companies of sepoys, with abundance of ammunition, to the village of Chickorie, near Poonadur, with orders to protect the tappall runners from the Ramooshies, and to keep up the communication between Poonah and Meritch until tappall runners are laid upon the road by the Bhore Ghaut and Baramootty, which Lieutenant Frissell will report to you, when the General requests that you will recall the detachment of sepoys.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Vesey.* [392.]

Camp at Adjuntee, 18th October, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to acquaint you that he has this evening received information that a party of the enemy's horse has entered the country to the eastward by the Dewal Ghaut. He has not yet ascertained the truth of the report, nor the number of horse said to have come into the country; but he requests that you will proceed with every degree of caution, keeping your convoy well collected, &c. &c.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Palmer.* [393.]

Camp at Ferdapoor, 19th October, 1803.

I enclose a Persian letter from the Honourable Major-General Wellesley to the killadar of Aurungabad, and a translation of it for your information. The General begs that you will urge the killadar to comply with the request to receive Amrut Rao's family into Aurungabad, and to accommodate them with suitable houses; and also that you will forward the killadar's answer, by tappall, to Adjuntee.

---

G. M. O. 19th October, 1803. [394.]

All the men off duty of the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment, and 1st battalion 4th Regiment, to be employed to-day as a working party, in assisting the guns in the park, and wheel-carriages in the store and provision department, down the Adjuntee pass.

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G. O. Camp, Ferdapoor, 19th October, 1803. [395.]

The following establishment is allowed, from the 1st September last, for the department of agent for hired bullocks with this division of the army:—one head writer, 30 star pagodas per month; two second ditto, 20 each; one head conicopoly, 20; five assistant ditto at 6 each; two peons, 3 each; stationery and candles, 40: total, 176.

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[396.] *To Major Malcolm.*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp, 21st October, 1803.

I return your brother's letter, and will write to him. At present I am not well able to do anything, having had a smart attack of fever for these last two days, but I am better this day.

Stevenson took possession of Burhampoor on the 16th.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[397.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Quin.*

Camp at Ferdapoor, 21st October, 1803.

Your letters of the 6th and 7th instant arrived last night. The stoppage of payment at your office of the bills lately granted to Seringapatam people would be attended with the very worst consequences to this army; and the General has written to the Military Paymaster-General either to recall his orders to you on that head, or to submit the matter to Government. In the mean time he requests that the bills may be honoured as usual, *on his credit.*

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[398.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, Poonah.*

Camp at Ferdapoor, 21st October, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to transmit to you the accompanying copy of his proclamation of the 8th instant, fixing the places to which the officers, &c., in the service of the Mahratta states might repair, who should be desirous of availing themselves of the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, dated 29th August last. The General has not a copy of that proclamation at hand just now, and begs that you will apply to Lieutenant-Colonel Close for one.

He requests that you will ascertain from Mr. Stewart, who has quitted the service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and repaired to Poonah, what his allowances were in that Chief's service, and forward an account thereof for the General's information and orders. In the mean time he authorises you to order an advance of cash to be made to Mr. Stewart, for his present expenses, if

he requires it. He begs that Mr. Stewart will remain at Poonah for the present; but if he should be desirous to reside at any other place, Major-General Wellesley requests that he will state his wishes, and they shall be complied with, if possible.

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G. O. Ferdapoor, 23rd October, 1803. [399.*]

Until further orders, whenever the *general* or long roll beats, the paymaster's guard is to be reinforced by a havildar, naig, and 12 sepoys, who will be employed in guarding the treasure carried on bullocks; and as soon as this treasure shall be laid down at the pay office after a march, this reinforcement of the guard will again join its corps.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, Poonah.* [400.*]

23rd October, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to transmit to you extracts from the proceedings of the general court-martial, which assembled at Poonah on the 5th of September last, whereof Major William East is president; containing the confirmed sentences passed by the court upon —— —— and —— ——, private soldiers in her Majesty's 84th Regiment.

The General requests that you will order the general court-martial to re-assemble, in order that the confirmed sentences may be pronounced in open court in presence of the prisoners. After which he authorises you to publish the extract from the proceedings of the general court-martial to the troops at Poonah, and to order the execution of the sentences to take place on the following day: in which he begs that you will proceed in the usual manner, until the moment of ordering the execution of the prisoner ——, when he desires that you will announce a pardon to him and —— ; and afterwards to publish the accompanying extract of General Orders, adding the date to it: certificates of the sentences having been read in open court to the prisoners will be required to accompany the proceedings of the general court-martial to the office of the Adjutant-General of the army.

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[401.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Graham.*

Camp at Ferdapoor, 23rd October, 1803.

The General has received a report from a jemidar, stationed at Rackisbaum, that a man employed by you, named ——, had sent a karkoon, with 50 peons, to Rackisbaum, with orders to take possession of that place, and of 22 villages dependent upon it, as belonging to Dowlut Rao Scindiah; that the present manager alleged that the town and district belonged to the Peshwah, and was given in jaghire to the Beg neewallah, for whom he would hold it. The 50 peons on this, loaded, and lighted their matches, and the townsmen did the same, when the jemidar succeeded in preserving the peace for the time. The General requests that you will give the strictest orders to all the people employed by you not to interfere with any town or village without your own particular instructions to take possession of it by name, lest they should involve you in disputes with the Soubah's or the Peshwah's government. And the General would be very glad if you could make it convenient to take a tour round your district to ascertain, in the first place, what belongs to it, and what does not.

Major Dallas has written to you to send some money to a party of his battalion left at Moorum in charge of some rice. The General has desired me to send you the enclosed letter for the havildar commanding the party (containing orders for his leaving the rice in charge of the aumil of Moorum), and coming up to Ahmednuggur, and so on to camp; and to request that you will forward it, along with the money, on Major Dallas's account.

Captain Vesey has joined us safe. I have paid your hircarrahs, who accompanied him. We have a report that Colonel Stevenson got possession of Asseerghur on the 21st, and the good folks among us are praying even that it may be true.

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[402.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Palmer.*

23rd October, 1803.

I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 20th instant, and have laid them before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley.

As Amrut Rao is under engagements by treaty with the

British government, and has applied for accommodation for his family in the city of Aurungabad, still the General does not think it prudent to trust in his way so small a force as you can spare to shut up the Casserbarry Ghaut until he has taken some decided step, proving his adherence to the engagements entered into with the British government; such as sending his family into Aurungabad, or joining this division; and the General begs that you will accordingly defer making any such detachment.

Some of Captain Vesey's bazaar men, who had purchased grain to the amount of 200 rupees in the village of Pattrie, about 1½ coss beyond Binkenholey, were followed by some men from that village, attacked a little way from it, plundered of their grain, and one of the bazaar men had his arm almost cut off.

The General makes it a rule to protect the dealers following the army, and would send some sepoys from camp to seize and bring to him the head man of the village of Pattrie; but he thinks that the fellow, knowing what had been done by his people, would take the alarm at seeing our sepoys coming to his village, and would make off: he therefore begs that you will detach a party of your troops to seize the head man of Pattrie and bring him into this camp.

Hircarrahs have reported that Colonel Stevenson took Asseerghur on the 21st instant.

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G. A. O. Camp at Ferdapoor, 24th October, 1803. [403.]

The detachment to march to-morrow morning, by the right, the new piquets of infantry to form the advance. The brigades of infantry to follow with their guns; and each corps of Native infantry will have two companies, at such places in the pass as Captain Beauman will point out, to assist the park and wheel-carriages with the store and provision department.

The cavalry, and old piquets of infantry, will not strike their tents until the line of infantry, the park, magazine, and grain departments are through the pass, when they will follow in the above order. The Mysore cavalry, and the Mahratta cavalry, are to march by the Ferdapoor pass.

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[404.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Palmer.*

24th October, 1803.

I have received your letter of the 21st, and the Honourable Major-General Wellesley has received further information of the Rajah of Berar having ascended the Casserbarry Ghaut, and he desires me to inform you that he will march immediately for Aurungabad. He requests you will communicate this to the Soubah, and prevail on him to send information of the approach of the army to the aumils of Puttun, Bheer, and every other fortified place, with orders to defend themselves, if attacked, to the last extremity, and not to pay any contributions. He may assure all such as may behave in such a pusillanimous manner as to pay money to this army, that the General will hang them up before their own town gates.

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[405.] MEMORANDUM.

25th October, 1803.

Mrs. Maxwell having made it a particular request that the Prayer-book of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell might be preserved for her, Major Kennedy will be very happy to have it restored by any person who may have purchased it at Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell's sale.

A bamboo, belonging to a private tent, may be had at Captain Barclay's tent.

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[406.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Palmer.*

Adjuntee, 25th October, 1803.

I have received your letters of the 21st and 22nd instant, reporting the arrival of the Rajah of Berar above the ghauts, and his progress afterwards.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to repeat to you his intention to march direct to Aurungabad, if the motions of the above chief should render that necessary; and his request that you will urge the Soubah to encourage all the killadars and aumils, particularly those of Puttun and Bheer, to resist any attempts of the Rajah upon their forts and towns, by holding out the certain prospect of speedy relief to them by this army.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Ensign Fowler.* [407.*]

Camp at Adjuntee, 25th October, 1803.

I have only just now received your letter of the 17th instant. Captain Baynes is at Goondy, one march from Rackisbaum, by the last accounts from him. If you can learn that he is at that place, or within a march of you in any direction, when you receive this letter, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will march immediately and join him; unless you should have information of the enemy being in the neighbourhood, in which case you will take some strong position at Rackisbaum, and defend yourself till further orders.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Baynes.* [408.*]

Camp at Adjuntee, 25th October, 1803.

I have received your letter of the 21st, from Goondy. Captain Seton arrived at Dharore on the 16th, and an officer, with a large sum of money, was expected to arrive there on the next day; so that the letters forwarded to him on the 19th, will, no doubt, bring them both time enough to march with you from Goondy.

Ensign Fowler marched from Ahmednuggur, with recovered men and some stores, on the 18th, for Rackisbaum, where he would halt for orders. He has been directed to join you, if you are at Goondy, or within a march of him when he receives the letter; and to report himself to you and wait your orders, if you have proceeded farther than he can overtake you in one march. In this latter case the General wishes you would halt for him, if you think that circumstances will allow you; apprise him that you move on, if you cannot halt for him..

The Rajah of Berar and Baba Phurkiah ascended the Casserbarry Ghaut on the 19th, and have directed their march towards Toka. The General returned to this place to-day, in consequence of the above movement; and will proceed without halting towards Aurungabad, till further information of the enemy's motions may render it necessary to change his route. You may accordingly proceed towards the city till you hear further from me, unless the enemy arrive in your way, when you should take post at Rackisbaum, or in any other strong village, and expect assistance.

I wrote you already that Colonel Stevenson got possession of Asseerghur on the 21st. I now enclose you the news of a pretty battle at Delhi. If you think Lieutenant Barrett's remaining at Goondy not essentially necessary for the future collection of supplies, the General would be glad that you ordered him up to Rackisbaum, by which the tappall runs, and which is nearer to Ahmednuggur. In this case he may discharge the boatmen, and give the boats in charge to the head man of the village opposite to Goondy. I enclose a letter for Captain Seton.

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[409.] G. M. O. Camp at Pahlood, 26th October, 1803.

The 5th brigade to furnish one jemidar and twenty non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, as a guard to some grain dealers arrived in the neighbourhood of camp.

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[410.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Palmer.*

Camp at Pahlood, 26th Octob

Your hircarrahs have delivered the duplicate of your of the 24th.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley will be at Binkenholey to-morrow morning with the army, and will be glad to receive your latest accounts of the enemy's motions and situation. He begs you will encourage every person to hold out, on the certainty of speedy relief. The General also requests that you will give the Soubah of Aurungabad the accompanying copies of a Proclamation by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, to be circulated in the city, and sent to the principal towns under the Soubah's management.

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[411.] G. O. Camp at Binkenholey, 27th October, 1803.

Orders have been given that all payments at the pay office, till further orders, may be made, one-fourth in rupees, one-fourth in Porto Novo pagodas, and one-half in other gold coins of a superior description.

In future, when bills are granted at the pay office, one-fourth of the sum tendered must be in rupees, and one-half in a gold coin of a better description than Porto Novo pagodas.

Heads of departments are requested to pay particular attention to the money transactions of their conicopoly and writers, and to see that they pay the brinjarries and other grain-dealers in the coins which, and according to the proportions in which, they are received at the pay office.

It is requested that all large payments, such as to bullock owners, &c., and in general all payments of cash, may be made upon this principle, by which much inconvenience and loss will be avoided.

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G. O. Camp at Chicultana, 29th October, 1803. [412.]

If the drum beats for marching to-morrow, Major-General Wellesley requests that commanding officers will see that their musket ammunition is marched on the flank of their corps; and that heads of departments, and others, will see that the departments and baggage are laden and sent off early.

A guard of one havildar, one naig, and twelve sepoys, from [illegible]ps on the right of the line, to march to the rear immediately, bring up a tumbril which broke down, and was left [illegible] a guard on the road.

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G. O. G. G. Fort William, 30th October, 1803.

The Governor-General in Council has this day received from Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley the official report of the signal and splendid victory obtained by the troops under the personal command of that distinguished officer, on the 23rd September, at Assye in the Deccan, over the combined armies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar.

At the close of a campaign of the most brilliant success and glory in every quarter of India, this transcendent victory demands a testimony of public honour, equal to any which the justice of the British government in India has ever conferred on the conduct of our officers and troops in the most distinguished period of our military history.

The Governor-General in Council highly approves the skilful plan formed by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley on the 21st September for precluding the escape of the enemy, and for reducing their combined army to the necessity of hazarding a general action. His Excellency in Council also signifies his most cordial approbation of the magnanimity, promptitude, and judgment with which Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley determined upon the instantaneous attack of the enemy on the 23rd September. During the severe action which ensued, the conduct of Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley united a degree of ability, of prudence, and of dauntless spirit, seldom equalled and never surpassed.

The Governor-General in Council signifies his warmest applause of the

exemplary order and steadiness with which the troops advanced, under a most destructive fire, against a body of the enemy's infantry considerably superior in number, and determined to oppose a vigorous resistance to our attack. The numerous infantry of the enemy were driven from their powerful artillery at the point of the bayonet, with an alacrity and resolution truly worthy of British soldiers; and the firmness and discipline manifested by our brave infantry, in repelling the great body of the enemy's cavalry, merit the highest commendation.

The Governor-General in Council has remarked, with great satisfaction, the gallant and skilful conduct of the cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, and particularly of his Majesty's 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, a corps distinguished by a long and uninterrupted course of arduous service, and of progressive honour.

His Excellency in Council directs Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley to signify to all the officers and troops employed on this glorious occasion, and especially to Lieutenant-Colonel Harness and to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, who commanded brigades, and to the officers of the Staff, the high sense entertained by the Governor-General in Council of their eminent and honourable services.

The important benefits arising from the triumph of our arms in the battle of Assye are not inferior to the splendour of the action. The immediate consequences derived from the exertions of that day have been the complete defeat of the combined army of the confederate chiefs, an irreparable blow to the strength and efficiency of their military [redacted] especially of their artillery, in the Deccan; the expulsion of a host predatory army from the territory of our ally, the Soubahdar of the Decc[redacted] and a seasonable and effectual check to the ambition, pride, and rapacity of the enemy.

The prosperous result of these advantages must be accelerated by the auspicious progress of our arms in other provinces of India, and it may reasonably be expected that the decisive victories gained at Delhi and Assye, on the 11th and 23rd September, will speedily compel the enemy to restore peace to Hindustan and to the Deccan.

The achievements of our commanders, officers, and troops, during this campaign, and especially in the signal victories of Delhi and of Assye, must inspire a general sentiment of just confidence in the vigour of our military resources, and in the stability of our dominion and power. Our uniform success in frustrating every advantage of superior numbers, of powerful artillery, and even of obstinate resistance opposed by the enemy, constitutes a satisfactory proof of the established superiority of British discipline, experience, and valour; and demonstrates that the glorious progress of our arms is not the accidental result of a temporary or transient advantage, but the natural and certain effect of a permanent cause.

From these reflections, consolation is to be derived for the loss of those lamented and honoured officers and soldiers, who, animated by the gallant spirit of their General, and emulating the noble example of his zeal and courage, sacrificed their lives to the honour and interests of their country.

The Governor-General in Council greatly regrets the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, of his Majesty's 19th Dragoons, who fell at the head of the British cavalry, bravely charging a large body of the enemy's

infantry. With the utmost concern his Excellency in Council records the names of the valuable and excellent officers who have fallen with glory at the battle of Assye, in achieving the complete defeat of the enemy, and in establishing the triumph of the British arms in the Deccan: Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell; Captains R. Boyle, H. Mackay, D. Aytone, A. Dyce, R. Macleod, and T. Maxwell; Captain-Lieutenants Steele and Fowler; Lieutenants Bonomi, Griffiths, J. Campbell, J. M. Campbell, J. Grant, R. Neilson, L. Campbell, M. Morris, and J. Douglas; Lieutenants Brown, Mavor, Perrie, and Volunteer Tew.*

In testimony of the high honour acquired by the army under the personal command of Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, at the battle of Assye, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order that honorary colours, with a device properly suited to commemorate that signal and splendid victory, be presented to the corps of cavalry and infantry employed on that glorious occasion. The names of the brave officers and men who fell at the battle of Assye will be commemorated, together with the circumstances of the action, upon the public monument to be erected at Fort William, to the memory of those who have fallen in the public service during the present campaign. The honorary colours granted by these orders to his Majesty's 19th Regiment of Dragoons, and to the 74th and 78th Regiments of Foot, are to be used by those corps while they shall continue in India, or until his Majesty's most gracious pleasure be signified through his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief of all the land forces serving in the East Indies, is pleased to direct, that these orders be publicly read to the troops under arms, at every station of the land forces in the East Indies, and that the European officers of the Native corps do cause the same to be explained to the Native officers and troops.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace.* [413.]

2nd November, 1803.

I have the honour to transmit your warrant to be president of the general court-martial, ordered to assemble in camp to-day.

As the public service requires that Captain Baynes's detachment, and the detachment from Hyderabad, should march to-morrow, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will cause all the officers or other persons belonging to the detachments, who may be summoned as evidences on Captain ——'s trial, to be examined this day, whether on the part of the prosecution or defence; and for that purpose he requests the court to continue sitting to as late an hour as may be necessary.

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* Mr. Tew had been recommended by Major-General Wellesley to the Commander-in-Chief, for his conduct at Ahmednuggur.

[414.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Baynes.*

Camp, 3rd November, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to desire that you will march to Dharore, and there take charge of a detachment under Lieutenant Hay's command, and of the treasure escorted by it, which you will find there, and rejoin this division of the army wherever you may learn that it is. I enclose a letter to Lieutenant Hay, directing him to put himself under your orders.

Information has been received that a subaltern officer has marched from Hyderabad, escorting treasure for the subsidiary force or division of the army. His name, and the date of his departure, are not known, and therefore I do not send an order particularly addressed to him; but the General desires that you will show him this letter, if he has arrived, which he is to consider as an order for him to place himself and convoy under your command; and you will bring them also along with you.

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[415.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Hay, commanding a Detachment.*

Cheesekair, 3rd November, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has directed me to desire that you will place yourself, with your detachment and the treasure in your charge, under command of Captain Baynes, on his arrival at Dharore, and proceed with him to this division of the army.

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STATEMENT OF A KARKHANA OF CARRIAGE-BULLOCKS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

| Attendants. | Bullocks. | Rank of Attendants. | Pay. | | Amount. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | P. | F. | P. | F. |
| 1 | .. | Derogha .. .. .. | 5 | 25 | 5 | 25 |
| 2 | .. | Choudaries .. .. .. | 4 | .. | 8 | .. |
| 4 | .. | Duffadars .. .. .. | 2 | 12 | 9 | 6 |
| 37 | 100 | Drivers .. .. .. | 1 | 30 | 63 | 18 |
| Total star pagodas .. .. .. .. | | | .. | .. | 86 | 7 |

To a karkhana of draught-bullocks 12 additional bullocks are allowed for forage. One muttaseddee allowed to five karkhanas; his pay ten pagodas per month. Each draught-bullock is allowed one seer of chinna or gram in time of peace; when employed, two seers.

G. O. Camp at Rooro, 5th November, 1803. [416.]

The orderly drummers from Native corps to attend as orderlies at the Deputy Adjutant-General's tent constantly; they are only to be relieved on the first day of every month.

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G. O. Camp at Chitchooly, 6th November, 1803. [417.]

The Honourable Company's troops, the horses belonging to the 19th Light Dragoons, and the Native cavalry regiments, the public followers attached to his Majesty's regiments on the Madras establishment, and the camp equipage, lascars, and carriages provided by contract, are to be mustered on the first halting day. The camp equipage, lascars, carriage, &c., at 7 o'clock in the morning, and the troop horses and followers attached to his Majesty's regiments, at 4 o'clock P.M.

The Majors of Brigade will take the musters of the troops, horses, and followers. Lieutenant and Quartermaster Davidson will take the musters of the camp equipage, &c., in the brigade of cavalry; Quartermasters of Brigade those of the brigades of infantry; a Lieutenant of Artillery all the musters of the artillery; the Deputy Quartermaster-General will muster the pioneers, the detached companies, and the camp equipage, &c., in head-quarter line, carried by contract.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers.* [418.]

Camp at Chitchooly, 6th November, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to inform you, that the object of the detachment under your orders is to put Appah Dessaye, one of the Marhatta sirdars in the Peshwah's service, accompanying this division of the army, in possession of the towns of Pokrie, Soorermigaum, and Caurla, distant from this camp five, six, and eight coss, and situated as in the enclosed sketch.

For this purpose the General requests that you will march at daylight and attack Pokrie first; which, being the principal place of the three, it is probable that, after succeeding against it, the other two will offer no resistance. If you are obliged to attack one or all of them by force, and take them, the General directs that the garrisons may be put to the sword.

Appah Dessaye will accompany you, or will follow you; and you are not to wait for him, with his horse and some peons, to

take charge of the towns as you reduce them. And 100 of the Mysore cavalry will accompany you, to bring reports from you to the General, which he requests you will send off frequently, and on every important occurrence. If you should be obliged to open batteries to breach any of the above places, the General requests that you will send him a report of the circumstance; and that you will desist from storming until the arrival of some Europeans to your assistance.

It is probable the General will march in the direction of Pokrie the day after to-morrow; if he is to do so, he will inform you, and you may wait in that neighbourhood for this division. If you do not receive such intimation, he requests that you will return to this place the day after to-morrow, provided the objects of your detachment have been accomplished. Captain Johnson will furnish you with guides.

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[419.] G. M. O. Camp at Chitchooly, 7th November, 1803.

A squadron of Native cavalry from the inlying piquets, under a captain, to parade at head-quarters immediately.

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[420.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace.*

Camp at Chitchooly, 7th November, 1803.

Various complaints have been made to-day to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, of soldiers going into the neighbouring villages and plundering the inhabitants of their cattle, &c.; and two cows have been found in camp to-day, in the possession of a man who calls himself a cook in the 74th Regiment, and says that he purchased them from a soldier of that corps, named Cogan, whose right arm is lame from an accident which he met with in a quarrel.

The General desires that man may be tried immediately by regimental court-martial, for plundering. The cook is sent up to give evidence against him; and if he prevaricates, by failing to point out the proper person, or to prove his having sold the cattle, he is to be returned, in order that he may be punished by the provost-sergeant for having those cattle in his possession.

The General further directs that the rolls may be called every hour, until further orders, in the 74th Regiment, in order that the men may not have it in their power to get out to plunder, without being immediately discovered.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Allen, Erroor.* [421.]

Camp at Chitchooly, 7th November, 1803.

I have received, and laid before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, your letter of the 29th, and two letters of the 30th ultimo.

The information received from the hircarrah by Lieutenant Kettle, and circulated so industriously, is unfounded in its first principle, and the superstructure must consequently be incorrect. Succaram Ghautky has been long at Poonah, and had not moved from that place when the last post arrived here left it. He therefore could neither have joined the Kolapoor Rajah, nor have formed the intentions and plans against Goorgherry and Erroor, ascribed to him by the hircarrah, or by the man from Ankoly.

This is the season when the Marhatta chiefs usually take the field for the mooluckghery, and they may be doing so now without any further intentions, unless unnecessary alarms should put them into their thoughts. The General, therefore, directs me to inform you that Major Doolan has no authority for detaching any part of his force to your assistance, or to that of the other officers in charge of the posts on the southern rivers; and orders have been sent to him to recall any troops that he may have sent out on receiving your letter. You have therefore only to depend on your own strength for the defence of your post, which it is not likely will be attacked.

Notwithstanding your reports of the interruption of the tappalls, your own three letters above quoted have come in regularly. At any rate, orders have been sent to Poonah to station a force between that place and Erroor, which will protect the runners, and ensure their free passage.

You had nothing to do with the battalion of the Rajah of Mysore's troops, which was marching up to Poonah under particular orders, and you ought not to have interrupted its march by the letter you wrote to the commander of it. If he has returned in consequence of that letter, and be still within reach, the General desires that you will inform him that he is to proceed to Poonah, according to his original orders.

[ 422. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Kettle, Goorgherry.*

Camp at Chitchooly, 7th November, 1803.

I have received your letter of the 29th, and laid it before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, who directs me to inform you that Succaram Ghautky is at Poonah, consequently all the Bramin's stories, of his having joined the Rajah of Kolapoor, and of their intentions to attack you, &c., with which you have frightened yourself and alarmed all the country, are without foundation.

This is the season when the Marhattas always take the field about their own concerns, and they probably have no intention whatever of disturbing the British posts on the rivers; though, if they see the troops alarmed, they may be tempted to insult their posts. Major Doolan has transmitted a note to him from Lieutenant Christie, dated the 30th, circulating one of your reports; in consequence of which the Major has detached two companies to your assistance, and that of Lieutenant Allen at Erroor. Major-General Wellesley has entirely disapproved of this step of Major Doolan, and ordered him to recall those companies, and all other parties of troops which he may have detached on similar reports; and I have to inform you that, in the event of any attempt being made on your post, you must defend it as well as you are able with your own force, without expecting assistance from Hullihall.

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[ 423. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Doolan, Hullihall.*

7th November, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has received your letters of the 27th and 30th ultimo, and directs me to inform you that the Company has nothing to do with the forts and districts which you have enumerated, and prepared to take possession of, lying between Hullihall and the Kistna; and he therefore desires that you will not, on any account whatever, send a single sepoy from your garrison near to them; and that you will, as much as possible, refrain from talking on such a subject as the taking possession of them, because of the evil consequences which such idle reports may produce in the country.

Lieutenant Kettle has been frightened himself, and has

alarmed his neighbours, with the reports of a Bramin, who told him that Succaram Ghautky had joined the Kolapoor Rajah with a large force, and was coming to attack him and Lieutenant Allen. Succaram Ghautky has been long at Poonah, and is there still; therefore the whole hypothesis raised on the idea of his having joined the Kolapoor Rajah is wrong. There was no necessity for your reinforcing those two officers, and your ordering Captain Cox to march in such a hurry as you did is the more unlucky, as it harasses the troops unnecessarily, and creates suspicions and alarm throughout the country.

If Captain Cox has not returned before you receive this letter, the General desires that you will recall him immediately; and further, that you will recall any other parties whom you may have been induced by similar reports to send into the Marhatta territories; and lastly, he desires that you will not, on any account, send out any more detachments without his previous orders.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, Poonah.* [424.]*

7th November, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to transmit to you the accompanying extract of a letter from Lieutenant Christie, on the subject of the ill-treatment experienced by the runners, and the interruption of the tappall between Poonah and Sungoly; and he requests that you will send the detachment to Chickorie, mentioned in my letter of the 18th October last.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Rimmington, commanding a Detachment from Hyderabad.* [425.]*

9th November, 1803.

You are to march to-morrow morning with the two companies of sepoys of the 2nd battalion 5th Regiment, and one company of the 2nd battalion 2nd Regiment, under your command, and all the brinjarries, bullocks, &c., which arrived with you in this camp (excepting the 2000 laden with rice on account of the Honourable Company), towards Adjuntee.

The 2nd battalion 12th Regiment will accompany you as far as Jaulna, when Captain Vernon will deliver the route and guide to you, with which he has been furnished. You will

observe by the route that you have only four marches from Jaulna to Adjuntee, and you are to perform those marches in as many days, without halting a day, unless you should hear of any superior force of the enemy being near you; in which case you will take post, and send a report of the circumstance to Major-General Wellesley, and to Adjuntee.

On your arrival at Adjuntee you will deliver over the company of the 2nd battalion 2nd Regiment, and the brinjarry-bullocks and grain, with all accounts, receipts, or money concerning them, which may be in your hands, to Captain Scott, commanding there; and you will then return by Aurungabad to Hyderabad, unless you receive any orders to the contrary from Colonel Stevenson, which you will obey.

Captain Vernon will send you notice of the hour when he proposes marching in the morning, and a guide to conduct you into the road; and you will have your detachment and the cattle ready to move off at that time.

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[ 426. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Vernon, commanding 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry.*

9th November, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has ordered Lieutenant Rimmington, commanding a detachment of three companies of sepoys from Hyderabad, escorting a great number of brinjarry-bullocks laden with grain for the subsidiary force, and for the troops of the Soubah of the Deccan serving with it, to march to-morrow morning for Adjuntee with his detachment and convoy; and the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment is to accompany them as far as Jaulna, which you will observe, by the enclosed route, is only two marches from this place.

You will accordingly inform Mr. Rimmington of the hour at which you propose to march in the morning, and send one of the guides (whom Captain Johnson will furnish to you) to conduct him into the road, and proceed in charge of the whole detachment as far as Jaulna, which you will reach on the 11th; and you will send on Mr. Rimmington the next morning, with his own three companies and the bullocks and grain, to Adjuntee, giving over the route and guide to him at the same; and you will return to this place to rejoin the army with the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, unless you receive intimation of its having marched, when you will direct your route accordingly.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Baynes.* [427.]

9th November, 1803.

I have just now received your letter of this date. The General marches to-morrow morning to Jaum (south-east from hence), only eight miles distant, in the high road to Pautrie, and about eight miles from a well-known place called Ashta. The villages near it are (north) Hudgaon, (south-east) Assingaum, and (north-east) Jarchasoni. Captain Johnson thinks it is only twelve miles from Rampoorie (north-east direction), and consequently it will be an easier march for you to-morrow than this place, if you receive this letter in time, and in that case the General desires that you will proceed thither.

Lieutenant Rimmington marches to-morrow morning, also, with the subsidiary and Nizam's brinjarries, by Caulaygaum, to Jaulna and Adjuntee. The 2nd battalion 12th Regiment escorts him as far as Jaulna. If you should have marched before this reaches you, and have advanced so far that you cannot turn off to Jaum so as to arrive there to-morrow, but to come here, then the General desires that you will detach the party of troops belonging to the Soubah, which joined you with Lieutenant Hay, together with the four lacs of rupees belonging to his Highness, with orders to overtake Lieutenant Rimmington at Jaulna on the 11th, and to place themselves under his orders, and proceed with him to Adjuntee; provided you deem that body of troops (viz., the Soubah's) sufficient to escort the treasure to Jaulna. If you send them on, write to Lieutenant Rimmington by them. If you think his Highness's troops not a sufficient escort for that money to Jaulna, you must bring them and it on along with you after the army, by Jaum, till you overtake us.

I have written to you twice to-day by Goondy.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Captain, 5th Brigade, ordered for Detachment.* [428.]

Jaum, 10th November, 1803.

A party of the Soubah's troops, horse and infantry, arrived in camp to-day, along with Captain Baynes, in charge of four lacs of rupees for his Highness's troops serving with the subsidiary force; and they have been directed to march at 3 this after-

noon, in order to join Lieutenant Rimmington's detachment at Jaulna.

You are to march with them as an additional escort to the treasure, but are not to take any particular charge of it, nor are you to be held further responsible for it than the general protection which your detachment can afford. You will, however, endeavour to prevail upon the officers in charge of the treasure to proceed with you, to-night, to Chitchooly, four coss, and to-morrow to Rewgaum, eleven coss (according to the accompanying route). From thence you may send notice to Lieutenant Rimmington, in the evening of your arrival, and acquaint him that you will see the treasure up with his rear the next morning. After doing which you will join Captain Vernon, and proceed with him.

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[ 429. ]
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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain ——.*

Camp at Jaum, 10th November, 1803.

You must be aware of the rule of the service, that the sentence of every general court-martial, after being confirmed, must be pronounced by the Judge Advocate, in open court, in presence of the prisoner, before it can be published to the army or carried into execution; and therefore you cannot surely expect that your request, to be allowed to return to Hyderabad, with a detachment which was ordered to march to-morrow morning, will be complied with.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has no desire to detain you longer here than is absolutely necessary, or to render your return to Hyderabad hazardous; and he will detain Lieutenant Hay's detachment to-morrow, in expectation that your trial, &c., may be finished, and that you may be at liberty to proceed with him the day after.

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[ 430. ]
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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Murray, Guzerat.*

Camp at Jaum, 11th November, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has received your letter of the 27th October last, with the packets to the address of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay and to his own. He directs me to inform you that he approves of the

orders which you have given for attaching the detail of his Majesty's 88th Regiment at Surat to the 75th Regiment, and prohibiting Captain —— from issuing orders without Colonel Dallas's sanction or yours.

The Major-General is also perfectly satisfied with your decision on Captain ——'s claim to field allowances. He is of opinion that Captain —— will not be called to account for the quartermaster of the 88th Regiment being in India, and therefore his representations concerning him are at least unnecessary. As commanding in the province of Guzerat, you have a right to select such details of troops for field service as you think proper, and Major-General Wellesley sees no reason to alter any of your arrangements on that head, in consequence of Captain ——'s representations. He thinks Captain —— ought to remain satisfied with the construction put by a general court-martial upon the Orders of government, of which he has now applied for an explanation.

He directs me to return Captain ——'s packets to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay and to himself, and desires that Captain —— may be informed that Major-General Wellesley does not see any reason for requiring an opinion from government on a subject on which the government and a general court-martial have already decided. He recommends to Captain —— to abide by the opinion which government have already given him. If he does not choose to do that, Major-General Wellesley requests he will put his own construction on the Orders of government, and take the consequences.

Major-General Wellesley agrees entirely in opinion with you, that Captain —— ought to be sent by you to his regiment in England; and he begs that you will recommend it to the Governor of Bombay.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Murray, Guzerat.* [431.*]

Camp at Jaum, 12th November, 1803.

I wrote to you yesterday, by order of the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, on the subject of Captain ——'s applications to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay and to the Major-General; and I am now directed by him to inform you that, on reflection, he thinks it better not to return the packets to

Captain ——, and to request that you will only communicate to that officer the General's approbation of your orders attaching the detail of the 88th Regiment at Surat to the 75th Regiment, and inform him that Major-General Wellesley has not thought it necessary to forward his address to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay.

The General, however, requests that you will lay the whole of Captain ——'s papers, which were returned to you yesterday, before the government, as the foundation of the application which the General recommended that you should make for Captain ——'s being sent by you to his regiment in England, as the orders which he issued to the detail of the 88th Regiment at Surat, on the subject of the gold rupees advanced to the soldiers, alone prove him to be an improper officer to be allowed to remain in India, and the necessity of his being placed under the eye and control of the commanding officer of his regiment.

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[ 432. ] *To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.*

SIR, Camp, 13th November, 1803.

I have the honour to transmit to you the proceedings of four general courts-martial assembled by my orders, viz.:

1. Of a Native general court-martial held at Tellicherry, on the 19th July last, for the trial of Sumbajee Jadhoo, jemidar in the 2nd battalion 2nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

2. Of a Native general court-martial held at Tellicherry, on the 21st July, for the trial of Sheek Mahomed Junnery, soubahdar in the 2nd battalion 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

3. Of a general court-martial held at Poonah, on the 5th September, for the trial of Ludovic Lema and Joseph Hutier, privates of his Majesty's 84th; and

4. Of a general court-martial held in camp on the 2nd instant, for the trial of Captain ——, of the 10th Regiment.

I request you will inform the Commander-in-Chief that I confirmed the sentences passed on Sumbajee Jadhoo, Sheek Mahomed Junnery, Ludovic Lema, and Captain ——, in terms of my warrant; and that I confirmed the sentence on Joseph Hutier, agreeably to particular authority from his Excellency. I afterwards caused these sentences to be read to the prisoners

to whom they were awarded, in the courts by which they were pronounced, and published them to the troops under my command, but I remitted the punishments awarded to Lema and Hutier.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. M. O. Camp at Jaum, Sunday, 13th November, 1803. [433.]

The inlying piquet of the cavalry to parade at head-quarters at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon, under the field officer of the day, to escort Major-General Wellesley to Amrut Rao's camp.

The Major-General will be glad to see any of the officers off duty who may be inclined to ride with him on the above occasion.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, Chittledroog.* [434.]

14th November, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to send back the "Return for October, 1803, of the Ordnance Department at Chittledroog," which is countersigned by you, and to request an explanation of the N.B. at the bottom of it, stating that the master carpenter, included *present for duty*, had been *absent without leave since the 8th June*, 1803.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Baynes.* [435.]

14th November, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to desire that you will march on the 17th instant with the detachment under your command, and take under your convoy such persons of Amrut Rao's family as he may choose to send with you, together with their attendants and effects; and you will proceed on the route from Rackisbaum to Ahmednuggur, until you will meet a detachment coming from Ahmednuggur with 3000 loads of rice and other articles for the army, of which you will take charge; and you will give charge, to the officer in

command of the party from Ahmednuggur, of the family of Amrut Rao.

You will at the same time exchange your 3-pounders for the 6-pounders and two tumbrils with the detachment from Ahmednuggur, according to the verbal instructions which you have received. The havildar and eight troopers of Native cavalry, and the horse-keepers and grass-cutters which joined you this morning, are to be sent on with the detachment to Ahmednuggur, together with the accompanying letter to the officer commanding there.

After having arranged all these matters you will proceed towards Dharore and effect a junction, in such manner as you may think proper, with a detachment under the command of Captain Limond, of the artillery, expected to arrive at Dharore about the 20th, who is placed under your orders by the accompanying letter, which you will forward to him.

Captain Limond has with him treasure and medicines for the army; if you find that he is pressed for carriage for the latter, such as cannot be brought forward must be left in the fort of Dharore under the charge of a small guard from Captain Limond's detachment, for which he must leave two months' subsistence in advance.

If Captain Limond has arrived at Dharore when you go to that neighbourhood to meet him, you will bring him on with you to the army: if he should not have arrived at Dharore, you are not to wait for him, but are to join the army by the route we are now marching, as far as you know it, with the grain and other stores which you will receive from the detachment which meets you from Ahmednuggur, and such brinjarries and other dealers as you can collect on the Godavery. Measures will be taken to apprise you of any alterations in the route of the army. If Captain Limond has not arrived at Dharore, and you are obliged to proceed to the army without him, you will send the enclosed letter to wait for him there, with orders to halt there for further orders from yourself or from Major-General Wellesley.

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[436.] *To Major Malcolm.*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp, 17th November, 1803.

Since I wrote to you on the 15th I have written to Captain Baynes, to desire that, if he should be of opinion that you can

join him on the Godavery with more ease and celerity by any other road that he may know of, instead of by Rackisbaum, he will let you know it: you may accordingly expect to hear from him; but, if you should not, come on to Rackisbaum. Did you ever receive a letter from me enclosing one from your brother Pulteney?

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. O. Camp at Peepulneer, Friday, 18th November, 1803. [437.] *

Major-General Wellesley has received authentic information of the surrender of the important fortress of Agra, on the evening of the 17th October last, to the forces under the personal command of his Excellency General Lake, Commander-in-Chief in India.

A Royal salute is to be fired immediately in camp in honour of the above event, and on the receipt of this Order, in all garrisons and detachments of troops under Major-General Wellesley's command in the territories of the Honourable Company, the Rajah of Mysore, his Highness the Soubah of the Deccan, and the Marhattas, excepting in such as salutes may have been previously fired on the same occasion by other authority.

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G. O. Camp at Aukourghur, 25th November, 1803. [438.] *

Major-General Wellesley requests that all officers and heads of departments will give orders to their servants not to burn the spare forage or straw in the mornings: any person found doing so will be punished.

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G. O. Camp, Yailikaily, 28th November, 1803. [439.] *

In case of marching to-morrow, it is requested that all baggage and departments may be laden and sent off early.

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G. M. O. Parterly, 1st December, 1803. [440.] *

All the men of the 1st battalion 8th Regiment off other duty, to be sent immediately, with a proportion of European and

Native officers, as a working party, to the plains of Argaum, to assist in collecting and drawing over the ravines the guns and tumbrils captured from the enemy.

Half of the artificers, with their tools, belonging to the corps in camp, to be sent to the park immediately, to assist in repairing the carriages of the captured guns.

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[441.*] MEMORANDUM.

Camp, 1st December, 1803.

All the elephants and camels captured from the enemy, in the late action, to be sent immediately to the head-quarters of the subsidiary force, and to be sold by public auction at 10 o'clock this forenoon. If the commanding officers of corps require any hackeries for the conveyance of sick, they will be supplied on application to Captain Beauman.

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[442.*] G. O. Camp at Parterly, 1st December, 1803.

Captain Young will send all the spare elephants to Mr. Gilmour to-morrow morning, to be distributed amongst the corps for the carriage of the sick. The detachment will march to-morrow morning by the right.

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[443.*] G. E. O. Thursday, 1st December, 1803.

Major-General Wellesley is surprised to hear, by the report of the Staff surgeon this evening, that the officers commanding corps who have the charge of carrying their sick, have provided themselves with so few hackeries, after the early notice given to them to-day that they might have the hackeries by applying to Captain Beauman; and he desires that they will without delay provide themselves.

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[444.*] G. O. Camp at Hurram, 4th December, 1803.

Money will be issued from the pay office, until further orders, in the following coins and proportions. One-third in rupees, one-third in Venetian and Behaudry pagodas, and one-third in star pagodas, Porto Novo pagodas, and other gold coins less current.

A field hospital is to be established at Ellichpoor (the orders the same as for Adjuntee).

Commanding officers of European corps will send in puckalies with their sick in the proportion of 1 to 30 men; and the commanding officers of brigades will order in puckalies from the Native corps in the proportion of 1 to 50 Natives.

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G. A. O. Camp at Boregaum, 8th December, 1803. [445.]*

The brinjarries, magazine, grain and provision department, &c., belonging to Colonel Stevenson's division now with the camp, are to march to-morrow morning, and to encamp to-morrow on the ground on the hills on which Colonel Stevenson encamped yesterday: Major Drew's battalion will escort them at that place: further orders will be received from Colonel Stevenson.

The infantry, excepting the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, and park and provision department, of Major-General Wellesley's division, will march to-morrow morning by the right. The cavalry, 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, the grain and bullock department, will remain on this ground; the bullocks attached to the provision department, the park and magazine, excepting 200 draft-, and 100 carriage-bullocks which are to be in charge of the Commissary of Stores, are likewise to return to this ground after to-morrow's march.

The 2nd battalion 12th Regiment remains here to furnish the necessary guards for the public cattle, as also the forage guard of the elephants and camels.

The infantry outlying piquets are to be discontinued till further orders. The cavalry are to have a grand guard, consisting of a troop from each regiment, the whole to be commanded by a captain.

The grand guard is to be encamped at the village of Diryabad, and is intended to preserve communication between the corps of cavalry and infantry. This grand guard is besides the inlying piquets of the cavalry, which must continue to patrole their front. The cavalry and infantry of the allies, excepting Major Drew's battalion, will halt on this ground.

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[446.*] G. A. O. Camp at Deogaum, 9th December, 1803.

A working party, consisting of 150 Native non-commissioned officers and rank and file, with a proportion of European and Native officers from the 4th brigade, and a similar detail from the 5th, to be sent to the park immediately, to receive tools, and proceed with an officer of pioneers to collect materials for the batteries. The carpenters of all corps to be sent to the commanding officer of pioneers at 2 this afternoon, to make mallets and point pickets.

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[447.*] G. O. 9th December, 1803.

The 1st battalion 4th Regiment ordered as a working party to-morrow at 6 o'clock.

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[448.*] G. M. O. Camp at Deogaum, 10th December, 1803.

The company of the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment upon inlying piquet to be sent to head-quarters immediately to take charge of materials, and the coolies to carry them to Colonel Stevenson's camp; the company will be out two days.

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[449.*] MEMORANDUM.

Camp at Deogaum, 12th December, 1803.

Major-General Wellesley requests that commanding officers of corps will cause as many baskets fit for carrying earth to be collected as can be found in their lines, and sent up to the pioneers' depôt immediately. They will be returned or paid for.

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[450.*] G. O. Camp at Deogaum, 12th December, 1803.

A working party for the batteries, consisting of the following details and corps, to parade at 4 o'clock this afternoon in front of the park:

| | Capt. | Sub. | S. | D. | R. & F. | Puck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| His Majesty's 74th Regiment .. .. | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 110 | 4 |
| „ 78th „ .. | 1 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 220 | 10 |
| The 1st battalion 2nd Regiment, besides Europeans and Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, drummers, and fifers .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | | | | 580 | 6 |

The men to march down in their fatigue dress, but with their arms and accoutrements.

The detachment of pioneers to march at the same time.

A covering party of Europeans, as hereafter detailed, to parade on the right of the working party, and to march with it and join the battalion on duty at Barry.

| | Capt. | Sub. | S. | D. | R. & F. | Puck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| His Majesty's 74th Regiment .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 13 | 1 |
| „ 78th „ .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 1 |

The officer commanding in the trenches will direct the working parties when to return to camp.

The commissary of provisions will send down an extra dram and biscuit for all the Europeans to lie in the trenches to-night, which will be issued to them by orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, who will be there.

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G. O. Camp at Deogaum, 13th December, 1803. [451.]

(A covering party as yesterday.) Captain Beauman will order the reliefs of the artillery for the battery, as he may find necessary.

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G. E. O. 13th December. [452.]

The 74th and 78th Regiments to march without their guns at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and encamp on a spot near Emblubany, which will be pointed out in the morning to Brigade Quartermaster Campbell.

Arrack and provisions for to-morrow to be sent along with these regiments.

The guns, &c., attached to the 74th and 78th Regiments to be sent into the park to-morrow morning.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace.* [453.]

Camp at Deogaum, 14th December, 1803.

Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley directs me to send to you the accompanying memorandum for what he intends shall be done by the troops on this side, to facilitate and support the attack to be made on Gawilghur by Colonel Stevenson's division to-morrow morning; and he requests that you will communicate the several points of it to the officers concerned, that the whole may be carried into execution.

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[ 454. ] *To Major Malcolm.*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Deogaum, 15th December, 1803.

We have taken the fort without much loss. I am this moment returned from thence, and have opened this letter. I don't detain the bearers a moment and send them back to you. God bless you, my dear Malcolm! I long to see you.

I believe you will be able to join to-morrow, as I think Anjengaum is not more than 16 miles. At all events, it is not more than that from the cavalry camp at Boregaum, four miles from hence.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 455. ] G. M. O. Camp at Deogaum, 16th December, 1803.

Returns of killed and wounded during the siege and the storm of Gawilghur to be sent in to the Deputy Adjutant-General immediately.

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[ 456. ] G. O. Camp at Ellichpoor, Sunday, 18th December, 1803.

Major-General Wellesley intends paying a visit to Rajah Mohiput Ram this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and will be glad to see any officers off duty who may be inclined to ride with him on the occasion.

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[ 457. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Baynes.*

19th December, 1803.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to request that if you do not find the enemy strong on the road you will proceed by the direct route to Adjuntee, and deliver over the 500 loads of rice under your charge to the Commissary of Provisions' servants there, to be issued on regular indents and according to the orders for the use of the European and Native sick in hospital and the garrison of that place. If you should find the enemy in force upon the direct road, the Major-General desires that you will turn off it and proceed by Akowla and the Laakenwarra Ghaut to Adjuntee. If you find the enemy immediately in your neighbourhood at any time, and

have reason to apprehend an attack, you are to take post and send notice of your situation.

Whether you proceed by the direct road or by the Laakenwarra Ghaut, the Major-General desires that you will despatch the two letters delivered to you this morning, addressed to the people at Dewal Ghaut who have charge of the 216,000 rupees, which are to be delivered over to you, and direct them to proceed with that treasure so as to meet you with it on the day of your arrival at Adjuntee.

You will then take charge of that money, and will give rupees to the paymaster's shroff there for all the gold coins in his possession, at the exchange of 365 Chillauny rupees for 100 star pagodas. If Captain Scott represents to you that the shroff has not a sufficient sum of money in his possession for the use of the garrison and sick, you will advance him, upon his receipt, such further sum as may be deemed necessary.

You will carry on the remainder of those two lacs of rupees and the gold coin received at Adjuntee, employing for that purpose as many of the Company's hired bullocks as may be necessary, and proceed towards the Godavery with a view of bringing up any convoy or officers from Hyderabad who may have arrived at Dharore, and all the brinjarries and bazaar men belonging to camp and grain dealers of the country whom you may be able to collect.

On your arrival at Adjuntee, and when you are able to ascertain the time when you can be on the Godavery, you will apprise Major Robertson, who will be at Dharore, of your approach, and take such measures as you may find necessary to insure his joining you with such other officers and convoy as may be at Dharore. You will at the same time inform the soubahdar at Rackisbaum of your coming down, and direct him to give intimation to the brinjarries, &c., of the time and place which you will go to on the river, that they may join you.

If the officers and men who quitted Scindiah's service and proceed with you from camp towards Bombay, or those who will join you at Adjuntee, should require a month's pay to be advanced to them, you will pay them the sum stated in the General Order upon bills addressed to Captain Bellingham, in the form which they have in their possession.

An account shall be sent to you at Adjuntee of the money advanced to the brinjarries for their hired bullocks with you;

and if you find that they are in want of money after you receive the rupees from Dewal Ghaut, you may advance them some and take their receipt for it.

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[458.*] G. O. Camp at Cowtah, 24th December, 1803.

The detachment of the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment, ordered to be held in readiness, is to proceed with the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to the camp of Ragojee Bhoonslah, Rajah of Berar, and will join him at sunrise to-morrow morning. Mr. Gilbert Briggs, Assistant-Surgeon, to attend Mr. Elphinstone on his mission to the camp of the Rajah of Berar. Cornet Robert Close, 4th Regiment Native cavalry, is appointed to command Mr. Elphinstone's escort.

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[459.*] G. O. Camp at Khan Zemaun Nuggur, 26th December, 1803.

As it is deemed expedient to give spirits to some of the Native sick in the field hospital at Ellichpoor, Captain Young will send a quantity of arrack into that place for the purpose of complying with the daily indents which the surgeon will make upon him.

Captain Young will employ a cornicopoly at Ellichpoor in the provision department, and another for the grain department.

Major-General Wellesley's division and the subsidiary force are to march to-morrow morning by the right. Major-General Wellesley's division to lead from its right, followed by the subsidiary force from its right. The *general* to beat at 5, and the assembly at 6 o'clock.

The brigades of cavalry in both divisions to form the advance, and to march with their guns upon the high road, to be followed by the advanced piquets of Major-General Wellesley's division. The guns and tumbrils attached to corps in Major-General Wellesley's division to march upon the high road, each brigade escorted by a sergeant or havildar and 13 rank and file of the corps to which they belong. The guns, tumbrils, and other wheel-carriages in the park and provision department of that division to follow.

The guns, &c., attached to corps of infantry in the subsidiary force are then to follow upon the high road, and escorted as

above, and the guns, tumbrils, and carts in the park and provision department, and private carriages belonging to the subsidiary forces.

The corps of infantry of both divisions will march on the left of the high road.

The officers commanding brigades will take care to lead off their brigades on the left of the wheel-carriages at once, and not cross them on the road. The wheel-carriages in the departments in Major-General Wellesley's division are to be put in motion very early in the morning, so that there may be no delay in the march of the carriages of Colonel Stevenson's division.

The advanced-guard of Colonel Stevenson's division to precede his own infantry; the rear-guards of both divisions to follow Colonel Stevenson's corps.

A squadron of Native cavalry to be sent to head-quarters at assembly beating.

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G. O. Punnuz, 31st December, 1803. [460.*]

The officers commanding the rear-guard will consider the whole of the departments, baggage, and bazaars, as under their protection on the march.

Heads of departments are directed to see that they are laden and sent off every marching day without delay.

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G. O. Camp at Rajah Ka Peepulgaum, 7th January, 1804. [461.*]

The detachment will halt to-morrow.

The 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, and 1st battalion pioneers, excepting a detail of 60 men of the latter, to march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. The details of the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment on piquet to join, and the camp-guard furnished by that corps to be relieved.

Captain Young will send eight days' arrack for the artillerymen, &c., attached to the corps ordered to march to-morrow. They will parade on the road in the rear of the advanced piquets.

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[462.] G. M. O. So-gaum, 12th January, 1804.

All the men off duty of the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment, with a proportion of officers, to be employed to-day in a working party, in assisting to draw the remainder of the carriages in the store and provision departments, and the guns belonging to the allies, up the ghaut.

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[463.] G. O. Camp at Jaffierabad, 17th January, 1804.

In future the bullock-grazing guard is to be sent to the karkhana at assembly beating on marching days. It will march on the flank with the spare cattle, and proceed with the whole to graze as soon as they come to the lines.

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[464.] *To Major Kirkpatrick.*

Boodaygaum, eight miles south from the Godavery,

SIR, 24th January, 1804.

As the army has now come to the southward, and I shall possibly soon go to Poonah, I shall be obliged to you if you will desire the Postmaster to send all the letters by the Poonah dawk.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[465.] *To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

SIR, Camp, 28th January, 1804.

This letter will be delivered to you by Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder, who is on his return to Nagpoor, and to whom I have intrusted a present of an elephant, &c., &c., for the Rajah of Berar.

I have had every reason to be satisfied with Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder since his arrival in this camp, and I beg leave to recommend him to your good offices.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. M. O. Camp at Kalud Damungaum, 28th January, 1804. [466.]*

No green grain to be cut for forage, except in case of absolute necessity; to be first reported.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major J. G. Graham.* [467.]*

Camp, 1st February, 1804.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, Ameer ool Omrah, the vakeel of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, has represented to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley that certain villages in the pergunnah of Bheer were long ago granted in enaum to Gooroojie, the Maharajah's Peer, and that they were lately taken possession of by you in the name of the Company, and requested that they might be restored to the Peer, viz.:

The General requests that you will send choire chitties for these several villages to camp to be given into Goorparah's hands, that the Peer may report to his master that he has obtained the restoration of his enaums through the representation of the vakeel.

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G. O. Camp at Chob Neemgaum, Thursday, 2nd February, 1804. [468.]*

The following corps to march to-morrow morning under the orders of Major-General Wellesley:

All the cavalry, the 74th Regiment, the 1st battalion 8th Regiment, 150 pioneers, and 100 men from each battalion of Native infantry. Men must be picked for this service who have some means of carrying their baggage besides placing it on their backs: two 6-pounders, two brass 12-pounders, with their ammunition.

Captain Nagle is to proceed in command of the details of Native infantry. The remainder of the division will halt under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace.

The sick of the corps named to be left with the army. Mr. Gilmour will provide medical attendance for them.

300 bullock-loads of rice to be sent with this detachment, and 10 Company's carts with arrack, each drawn by six bullocks. Rice, salt, &c., for the Europeans in proportion; double sets of bullocks to go to carry the rice, and to draw the arrack, guns, and ordnance carriages.

The Staff, excepting the Deputy Adjutant-General, to accompany Major-General Wellesley.

The corps which are to march, which have not received their pay for last month, are to send this evening to get money on account of their abstracts.

The *general* will beat at 5, the assembly at 6 o'clock, for the troops ordered to march. The infantry will close up to the left of the cavalry before assembly beating.

The troops will march by the right.

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[469.] * *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Morgan, 1st Battalion 2nd Regiment.*

Camp, 3rd February, 1804.

You will receive orders from Captain Lucas to join a party of Mysore horse and infantry, which will pass Ahmednuggur to-morrow or next day, on their return to the Mysore country. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will proceed with those troops until you have passed the Malpoorba river at Sungoly, when you will pursue such route as the information which you will obtain there of the situation of the division of the army under Major-General Campbell will point out, as the safest and shortest for rejoining your corps.

You will indent for as much rice before leaving Ahmednuggur, at the rate of half a seer per man daily, as the company, &c., can carry conveniently; and you ought to write by tappall to the officer commanding your battalion, to inform him of the orders you have received, and request him to send you notice from time to time, to the care of Lieutenant Christie, commanding at Sungoly, of the position occupied by General Campbell, and the safest route for you to join.

The drafts which left this division with you must proceed with you, according to the original orders issued concerning them.

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[470.] * *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Haliburton, commanding Subsidiary Force.*

Camp, 3rd February, 1804.

Mr. Strachey, belonging to the Residency at Poonah, is on his way to the durbar of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, on public ser-

vice, and left this division on the 31st ultimo, escorted by a company of Native infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Fenwick. He will take your camp in his way; and the Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will order a company of Native infantry, under a European officer, to relieve Lieutenant Fenwick, and to proceed with Mr. Strachey to his destination.

Major Malcolm has a company of sepoys with him, which went provided with a considerable quantity of rice; and if the Major resolves on leaving the Maharajah's durbar on Mr. Strachey's arrival there, he will be able to leave some rice for the company which escorts that gentleman; or, if the Major continues at the durbar, he will send back one of the companies, in which case also there will be a surplus of rice for the company which remains there: therefore the Honourable Major-General Wellesley is of opinion that if the company, which you will detach with Mr. Strachey, be paid up to the 1st instant, and be served with as much grain as the men can carry, one month's pay advanced to the officer commanding it, and 20 days' grain carried on bullocks, will be sufficient.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Graham.* [471.]

Camp, 3rd February, 1804.

The General marched this morning with our cavalry, the Mysore, Goklah's, and Appah Dessaye's horse, and the 74th Regiment, 1st battalion 8th, and 500 men of the other Native corps, to do all the mischief possible to thieves collected under Mulwa Dada, the Neemgaum man, Ghautky, and others, who have retired towards Perinda. He thinks it probable that they may disperse and endeavour to get round him, and so off to the northward; and he has left instructions with Colonel Wallace to be ready to fall upon any party that may come within reach of him, or may halt anywhere within a forced march or two; and in order that the Colonel may have the earliest information of any such parties, the General desired me to request that you would instantly despatch messengers to every place north of Perinda where you have authority, influence, or correspondence, with orders to forward such information to some man whom you will send to this camp to receive their reports, and communicate continually with the peaceable inhabitants.

Give the man whom you will depute hither a line to me, and tell him that he shall be well rewarded, if he will procure an opportunity to this party to give the rogues a banging.

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[ 472. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, Poonah.*

4th February, 1804.

I have laid your letter of the 31st ultimo before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and am directed by him to inform you that the hired bullocks which brought up rice from Poonah to camp; were sent off from Aurungabad on the 10th of January, to make the best of their way through a clear country to Poonah. That it is usual to pay the owners of cattle in such circumstances the hire of their cattle while returning to their homes at the rate of 15 miles per day, consequently the owners of these bullocks ought to be paid for them to the 20th of January inclusive.

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[ 473. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas, Ahmednuggur.*

Camp at Wauky, 9th February, 1804.

The detachment of the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment under Lieutenant Stevenson's command, and 50 pioneers, are ordered to march for Ahmednuggur to-morrow morning, in charge of two iron 12-pounders, some platform-carts, and doolies.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that on Lieutenant Stevenson's arrival you will form a detachment of four companies of Native infantry, to proceed, together with the pioneers, to Adjuntee, with the carriages and doolies aftermentioned, and bring down to Ahmednuggur the captured guns and such a proportion of the sick in the hospital there as the conveyances sent up can remove.

There are 35 guns and one tumbril in Adjuntee, of which two large guns have no carriages whatever. The 12-pounders sent in from camp must therefore be dismounted, and their carriages sent up to Adjuntee. Another large gun will require the strongest and best limber in Ahmednuggur; and, besides that one, 16 or 18 limbers of sizes must be taken from the other captured guns, and sent up to Adjuntee. The above carriages and limbers must be completed with yokes and traces.

There are only 15 limbers at Adjuntee, and they have only a pole yoke; the other yokes and traces for them must be sent from Ahmednuggur. Four spare carriages, and a proportion of drag-ropes, must also be sent up. Yokes and traces for 50 bullocks will be required for each of the three large guns, and all the others may be averaged at 10 bullocks each. Fifteen platform-carts, 50 doolies with bearers, and 20 sets of bearers for doolies now at Adjuntee, will accompany the guns to Ahmednuggur, and must be sent on with the carriages, &c., to Adjuntee.

Conductor Frederick has been ordered back to Ahmednuggur, in order to proceed with the carriages, &c., to Adjuntee; and you will direct a careful and experienced artillery man, and 20 gun or store lascars, and all the artificers belonging to the Commissary of Stores' establishment at Ahmednuggur, to march under his orders. No consideration must prevent the artificers from proceeding on this service.

You will direct the officer commanding the escort to proceed by Toka and Aurungabad, and to return by the same route. Captain Scott will deliver over the guns and sick men to his charge, with provisions for 15 days. The escort ought to carry as much rice with them as they can, as the stock at Adjuntee may not admit of their receiving any large quantity there.

Major-General Wellesley cannot allow of the gates of Ahmednuggur being kept open during the daytime, unless you have chains to put across the gateways. My letters of the 2nd and 3rd directed you to send out all the recovered men belonging to corps in this division of the army; and of the 23 natives named in the list given to Captain Noble, only one recruit boy belongs to this division. The other 22 men belonging to the subsidiary force ought not to have been sent out, and are directed to return to Ahmednuggur, where they must remain till further orders.

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*To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone.* [474.]

SIR, Camp, 11th February, 1804.

I have received your letter of the 27th January, for which I am much obliged to you.

I beg that you will inform the Rajah's ministers that the Governor-General has ordered the officer commanding the troops

in Sumbulpoor to withdraw into the Company's territories, and to give up that district to the officers of the Rajah of Berar. Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder must recollect that I told him repeatedly that the consequence of the Rajah's delay to make the peace would be a great attack on his territories on all sides, and the truth of my information is now experienced. However, if the Rajah of Berar had forwarded immediately, and with due celerity, the despatch which I sent him on the 23rd December, for his Excellency the Governor-General, hostilities would have ceased at a much earlier period, as I observe that the Governor-General gave orders that they should be discontinued, and that the troops should withdraw on the day he received the notification that the Rajah had ratified the treaty of peace.

In respect to the lists of the feudatories with whom treaties have been made, you may assure the Rajah that the delay in giving him those lists arises from my desire to include in them no person with whom an engagement had not been *bonâ fide* made, before the accounts were received of the conclusion of the peace, and a wish to break as many of those engagements as possible, consistently with the necessary attention to the preservation of the faith of the British government. The Governor-General has the same wish.

I write to Rajah Mohiput Ram on the subject of the villages of Wurroor and Janoor; and I will attend to all the other points mentioned in your letter. But I recommend that you should hint to the Rajah, that one of the causes of the unjustifiable conduct of the officers of the Soubah of the Deccan, which the British government will always resent, is, his bringing forward, at various times, unjust claims to different parts of the ceded territories.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P.S. I have already given a passport to Rigajee Naig, and I enclose a duplicate of it.

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[ 475. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding a Detachment.*

Camp at Wauky, 12th February, 1804.

You will receive charge of ten carts loaded with arrack from the Commissary of Provisions, and 16 wheels for cavalry guns,

and a cart, from the Commissary of Stores, and will proceed with them to Perinda by the enclosed route, and you will endeavour to arrive there on the 15th instant. The gun lascars and pioneers are to carry the gun-wheels, and you will allow them to do so in such manner as they may find easiest for themselves, and to run them at times when they may find that convenient.

You will observe that your route is by the tappall road to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley's camp, and you will take the opportunity of the tappall to report your progress every day to the General; and you ought to send a careful man to inquire at every tappall station that you pass for letters, as well as to look over all packets in the possession of the peons who may pass you on the march, for any that may be addressed to you.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.* [476.]

Camp at Kurkut, 17th February, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has ordered a number of doolies and bearers to be sent up from Poonah, and a surgeon and a number of bullocks belonging to the grain department, to proceed from the army to Ahmednuggur. They are intended to bring away a part of the sick in the hospital at Adjuntee, with their tents, and provisions for the time they will be on the way to Ahmednuggur.

The General desires that you will have a company of Native infantry, under a European officer, in readiness to march for Adjuntee as soon as the doolies will arrive from Poonah, which may be about the 25th. The surgeon, Mr. Stewart, and the bullocks, have already proceeded to Ahmednuggur. It is necessary that the company should carry its camp equipage and spare ammunition, and be provided with as much rice as the men can conveniently carry, that their demands on the store at Adjuntee may be small. This convoy, like the last, must proceed by the way of Toka and Aurungabad, and return by the same route.

I have not yet heard of the march of the escort with the gun-carriages, &c., ordered on the 9th instant. I hope they are well advanced on their way by this time.

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[477.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Scott, at Adjuntee.*

Camp at Kurkut, 17th February, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has ordered all the doolies and bearers which are at Poonah to be sent to Adjuntee to bring away such a part as may be practicable of the hospital at that place.

I reckon that 100 doolies will be sent up, and that they will reach Ahmednuggur on the 25th, and will proceed under convoy of a company of Native infantry from that garrison on the 26th or 27th. Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Stewart, and a number of carriage-bullocks from the army, have already gone to Ahmednuggur, to proceed with the doolies to Adjuntee. Mr. Stewart to attend the sick on their march to Ahmednuggur, and the bullocks to carry their tents, and rice and provisions for them, and the company which escorts them. The General requests that you will apprise Mr. Surgeon Scott of this arrangement, and desire him to have the patients selected, and everything ready for despatching them without delay; and you will be so good as to issue what rice the escort can carry, and to send as much more as they may require, and the tents and provisions for the sick on their march to Ahmednuggur, upon the bullocks which will be brought up from that place along with the doolies. These doolies are over and above the 50 doolies and 20 sets of bearers sent off from camp on the 10th, and also independent of 20 sets of bearers who were despatched from camp on the 16th, with orders to proceed direct to Adjuntee and join the first division.

As there were only 90 Europeans and 245 Natives in the hospital by the returns of the 1st instant, some of whom may be able to march, I think it is possible that the above number of doolies, with the platform-carts, may be sufficient for the removal of the whole of the hospital; and I have requested the Honourable Major-General Wellesley's instructions, in such an event, for the garrison of the place and the stores and provisions which would remain in Adjuntee after supplying the last division of the sick and the escort for their march to Ahmednuggur; those instructions shall be immediately communicated to you. In the mean time I beg to hear from you by return of post what more carriage may be necessary, and if it were practicable to procure it at Adjuntee or Aurungabad, or even from the subsidiary force.

The General has directed particularly that Mr. Scott must remain at Adjuntee till the whole of the hospital shall be removed.

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*To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone.* [478.]*

SIR, Camp, 18th February, 1804.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st January, and I enclose copies and translations of letters which I have written to Gungaram Pundit and to Rajah Mohiput Ram, on the subject of its contents.

I have forwarded to the Governor-General your despatch of the 31st.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY

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G. O. Camp at Roossa, 22nd February, 1804. [479.]*

The following detachment to be prepared and held in readiness to march:

One squadron Native cavalry; two companies Native infantry from 5th Brigade; one 6-pounder, cavalry construction, with a detail of artillery and gun lascars. The officers commanding are to wait on the Deputy Adjutant-General this afternoon for their instructions.

Major-General Wellesley proposes proceeding to Poonah to-morrow morning. All reports of this camp to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace in his absence. All communications necessary to be made to the General to be forwarded to him at Poonah.

While the army remains of the present strength, and composed as at present of so many European troops, the officers at the head of the provision, grain, bullock, and store departments are to continue to keep and draw for the establishments heretofore fixed for them, as stated hereafter. When the European troops shall be withdrawn, and the quantities of grain carried are reduced, the establishments of those officers are to be the same as those fixed for the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan.

The Commissary of Stores is to continue to have an establishment for 40 pieces of cannon.

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[480.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Lucas.*

Camp at Kurkut, 23rd February, 1804.

You will see by the General Order of yesterday that a European and a Native general court-martial is ordered to assemble in camp.

You will accordingly order Bhoad Sing, soubahdar, and Jemaul Saheb, jemidar, 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, who are in arrest, and all the evidences to be produced for and against them, to proceed to camp near Perinda immediately; and you will also inform Lieutenant Burn, of his Majesty's 84th Regiment, that his trial will come on as soon as he arrives in camp, whither the Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that he will proceed. You will also direct all the evidences for the prosecution, and such others as Mr. Burn has called upon, excepting one of the surgeons, to proceed to camp at the same time as he does. As the two surgeons cannot be spared from the garrison at the same time, one must do the duty of the other in their hospitals respectively, while each goes to camp in his turn to give his evidence on Mr. Burn's trial.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley permits Lieutenant Wilson to proceed to Seeroor for the benefit of his health.

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[481.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel de Meuron, Seringapatam.*

26th February, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has just now received your letter of the 18th instant, and being particularly busy, has not time to write you to-night himself. He has therefore desired me to request that you will direct the engineer to erect the wall which you have deemed necessary between the post office and the place in which the Bilghy Rajah is confined; and that you will report to government that you have done so without waiting for their orders, as a matter of urgent necessity, the expense whereof will be trifling. The engineer should at the same time forward his estimate of the expense to the proper office.

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace.* [483.]

27th February, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will order a committee of officers to examine the effects of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, and compare them with the accompanying list made out at Ellichpoor. If there be any deficiency, the servant, who has been in charge of the effects, ought to be made to account for it. After they have been examined, the General requests that you will order them to be sold by public outcry, and a Staff officer to superintend the sale, to receive the money, out of which he will in the first place pay the sum of 55 star pagodas into the pay office in camp, being a sum advanced by the officer in charge of the sick at Ellichpoor, out of the public money lodged in his hands, to Lieutenant-Colonel Harness' servant, according to the enclosed account; what other expenses may have been incurred in bringing on the effects to the army, and the other debts in camp; after which, the balance is to be remitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Harness's executors, of whose names Captain Tolfrey will inform you.

The officer, appointed by you to superintend the sale of Lieutenant-Colonel Harness's effects, must be also authorised to draw what arrears of Company's allowances may be due to the Lieutenant-Colonel's estate, and are payable in camp, and be directed to remit the same, with the balance of cash arising from the sale of the effects, to the executors.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel de Meuron.* [483.]

28th February, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has observed in the minutes of Major Symons's inquiry into the plot for the escape of the Bilghy Rajah from his confinement in Seringapatam, that strangers were allowed to visit and remain with him during the night, that he was allowed to converse with whomsoever he chose, and even that he has taken off his irons at times.

The General therefore desires that you will give the most particular orders that no strangers may be permitted to go into the place of confinement of the Bilghy Rajah, and that neither he nor any of the state prisoners in Seringapatam may

be allowed to converse with any person whatever; and further, that they may all be handcuffed, as well as fettered, with strong irons; the handcuffs only to be taken off, by a non-commissioned officer of the guards over them, when they are at their victuals or at their necessary occasions, and immediately replaced when those are over. The sentinels must be also directed to examine the irons on all the prisoners at every relief, and to report immediately if they are in the least out of order.

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[484.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Johnson.*

Camp at Poonah, 3rd March, 1804.

I have laid your letter of the 28th ultimo, with its enclosures, before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and am directed by him to request that you will give directions to Mr. Hawkins to apply to the officer commanding at Ahmednuggur for permission, and afterwards to make a thorough search of all the pipes or water-courses which now do, or formerly did, bring water into that fort, so as to ascertain the cause of the present deficiency; and, without further reference, to take all measures necessary for bringing back all the former streams into the fort, so as to insure an ample supply in future; and in the mean time the Major-General authorises Mr. Hawkins to turn in from the pettah as much of the stream mentioned by him as may be necessary for the present supply of the fort.

Major-General Wellesley authorises you to draw a second advance of money, equal to one-third of the estimate for building ramps at Ahmednuggur, in consequence of the report of the committee on that work.

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[485.] *To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone.*

MY DEAR SIR, Poonah, 3rd March, 1804.

I have this day received your letter of the 16th February. I beg that you will inform the ministers of the Rajah of Berar, that I intended that the lands to be ceded to the Rajah, under the 5th article of the treaty of peace, should be contiguous to the forts of Nernulla and Gawilghur, according to the words of the article; and, *bonâ fide*, of the yearly value of four lacs of rupees.

The difficulty was, to find out what was the real value of any of the lands in Berar; and, in order to ascertain it, I adopted the mode proposed by Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder, the Rajah's vakeel in my camp; viz., to call for the accounts of the collections for the last forty years, and to fix the value of the districts to be ceded according to the result of the examination of those accounts. This was done accordingly, and although it may happen that the districts ceded may not now yield the revenue at which they have been valued, as these very districts were the seat of the war for [redacted] three months, there is no doubt but that they will yield [redacted] of it hereafter. At all events, I could not fix the [redacted] of the districts in any other manner, consistently with justice to all the parties concerned in the decision; and this manner ought to be satisfactory to the Rajah, as it was proposed by his own vakeel.

In respect to the situation of the lands, I beg that you will mention to the Rajah's ministers that I resisted the importunities of the servants of the Soubah of the Deccan to fix upon districts at a distance from the forts; and in fixing upon those to be ceded to the Rajah of Berar, the greater number was chosen by Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder, and I hear from Captain Johnson that the whole arrangement was concluded very much to the satisfaction of the Rajah's vakeel.

Under these circumstances I am very much surprised that the Rajah's ministers should have brought forward any complaints upon this subject.

In case Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder should have returned to Nagpoor, I beg that you will inform him that his Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to grant him a pension of 6000 rupees *per annum*, from the 17th December, 1803. I will forward to you the sunnud for this pension in the course of a few days.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Colonel Murray.* [486.]

Bombay, 14th March, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has received your letter of the 5th March, concerning Captain Prother. He

approves of the arrangement which you have made for that officer's being released from arrest; and he authorises you to permit Lieutenant-Colonel Callander to withdraw the charges he preferred against Captain Prother, and begs that you will then release him.

On this occasion the Major-General requests that you will caution Captain Prother against being concerned in such an affair again.

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[487.] *The Deputy Adjutant-Gen[redacted]utenant ——.*

[redacted]y, 14th March, 1804.

I have perused your letter of this date, with its enclosure, and will take an opportunity of laying them before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley. I never saw the letter to the General till now.

The General has never accused your general character in the army, therefore I cannot imagine that he will enter into an investigation of it; but having been obliged, on public grounds, to notice an act of yours which he disapproved, he could not, without a dereliction of those principles, recommend you to the favour of the very officer to whom he had reported that conduct; and I think the expression in your letter to me, implying that the General bears you "ill will" for what has passed, is not well judged. A sense of public duty supersedes all private considerations with him; but I could not name a person with whom he had an intercourse for the last four years against whom I think he bears "ill will:" I would therefore recommend you to write me another letter, with the above phrase corrected. The General is out at present, and I cannot see him on business to-night. You will therefore have time to send me the other letter before I can have an opportunity of showing him the present packet; at all events I will defer doing that until I hear from you on this subject.

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[488.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Nagle.*

Bombay, 18th March, 1804.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adams's letter of the 16th instant, enclosing a sick certificate, upon which the Colonel has allowed you to proceed to Bombay for the benefit of your health, has

been received and laid before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, who has observed that the certificate is not granted by the surgeon of your corps, who must be best acquainted with the state of your health; and that no mention is made of your application for leave having met with the approbation of your immediate commanding officer. For these irregularities the Major-General disapproves of the leave granted to you to repair to Bombay; and he directs me to desire that you will not come to Bombay, but return and join your corps, from which, if a proper certificate be forwarded in the regular manner, due attention will be paid to it.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace.* [489.*]

Bombay, 21st March, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will give orders for the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment Native infantry being equipped with Bombay artillery gun-carriages, tumbrils, &c., if possible, and then direct the officer commanding it to march to Poonah, and encamp in the lines of Colonel Colman's brigade there, under whose orders he will consider himself.

The Major-General further desires that Captain Noble or Captain Brown may be sent to Poonah, with instructions to examine all the gun-carriages and tumbrils in the park there, and to select all such as have new and good wheels, or wheels in a better state than those in the field, in order to their being exchanged for equal numbers of those in the field, whose carriages or wheels are not in such good condition. When the selection has been made, Colonel Colman will order the carriages, tumbrils, &c., to be sent out to your camp, and you will return the others to him by the same cattle.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Colman.* [490.*]

Bombay, 21st March, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that you will give orders for the march of the 84th Regiment, and of the detachment of the 1st battalion 7th Regiment Bombay Native infantry from Poonah to Bombay, by way of Panwell, and also

for the march of the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry from Poonah to Sura, by way of Panwell, Paneira, &c. Major Earl will receive further instructions concerning his route. A brigade of 6-pounders, with their tumbrils and the artillerymen and gun lascars attached, to be sent with each of the 84th and 1st battalion 3rd Regiment. Major Spens will arrange for victualling those corps and detachments on the march to their respective stations.

The Major-General is desirous that the worst of the Bombay 6-pounder gun-carriages and tumbrils, now at Poonah, should be sent with those corps, and requests that you will communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Adams on the subject, and receive from him such carriages and tumbrils of that description as may be with his detachment, and have gone through the campaign, and may be in worse condition than others in your park, so that the carriages and tumbrils with the best wheels, particularly the tumbrils for which new wheels were made at Poonah, may remain there.

The 2nd battalion 12th Regiment Madras Native infantry has been ordered to march to Poonah to encamp in your lines. The Commissary of Stores with Colonel Wallace's force (or another artillery officer from it) is ordered to proceed to Poonah, where you will allow him to examine all the gun-carriages and tumbrils in your park, and to select all the carriages, &c., which have new and good wheels, or wheels in a better state than those in the field, in order to their being exchanged for equal numbers of those in the field whose carriages or wheels are old, or not in such good condition. When the selection has been made, you will give the necessary orders for the carriages, &c., being sent out to camp, from whence Colonel Wallace will order in the other carriages by the same cattle. The Major-General further requests that you will order the pontoons, their carriages, &c., to be repaired, according to the enclosed report of the Committee upon them, of which report he wishes to have a duplicate.

Although these Bombay corps have been ordered to march from Poonah, all the departments are to remain there as at present.

*The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding at Asseerghur.* [491.*]

Bombay, 22nd March, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley requests that, upon the receipt of this letter, you will deliver up the fort of Asseerghur, with all its guns, stores, &c., to the officer who will be sent, on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to receive it from you; and you will proceed with the detachment under your command, at present composing the garrison of Asseerghur, by way of Adjuntee, to join the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan. Major Malcolm will procure and send you passports, through the territories of the Maharajah.

P.S.—You will give a return of the ordnance and stores along with them to the officer sent on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and send a duplicate of it to Major Malcolm.

*(A similar letter to the officer commanding at Powanghur.)*

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Noble, Commissary of Stores.* [492.*]

Bombay, 23rd March, 1804.

I have laid your letter of the 18th before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, who has given the following orders upon the several points mentioned in it, viz.:—

*Gunny bags for ammunition and shot.*—New gunny bags to be indented for both.

*Ammunition barrels and boxes.*—To be new covered with packing gunny and wax cloths.

*Ammunition and powder boxes.*—If barrels can be got at Bombay they shall be sent; if not, boxes shall be sent of the proper size; but those now in use to be repaired at all events.

*Gun-carriages, tumbrils, and platform-carts.*—Let them be surveyed, and the repairs required given to them. The unserviceable Bombay tumbril-wheels to be exchanged for others at Poonah. The Poonah wheels to be set up. The tumbrils and limber-boxes to be new caulked and lined. Some of the Bombay tumbril-wheels will answer for bandies. Axletrees to be repaired.* Captain Brown, of the artillery, to proceed to Poonah and make new wheels for tumbrils, guns, and bandies, according to a list which must be given to him, specifying the numbers of each sort required, and what are most immediately wanted.

*Gun and musket ammunition.*—The gun ammunition to be refixed, and good powder got from Poonah. Let the musket ammunition be carefully examined, and the bad be exchanged at Poonah. Large quantities of musket ammunition shall be sent to Poonah.

*Ordnance, &c., &c.*—The equipments for the guns, such as yokes, handspikes, sponges, &c., &c., to be set to rights by degrees.

The General requests that the above works may be begun immediately, and that you will apply to Colonel Wallace for committees, and for any assistance that may be necessary.

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[ 493. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace.*

Bombay, 23rd March, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has ordered a general survey and repair of everything in the Commissary of Stores' department, and exchanges to be made at Poonah when necessary and practicable; and he requests that you will order committees for the surveys, when Captain Noble shall report that he is ready for them, and give such other assistance as you may deem necessary.

The Major-General further requests that you will direct Captain Brown to proceed to Poonah to make up new wheels, according to instructions which he will receive.

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[ 494. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Colman.*

Bombay, 23rd March, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has directed the Commissary of Stores in camp to indent on the stores at Poonah for gunpowder, musket ammunition, &c., and he requests that you will authorise the indents to be complied with.

Captain Brown, of the artillery, has been directed to return to Poonah to make up more wheels for the guns, tumbrils, and carts in the field. The Major-General requests that you will assist him in getting the master carpenter whom he formerly employed. He hopes that this work will not interfere with the repair of the pontoons and their carriages.

The Major-General has ordered the superintendent of the

camp bazaars to take charge of that belonging to the troops at Poonah; and I request that you will direct the officer, who at present superintends there, to send me a list of the public servants employed by him.

The regulations of the camp bazaars prohibit the levying of duties upon any article brought into or sold in the bazaar, or in the shops established in it. A licence to sell arrack and intoxicating drugs is farmed to a man for a certain rent daily, and he is prohibited from selling arrack to any European, or to any Native, to carry away from the shop.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Graham.* [495.]

Bombay, 23rd March, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley directs me to acquaint you that Amrut Rao has signified his wish to be accommodated with a dwelling in the pettah of Ahmednuggur, instead of Bingar, and has pointed out a house in that pettah, which belonged to a former killadar of Ahmednuggur, represented to be now unoccupied, and such as would suit him. The Major-General is desirous of complying with Amrut Rao's wishes in this respect, but upon the express condition that he is not to introduce any troops whatever into the town, and to bring in only the persons of his family and his actual menial servants; and the General requests that you will, in communication with the Rao, fix upon a time for your waiting upon him to communicate the General's compliance with his request, but upon the above-stated condition; and that you will, upon this occasion, and upon all others, show him every mark of respect and attention.

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*To the Adjutant-General of the Army.* [496.]

SIR, Bombay, 25th March, 1804.

I have the honour to transmit to you the proceedings of the general invaliding, pensioning, and discharging committee, held in the division of the army in advance under my command.

I have at the same time to report to you that many of the men wounded at Assye, and of the sick sent into the field-hospital at Adjuntee, who were recommended by the regimental

committees to be invalided or pensioned on account of wounds received, or for other causes, and who could not be brought before the general committee, are not included in these proceedings, although all men who had lost a limb, concerning whose case there could be no doubt, are passed in these proceedings, according to the recommendation of the regimental committees.

The battle of Argaum and siege of Gawilghur having taken place subsequent to the General Orders for assembling, invaliding, and pensioning committees, none of the men wounded on those occasions have been examined either by regimental committees or by the general one. There are, therefore, still many men upon the strength of corps in this division of the army not included in the proceedings of the committee herewith transmitted, who are fit objects for the non-effective lists; and in order that the real effective strength of these corps may be ascertained, I beg leave to recommend a special committee may be ordered to be assembled for the examination of the men above alluded to, as soon as they can be brought into any collected state, or a body of troops passes near to the hospitals where they are, sufficient to form a competent committee for the purpose. None of the men of the 2nd, 3rd, and 2nd 18th, were brought before the general committee, on account of their being at a great distance from camp.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[497.*] *To Major Munro.*

MY DEAR MUNRO, Bombay, 25th March, 1804.

A man, by name Ram Rao Narsing, of Gooty, has been brought to me by some of my Marhatta acquaintances. He says that he and his family long enjoyed the office of Sirdeshmook of Gooty under the family of Morari Rao, under Hyder and Tippoo, and even under the Nizam, but that he has lately been deprived of it. I shall be much obliged to you if you will inquire into the circumstances, and let me know the result. I rather believe that the Deshmooky is one of the various claims made by the Marhattas on the land which he, Sirdeshmooky, enjoys. If that

should be the case, of course, you will not allow the claim of this man; but if it should be possible to allow it, or compensation for it, consistently with your orders, I shall be obliged to you.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams.* [498.]

Bombay, 26th March, 1804.

The object in collecting troops at Karly was to have taken the fort of Loghur, in case the present killadar of it had refused to surrender it to his Highness the Peshwah. He has entered into a treaty this day, engaging on his part to evacuate the fort with his garrison on Monday next, the 2nd April; and the Honourable Major-General Wellesley has engaged that he shall be permitted to go wherever he chooses, and to carry off all his private property now in the fort, under which denomination is to be understood every moveable in the place, excepting ordnance, military stores, and provisions.

The Major-General requests that you will remain in the neighbourhood of Karly, with your own detachment and the Bombay troops from Poonah, until the above treaty shall have been fulfilled; and in the mean time that you will have the 1st battalion 10th Regiment ready to proceed to Loghur, so as to be there at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 2nd April, in order to receive the fort from the killadar, and to afford protection to the property which he will carry out of it, as well as to such articles as he may not have the means of removing immediately.

The Major-General also requests that you will enter into a friendly correspondence with the killadar, informing him that you are sent into the neighbourhood to be at hand to receive the fort from him, and to afford protection to his property, and that you will remain near Karly yourself, with the main body of the army, and propose sending Major Dallas with a battalion to Loghur on the morning of the 2nd of April or Monday next and requesting the killadar to deliver over the fort to Major Dallas, and to trust to him for the protection of his property, in the same manner as he would do to yourself if you advanced with the whole army.

The killadar's name and style of addressing him, written in the Marhatta language, is enclosed, for the guidance of the mounshee whom you will employ.

As soon as you will learn from Major Dallas that he has got possession of the fort, the Major-General requests that you will order the officers commanding his Majesty's 84th Regiment, and the detachment of the 1st battalion 7th Regiment, and the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment, to march on to Panwell, &c., according to instructions which they have already received; and that you will return with the 78th and 1st battalion 4th Regiment, and the ordnance, artillery, &c., which joined you at Poonah, to that place, and put yourself under the orders of the officer commanding there for the time, leaving Major Dallas at Loghur with his battalion and guns.

Besides the killadar of Loghur, the widow of Nana Furnavees is in the fort, respecting whom Major-General Wellesley will write to you fully to-morrow by the post. In the mean time she is to be taken under the protection of the British government.

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[ 499. ] *To Major Kirkpatrick.*

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SIR, Bombay, 2nd April, 1804.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 13th March. I also received that of the 26th February, and wrote an answer to it on the 16th March. But I have not yet received your letter of the 29th February.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. O. G. G. Fort William, 12th April, 1804.

1. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, to the Governor-General, dated Camp, Jaffierabad, 17th January, 1804, be published in General Orders:

"I have the honour to enclose the accounts of the property captured during the war by the troops under my command.

"The articles sold at different times were howdahs, rich cloths, &c., which could not be moved away; and the amount of the sales has been paid into the hands of the paymasters of this division of the army and of the subsidiary force. The jewels were taken at Asseerghur, and have not

been sold; the plate was taken at Gawilghur, and I propose to order that it may be sold immediately; or if there should be no purchasers for it, I shall have it coined, and lodge the money in the hands of the paymasters.

"I beg leave to recommend that the money resulting from the sale of this property may be given to the troops. In the course of the campaign I have had frequent opportunities of reporting their good conduct to your Excellency; and I have likewise to report, that their patience under fatigue, and the persevering activity with which they performed all the duties required from them, were equal to their bravery when opposed to the enemy in the field; and the consequence of all those good qualities is, that notwithstanding the distance and difficulties attending our communication with the sources of our supplies, the great bodies of the enemy's horse, and the disaffected and disturbed state of the countries under the government of the Company's Allies, I am enabled to state that, throughout the campaign, we did not lose one convoy, nor a particle of the Company's property of any description.

"The troops composing the division under my immediate command were assembled from the most distant parts of the country, and have been in the field during two monsoons, that on the Eastern coast in the winter of 1802, and that on the Western coast in the course of 1803. These circumstances, and the exhausted state of the countries from the Kistna to the Taptee, have been the cause of the loss of equipments of the officers of the army three or four times in one year. Those belonging to the subsidiary force were equally unfortunate; and all must have suffered the greatest inconveniences, from the great advance of price of all the necessaries of life, in the countries which have been the seat of the war.

"Besides this property captured, a contribution, amounting to three lacs and 25,000 rupees, was levied upon the city of Burhampoor. I was induced to order Colonel Stevenson to levy this contribution, from a desire to deprive the enemy of the resource of money which the city of Burhampoor would afford him, in case it should have proved either convenient or necessary not to occupy that place with the Company's troops, and from a wish to secure, on the spot, as large supplies of money for the service of the war as circumstances would permit. In obedience to my orders, Colonel Stevenson, having made inquiries, and judging from the appearance of riches in the place, first demanded ten lacs of rupees; but having subsequently found that that sum could not be raised without distressing the inhabitants, and either delaying his march towards Gawilghur, after he had completed the equipments of his corps for the siege of that place, or having recourse to measures of severity which I had forbid, he reduced the demand to the amount of the sum which had been collected. This sum has likewise been paid to the Paymaster of the subsidiary force."

2. The Governor-General in Council, having received from Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley a report of treasure and other articles, being the public property of the enemy, captured by the troops under the command of Major-General Wellesley during the progress of the late splendid and memorable successes of the army in the Deccan against the confederated Marhatta chieftains, amounting to 11·52,196½ Hyderabad rupees, deems it to be the duty of the Governor-General, conformably to the general principle established by the General Orders of

the Governor-General in Council of the 8th October, 1803, directing a distribution of prize-money captured by the army under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to anticipate the sanction of his Majesty and of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the distribution of this sum, as a testimony of the applause and gratitude with which the British government views the exemplary valour, discipline, zeal, and firmness displayed by the army under the command of Major-General Wellesley, during the recent arduous and glorious campaign.

3. The Governor-General in Council accordingly authorises and directs Major-General Wellesley to make an immediate distribution of the sum above mentioned to the troops under his command, in such proportions as may be conformable to the usage of the British service in similar cases. Major-General Wellesley will determine and name in public orders the several corps, divisions, or detachments of the army employed under his special command in the Deccan, which are to participate in this distribution.

4. Major-General Wellesley will also determine and publish the general rules by which the shares of the respective officers and soldiers are to be apportioned, and will report his proceedings in the execution of those instructions to the Governor-General in Council, and to the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay. All ordnance, ordnance and military stores, taken by the troops composing the army under Major-General Wellesley during the war, are to be reserved entire for further instructions.

5. The Governor-General in Council will not fail to afford to the zeal, gallantry, and energy of the army (employed in services of arduous labour and peril, and remote from their Sovereign and their country) the most liberal and prompt encouragement which may appear compatible with the right of the Crown and the Company, and with the due principles of discipline, public order, and just economy.

6. The Governor-General in Council, in consideration of the severe hardships and fatigues experienced by the officers of the army under the command of Major-General Wellesley, during the protracted time they have been in the field on active service; and also in consideration of the heavy expenses to which the officers of the army employed under the command of Major-General Wellesley, during the recent arduous operation in the Deccan, have been subjected by the repeated loss of their field equipments, combined with the inadequate amount of prize to be distributed amongst them, deems it equitable, and consistent with a liberal and wise policy, that this government should award compensation to those officers, with a view to alleviate in some measure the hardship of their case, without establishing a precedent for incurring an unnecessary and improper expense in future.

The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to authorise a donation for the officers who have been serving with the troops employed under the command of Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley during the late war in the Deccan against the Marhatta confederates, equal to six months' full batta of the rank in which they have been respectively serving during the war.

*To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone.* [500.]

SIR, Bombay, 18th April, 1804.

I have the honour to enclose an extract from the orders of the Governor-General, authorising me to grant a pension of 6000 rupees *per annum* to Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder. I also enclose a sunnud for that pension, which I beg you to deliver to Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder.

I request you to make arrangements for the payment of the pension at Nagpoor, or in any other place at which it may be convenient to Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder to reside.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Major Malcolm.* [501.]

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Bombay, 1st May, 1804.

Many days have elapsed since I have heard from you. I enclose a letter which I received yesterday from Manesty, which will show you how he is getting on.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Major Malcolm.* [502.]

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Bombay, 3rd May, 1804.

I have received yours of the 25th April. No news yet of Holkar's motions, although it is said that there was a battle 13 days ago.

I enclose you two notes, one of which will show that your friend ——— is in a scrape, and the other may be of use in your negotiations with Scindiah.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. O. Bombay, 3rd May, 1804. [503.]

In consequence of the following orders from his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, Major-General Wellesley has

determined that the corps and individuals who were present with the division of the army under the immediate command of Major-General Wellesley, or with the subsidiary force serving with the Soubahdar of the Deccan, during the siege of Ahmednuggur, or at the battle of Assye, or during the siege of Asseerghur, or at the battle of Argaum, or during the siege of Gawilghur, are to share in the property captured.

The detachment stationed at Toka, under the command of Captain Campbell, during the siege of Ahmednuggur, the detachment under the command of Captain O'Donnell in the affair at Korget Coraygaum, and that under the command of Captain Baynes in the affair at Umber, are likewise to share in the property captured during the war.

Prize rolls are to be made out by officers commanding corps according to those orders, and forwarded by the corps composing the division under the immediate command of Major-General Wellesley to the Deputy Adjutant-General in Mysore, and by the corps in the subsidiary force to the Deputy Adjutant-General with that force.

The prize rolls are to mention the name of every officer and man entitled to share according to these orders; and opposite to the names of those not now present with the corps or company to which he belonged during the war, is to be a note stating what has become of him. These prize rolls are to have an abstract of the total numbers of each rank at the back of them.

The Deputy Adjutant-General in Mysore, and with the subsidiary force, will compare those rolls with the returns, and see that the rolls are correct, when they will certify them by their signature respectively. Captain Colebrooke will forward the rolls to Major-General Wellesley as soon as he shall have received and examined them.

The Deputy Adjutant-General in Mysore will make out a prize roll of the officers and others attached to the Staff of Major-General Wellesley's division; the Deputy Adjutant-General with the subsidiary force, a roll of the officers and others attached to the Staff of the subsidiary force serving with the Soubahdar of the Deccan; officers commanding brigades, a roll of the brigade Staff; and Commissaries of stores, a roll of the Europeans not belonging to corps in camp attached to the ordnance department. The officers commanding the com-

panies under the command of Captain Campbell, Captain O'Donnell, and Captain Baynes, respectively, are each to send their rolls to the officer under whose command they were at Toka, at Korget Coraygaum, and at Umber. These officers will examine them, and see that they are correct, and will then certify and forward them to Major-General Wellesley. No man is to be included in more than one prize roll. Deserters are not to be included in any prize roll.

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*Lieutenant-General Lake to Major-General Wellesley.*

DEAR SIR, Camp, Nuwaee, 12th May, 1804.

I have this day been honoured with your letter of the 23rd ultimo, and am extremely sorry to perceive that some unpleasant sensations have arisen in your mind respecting your Staff appointment in India, from a supposition that it has not been approved by his Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Upon this subject I can form no opinion, as I have received no directions from the Duke of York respecting it, nor have I indeed received any despatch from his Royal Highness of a later date than the 14th June, 1803. I can only assure you that, however reluctant I may feel to part with your services, advice, and exertions to carry on the operations we are at present entering into, I will not from any selfish motive withhold the permission you request to proceed to Europe, at whatever time you may wish to avail yourself of it. Believe me, I shall regret most sincerely your departure, and hope General Stuart will order Major-General McDouall to take the command of the troops, if unfortunately you deem it necessary to quit your gallant army, who will, I am certain, be equally sensible with myself of the loss they sustain by your absence.

I will write again immediately respecting Holkar, who has crossed the Chumbul, and is retiring with the greatest precipitation. The cavalry, of which his army is entirely composed (his infantry and artillery having been sent to Jawud some time since), are very few in number, without food, pay, and every necessary of life, are quitting him daily, and coming into my camp by hundreds; from the accounts they give, I think his army will soon be totally dispersed. Colonel Monson is near Boondy, but this robber flies so quick that there is no possibility, I fear, of coming up with him. He has laid waste the whole country; however, he is totally off from this quarter.

I am sorry to find, by a letter of yours to Major Malcolm, that you have received no letters from me. I wrote several, and in particular one in answer to yours, recommending Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace and others, informing you that I had appointed these officers to the situations you proposed; at the same time assuring you that nothing could afford me more satisfaction than obeying any commands of yours.

Believe me, &c.,

G. LAKE.

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*Lieutenant-General Lake to the Marquess Wellesley.*

[EXTRACT.]

Camp, Nuwaee, 12th May, 1804.

I have the honour to enclose a letter (private) from the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, with my answer to that officer, for the information of your lordship, and am extremely sorry to find that he is so uneasy at the thought of his appointment in India not being approved by his Majesty, or the Duke of York. It is not in my power to give him any information upon the subject, as my letter to him will show.

I shall feel most exceedingly the loss of his abilities and exertions, should the war continue with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, both in his military and political knowledge of affairs in this country. I have not an idea that the King and Duke would have objected to his appointment, and if he does not know they have, from any private channel, I cannot believe they have done so. Your lordship will perceive I have granted him permission to proceed to Europe whenever he wishes it; I have done it with the greatest reluctance, as, however great the loss I should sustain by his absence, I would not for the world do anything that could militate against his feelings. I hope and trust your lordship will approve what I have done.

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[504.*] G. O. Camp at Chowke, 18th May, 1804.

Officers belonging to the division of the army under Major-General Wellesley's command, or to the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Soubahdar of the Deccan, who may obtain permission to visit Bombay, will report to the Adjutant-General of the army of that Presidency, and to the Town-Major, their arrival there, and the place of their residence during their stay.

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[505.*] G. O. Camp at Panowullah, 24th May, 1804.

Major Spens will settle all accounts up to the 31st instant of the Bombay dooley-bearers, who have been hitherto under his charge and were lately employed in bringing down the sick and wounded men from Adjuntee, and he will hand them over to Mr. Gilmour, with a roll of their names, a statement of their pay under the Bombay regulations, and a certificate of the last pay which he issues to them. The doolies are to be delivered over, at the same time as the bearers, to Mr. Gilmour. The artillerymen and guns attached to corps of infantry in the line are to be sent to the park this afternoon, where they will remain until further orders.

A committee to assemble in the rear of Mr. Gilmour's tent at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to survey the doolies under his charge, and the Bombay doolies lately returned from Adjuntee, to ascertain the repairs required, and estimate the materials necessary for that purpose; after which the doolies are to be sent to Captain Noble to be repaired.

The elephant and camel forage-guard is reduced to one havildar, one naig, twelve sepoys, and the bullock-grazing guard is reduced to the same strength till further orders. They are both to be sent to the karkhana at *reveillé* beating on halting-days, and on marching-days at the same time as heretofore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lang having been detached with a considerable part of the Hyderabad subsidiary force, on the 1st January last, on service on the frontiers of Berar, he is authorised to draw the allowances granted to a Brigadier, from that period to the date of his appointment to the command of a regular brigade in the subsidiary force.

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*To Major Malcolm.* [506.]

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp at Panowullah, 29th May, 1804.

I can easily conceive that you must have been rendered very uncomfortable by everything that has been written in Bengal relative to affairs in Scindiah's durbar. However, we will talk more upon that subject when we meet. If there is water forward, I shall march immediately; if not, I must wait for a little rain.

Three ships have arrived from England, in one of which Recorder Macintosh is come out. They sailed the 13th February. I have no news that is not contained in the enclosed letters and papers received from Osborne. I have added notes, that you may understand the letters.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Major Kirkpatrick.* [507.]

SIR, Camp at Panowullah, 29th May, 1804.

The bearer, Williehomed, one of the bullock owners who brought rice from Hyderabad to the army, states that his agree-

ment was to deliver the rice at Aurungabad for a certain sum; and that, if it was carried beyond that place, he should be paid more hire.

The particulars of his agreement are not known; but he arrived in camp at Cheesekair on the 1st November, which is four marches from Aurungabad; and his grain was all taken off his hands, and a receipt granted to him at Dewtanah, the 15th November.

He would have reached Aurungabad in four marches from Cheesekair, and returned to Goondy on the Godavery in six days more. His rice could not have been weighed sooner at Aurungabad than it was in camp, viz., five days; consequently, he could not have returned from Aurungabad to Goondy till the 16th. Dewtanah is only one march from Goondy, which he reached on the 16th November, and was not at all delayed by the change of the place of delivering the grain. But he was long detained at Dharore, for which some recompense may be thought due.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[508.*] G. O. Camp at Panowullah, Tuesday, 29th May, 1804.

Major-General Wellesley will see the three regiments of Native cavalry out in brigade at daylight to-morrow, in front of the cavalry line. He requests that commanding officers will peruse the memorandum concerning field movements which he gave them last year;* and that they will caution their men against talking in the ranks.

Captains of the day will in future report in person to Major-General Wellesley when they come off duty.

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[509.*] G. O. Camp at Panowullah, 30th May, 1804.

The corps of infantry in camp will make out indents on the Commissary of Stores for arms wanting, in exchange for unserviceable arms now with the corps, and to complete them to the effective strength in the field.

The 19th Light Dragoons and 74th Regiment and the

* See General Order, 23rd May, 1803, *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. iv. p. 91.

artillery are to indent on the Commissary of Stores for new private tents, in proportion to their effective strength in the field. These indents are to be sent in for counter-signature this afternoon.

All the public hired carriage-bullocks with the army are to be mustered at half-past 5 o'clock in the morning of Friday, the 1st June next.

The cavalry grain-bullocks, by Captain Cunningham, in the rear of the cavalry lines.

The bullocks in the grain department, by Captain Young, in the rear of head-quarters.

The bullocks in the store department near Major Robertson's tent, by Captain Monin; and the bullocks in the provision department, by Captain B. Campbell, in the rear of the 1st battalion 4th Regiment.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding, Ahmednuggur* [510.*]

30th May, 1804.

In consequence of the scarcity and dearness of grain at Ahmednuggur, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley has deemed it absolutely necessary to issue grain from the public stores to certain descriptions of allowed followers there. He accordingly directs that you will sanction the issue of rice, at the rate of half a seer per day, from the 1st June next until further orders, upon regular indents, to the actual numbers present of the undermentioned descriptions of allowed followers, and on no account exceeding the established numbers of each, viz.:—

Bullock drivers of the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment.

Artificers, in the department of the Commissary of Stores, attached to the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment.

Puckalies „ „ „

Lascars, in the department of the Commissary of Stores.

„ with the camp equipage of the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment.

Dooley-bearers, with the 2nd battalion 3rd Regiment.

„ „ with the detachment of the 84th Regiment.

Servants in the departments of the Assistant-Paymaster and Storekeeper.

The indents to be signed by you, instead of being sent to camp for the signature of the Deputy Quartermaster General.

This rice is to be paid for by a stoppage, at the rate of one single fanam for one pucca seer, or 114 pagodas 12 fanams per garce; and for this purpose every officer, or head of a department, will certify on the back of his abstracts the quantity of rice drawn by him for the same month; and the storekeeper will make out, for the Paymaster's office at Ahmednuggur, a separate register of the quantity of grain issued during the month to allowed followers, that such quantity may be compared with that certified on the back of the abstracts of the individuals, and the deductions may be made accordingly.

You will instruct the Paymaster at Ahmednuggur not to discharge any abstract, for pay or allowances from the 1st June, until this issue of rice may be countermanded, that has not a certificate on the back of it, in the prescribed forms, of the quantity of rice drawn during the same month.

Major-General Wellesley cannot grant such unlimited allowance of rice to the officers at Ahmednuggur, for their servants; but he will allow them to indent on the stores at Poonah for 15 seers of rice for each man, for the undermentioned numbers of servants, which will subsist them during the month of June, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Captains, | for 10 servants each, | 150 | seers. |
| Subalterns, | for 5 servants each, | 75 | ,, |
| Assistant-Surgeons, | for 5 servants each, | 75 | ,, |

These indents must be sent to camp for the Major-General's own countersignature; and the officers indenting must send their own carriage to Poonah for the rice. It is to be certified on the abstracts, and paid for at the same rate, and in the same manner, as the rice allowed to be issued at Ahmednuggur to the other descriptions of allowed followers.

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[EXTRACT.]

*The Marquess Wellesley to Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley.*

30th May, 1804.

6. Under these circumstances my expectation is, that you may be enabled, immediately after having issued your orders for the execution of the plan contained in my instructions of the 25th May, 1804, to proceed to Fort William (by whatever route may appear to you to be most convenient)

for the purpose of communicating with me and with the Commander-in-Chief upon the various and important political and military questions now depending in India, and bearing an intimate relation to your political commission and military command. I therefore authorise you, at such period of time as may appear to you to be most convenient, to proceed directly either by land or sea to Fort William, and I have ordered the Commissioners in Cuttack, and the Residents at Hyderabad and Poonah, to make every practicable preparation for your conveyance by land, and the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay to provide armed vessels for your passage, to be stationed at Bombay and at Masulipatam, in order to receive you at either of those ports, according to your determination, which I request you to signify at the earliest period of time to those authorities respectively.

7. In the event of your preferring the journey by land, you will also be pleased to make the necessary communication to the Resident at Hyderabad, to the Commissioners at Cuttack, and to the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Langford, Hurryhur.* [511.]

Camp at Panowullah, 1st June, 1804.

I have received your letter, reporting that boatmen can be hired in the neighbourhood of your post for the ten boats intended to be kept up there for the public service; and I am directed by the Honourable Major-General Wellesley to desire that you will engage four men for each boat, as soon as they are ready to be launched, who are to be kept in constant readiness, day and night, for the public service. You will pay each man two sultany or canterai fanams for every day that he is actually employed in working the boats, and one fanam for every day that he is unemployed, but in readiness. The General also authorises you to entertain two chucklers, for keeping the leather of the boats in repair; and a conicopoly, at ten pagodas per month, for paying the men and keeping the accounts.

Mr. Gordon has been directed to make you an advance of 50 pagodas, for this purpose, with the first issue of pay to your detachment. The boats on all the rivers are to be under the superintendence of Captain Cunningham, Deputy Quarter-master General, Mysore, in the same manner as they were last year; and you will transmit your accounts to him, and will receive further advances of cash under directions from him.

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[512.] G. O. Camp at Poonah, 2nd June, 1804.

The bullock department belonging to the Bombay government, serving at Poonah under charge of Captain Douglas, is to be abolished without delay, excepting as hereafter stated. (30,000 rupees to be indented for the payment of all outstanding balances.)

Those bullocks and their servants, gone into Guzerat, are to be handed over to the Commissary of Bullocks to the northward. Those still remaining at Poonah, and those lately detached from it, with their servants, excepting 100 draught-bullocks with their servants, are to be sent down to Bombay, liable to the further orders of government.

Captain Douglas to send returns, &c., with the cattle. The camels with the drivers under the charge of Captain Douglas are to be handed over to Captain Young, who will take care of those camels and feed them, and charge the expense to the government of Bombay, in the same manner as he does that of the other camels and bullocks in the service of the Bombay Artillery and 78th Regiment.

The 100 draught-bullocks and their drivers ordered to remain at Poonah are to be in charge of Major Spens; these bullocks are to be attached to the guns with the corps at Poonah. Each bullock during the rains, and until they shall be in proper condition, is to receive two pucca seers of grain daily besides his forage. Major Spens will have sheds built for them. Major Spens will send his bills for building the sheds, and his monthly bills for feeding the cattle and the pay of the drivers, to Major-General Wellesley, for his counter-signature.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace will command the line of infantry with Major-General Wellesley's division, having attached to him the Staff of the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Peshwah. Captain Johnson is, however, still to keep charge of the departments of which he has been at the head under the orders of Major-General Wellesley.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, heretofore in command of the brigade of the Bombay army stationed at Poonah, is to join Major-General Wellesley's division with Brigade-Major Schuyler, and to command the 5th brigade.

G. M. O. Camp at Chinchore, Monday, 4th June, 1804. [513.]

A Royal salute to be fired at noon in honour of his Majesty's birthday.

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G. O. Camp at Chinchore, Tuesday, 5th June, 1804. [514.]

As some days may elapse before the troops will quit this ground, officers commanding brigades and corps will give particular orders respecting the preservation of cleanliness in the lines of the encampment.

The quartermasters of regiments of dragoons, Native cavalry, and European infantry, and quartermaster-sergeants of Native infantry, are particularly responsible for the cleanliness of the lines of the encampment of their respective corps.

The necessaries must be made in front of the quarter-guard, and rear of the rear-guard, and people must be prevented from easing themselves in the ravines, holes, &c., which may be in the encampment.

Parties of camp lascars of corps must be employed daily under the quartermaster or quartermaster-sergeants of corps in cleaning the lines, removing or burying the carcases of cattle and offal.

The general cleanliness of the lines of this camp is under the superintendence of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, and quartermasters of brigades. A party, consisting of a jemidar and 20 pioneers, to be in readiness in the pioneer lines daily, to attend the provost on his requisition, who is particularly responsible for the cleanliness of that part of the camp not immediately in the lines of corps under the quartermaster. The provost will see that all dead carcases, offal, &c., are buried. The quartermasters of brigades will occasionally inspect the state of the lines occupied by their brigades, and will report to the Deputy Quartermaster-General if they should perceive any inattention to this Order either in the quartermasters of corps or in the provost.

The superintendent of bazaars will give orders to the cutwahl to have regular necessaries made for the bazaar, and such other orders as may be required to preserve cleanliness in this part of the encampment.

The field officer of the day will be so kind as to notice to the Deputy Quartermaster-General any neglect of cleanliness which he may observe in any part of the camp in going his rounds.

As it generally happens that the morning is fair, Major-General Wellesley recommends that the officers commanding corps should avail themselves of that opportunity to remove the tents from the ground on which they usually stand, so as to allow it to dry. People should be employed, however, to watch the weather, so that the tents may be pitched again before the rain commences.

There is to be a field officer of the day till further orders. The piquets on halting days are to mount at 8 in the morning instead of at *reveillé*, as at present. The piquets are to be brought to the parade by a commissioned officer, whether European or Native, from each corps. When arrived at the place of parade, they are to be received and formed by the adjutant of the day.

The daily guards of corps are to be brought to the general parade by a commissioned officer, and formed by the adjutant of the day; those of the right wing on the right of the piquets, those of the left wing on their left. The piquets and daily guards are then to be marched off according to the order for mounting guard, by the field officer of the day.

In case the weather should be bad, the daily guards are not to come to the general parade, but relieve the guards from their own parades. The piquets also are to be marched off to the relief without loss of time. A captain to mount with the piquets, as formerly: and a subaltern of the 78th to mount with the outlying piquets of that corps; and a subaltern officer of Native infantry, taken from a general roster, to mount with the Native details of each brigade, on the outlying piquet.

A subaltern officer of Native infantry from each brigade to mount with the Native details of the brigade on the inlying piquets; and a subaltern officer of each European regiment, with the detail of it, on the inlying piquet.

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[515.] G. O. 6th June, 1804.

The corps which furnishes the adjutant of the day, will send its drums and fifes to the parade of the piquets and guards on halting days, and the band of the 78th Regiment will play while they are marching off.

G. A. O. Camp at Chinchore, Thursday, 7th June, 1804. [516.]

In order to ascertain the quantity of rice necessary to be thrown into the bazaars, for the supply of the public followers and officers' private servants, without allowing any surplus which might induce the inhabitants of the country to resort to the camp bazaars, officers commanding corps, heads of departments, and officers not attached, are requested to send to the superintendent of bazaars the numbers of public followers and private servants attached to corps, departments, and officers above specified. In this account puckalies, recruit boys, &c., who are not allowed rice by the Company, may be included, but not the Native troops.

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*To Major Malcolm.* [517.]

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp at Chinchore, 9th June, 1804.

I am rejoiced to hear that you are so near us again. I will go to see you at Poonah if you cannot come here; but you can have no idea what a fine healthy camp I have got.

What do you mean to do? Do you stay with me, or go to Mysore, or go to Bombay and to sea? If you adopt the last plan, I shall be obliged to you if you will let me have some of your finest camels. Forbes writes to me from Bombay that you have got two Mocha Arab horses, but does not like them much, although one of them costs 1000, the other 950 dollars. However, Forbes is not a good judge of horses, for, if I recollect right, he joined in opinion with the wags who did not admire the Wahaby.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, Bombay.* [518.]

Camp at Chinchore, 10th June, 1804.

In consequence of the reports in circulation in this camp, that the value of the camp equipage of the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, which you received on succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay in the command of that corps, had not yet been paid to him, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley deemed it incumbent on him to take measures for the security of

Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay's interest in that camp equipage, on the occasion of its being transferred from you to Major Mealy, and caused an inquiry to be made on the subject, the result of which is that a short time ago the value of the camp equipage had not been paid. He has therefore directed Major Mealy to lodge the money which he has to pay you on account of the camp equipage in the Paymaster's treasury, until an answer be received from Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay's agents at Madras, to a letter written to them on the subject.

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[519.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Mealy.*

Camp at Chinchore, 10th June, 1804.

In consequence of a report in camp that the value of the camp equipage which Lieutenant-Colonel G—— received on his succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay in the command of the 1st battalion 2nd Regiment, and which has lately been transferred from him to you, has not yet been paid to Colonel Mackay or his agents, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley has taken measures to ascertain that point; and he directs me to desire that, when you find it convenient to pay the value put upon the camp equipage, carriage, &c., received from Lieutenant-Colonel G——, you will lodge the money in the Paymaster's treasury in camp, to wait the General's further orders concerning the disposal of it.

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[520.] G. A. O. Camp at Chinchore, Tuesday, 12th June, 1804.

Major-General Wellesley desires that the regiments of cavalry may parade on horseback twice at least in each week, weather permitting; and that, whenever a regiment is paraded on horseback, it may perform some of the movements ordered for the practice and discipline of the cavalry. Commanding officers of regiments will take care that whatever movements they perform, or formations they make, are strictly conformable to the regulations. Major-General Wellesley also recommends that on the days on which, on account of the low state of the horses, the regiments of cavalry are not ordered to be taken out to exercise on horseback, the regiments may be out and exercised on foot, particularly in their wheelings and facings, and in those movements which will give them an understanding of the English

words of command, as it is obvious that, until the sepoys are accustomed to understand the meaning of those words of command, they cannot obey any commands given to them.

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*To Major Malcolm.* [521.]

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp at Chinchore, 13th June, 1804.

I enclose two letters from your newswriter at Bombay. I should have gone to Poonah this morning, if the weather had been fair; but I shall go the first fair moment that occurs.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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G. A. O. Camp at Chinchore, Thursday, 14th June, 1804. [522.]

Major-General Wellesley will see the line of Native infantry out at exercise at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, the weather permitting. Corps to parade in open column of companies, the right in front; the 5th brigade to close up to the 4th; piquets and quarter-guards to join, sentries excepted.

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G. A. O. 15th June, 1804. [523.]

A salute of 11 guns to be held in readiness in the park, to be fired on Colonel Montresor's arrival at head-quarters. Captain Limond will post sentinels with banderols to pass the signals.

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*To Major Malcolm.* [524.]

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp at Chinchore, 15th June, 1804.

I enclose the letter from Shawe. I received the original from Bombay this morning.

Murray must be at Ougein by this time. He marched from Beerpoor on the 2nd. He has got plenty of money, but he now complains of want of men—of Europeans particularly—as he has only two complete regiments, and he asks for the 84th Regiment, which is the only corps at Bombay! I am glad to find that I shall have you here soon. Colonel Montresor will be here this afternoon.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[525.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Young, Agent for Public Cattle.*

15th June, 1804.

In consideration of the high price of provisions at present, and the smallness of the pay of the cavardie men attached to the Honourable Company's elephants, which is only 5½ rupees per month, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley authorises you to draw an additional sum of 1½ rupee monthly, as a gratuity, for each cavardie man present in camp, and to pay the same to them from the 1st of June until further orders.

You will explain clearly to the cavardie men that the gratuity is given for the particular reasons above stated, and is not to be adduced as any precedent, but will be discontinued whenever the General may have reason to be dissatisfied with their conduct, or when the price of provisions becomes so low that he shall consider their net pay as sufficient for them.

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[526.] *To Major Malcolm.*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Camp, 16th June, 1804.

I send letters just come in from Shawe, and others from Webbe. I shall still wait for the public despatch, which I ought to get to-morrow. Send back the enclosed by the bearer. When will you and the Colonel come out?

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[527.] G. A. O. Camp at Chinchore, 18th June, 1804.

Major-General Wellesley will see the whole line of infantry out at exercise at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, weather permitting.

(Other arrangements as on the 14th.)

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[528.] G. A. O. 19th June, 1804.

Two salutes, of 15 guns each, to be held in readiness in the park to-morrow, to be fired on the departure of Colonel Close and Major Malcolm.

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G. O. Camp at Chinchore, Tuesday, 19th June, 1804. [529.]

Major-General Wellesley will present the new Union colours to the 1st battalion 4th Regiment Native infantry on the parade at 6 o'clock this evening, if the weather permits.

Upon the arrival of Major-General Wellesley in front of the battalion, the 1st Grenadier company, together with the commanding officer of the corps, and the officers who are to receive the new colours, will move out to the front. These officers will bring with them the old colours. When Major-General Wellesley shall deliver the new colours to the commanding officer, the battalion will present arms, the officers salute, and the drums beat a march. The Grenadier company, advanced in front to receive the colours, will at the same time present arms, the officers salute, &c.

After the colours shall have been received, the Grenadier company will move off towards the battalion. Upon its arrival at the right of the corps, it will file off from its left and march down the line. The front rank to march between the line of officers and the front rank of the battalion, and the rear rank between the front and rear ranks, the officers with the colours in front of the line of officers.

When arrived at the left of the battalion, the front and rear ranks are to wheel to their left, and to return along the line of the battalion, the front rank between the front and rear rank of the line, and the rear rank in the rear of the line, to their places in the line. The officers with the colours are to return along the front of the line to their places.

The battalion will present arms, the officers salute, and drums beat a march, when the company with the colours arrives upon the right; and will shoulder arms, &c., when the officers and colours take their places in line. The battalion will then break into an open column of companies, right in front, and march past the General to its lines.

The following corps to prepare to march at a short notice: 19th Dragoons, 4th Native cavalry, 1st battalion 4th Regiment, 1st battalion 10th Regiment Native infantry, the pioneers, with the exception of five complete companies (which is to include the detachment at Ahmednuggur) under Captain Barclay.

The six 6-pounders, and their tumbrils, arrack-carts, and carts to contain arrack for the 19th Light Dragoons and artillery for two months, to accompany these troops.

Captain Young will allot 1250 draught-cattle, with their drivers, to do duty with the subsidiary force serving with the Peshwah.

(Major Robertson, as agent for public cattle, to have charge of them.)

Captain Young will likewise deliver over to Major Robertson the charge of the elephants attached to the 74th Regiment, and of the camels, &c., belonging to the government of Bombay, with accounts of their rations and food of the cattle, mode of payment, and of the people.

The following is to be the establishment of carriage-cattle in the subsidiary force serving with the Peshwah till further orders:—

5000 carriage-bullocks, including spare, in the grain department.

1000 carriage-bullocks, including spare, in the store department.

300 carriage-bullocks, including spare, in the department of Commissary of Provisions.

The officers at the heads of these departments respectively will receive orders detailing the articles which those bullocks are to carry.

(1500 loads of rice, carried on as many bullocks, ordered to accompany the department.)

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[530.*] G. O. Camp at Chinchore, 20th June, 1804.

A committee to assemble at Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers' tent at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to examine a number of the Honourable Company's draught-bullocks on the Madras establishment, reported to have become unfit for service through age. The committee will cause such bullocks as they deem unfit for the service to be marked with the letter R in their presence.

The 19th Dragoons and 1st battalion of artillery are to be completed with doolies with Carnatic bearers from the supernumerary Carnatic bearers now employed: 100 of the best of the doolies are to be lodged in the stores at Poonah, to be employed hereafter in the removal of the hospital from Ellichpoor, and the remainder to be sent with the bearers to Bombay.

The camp dawk is to be considered in the charge of the

Resident at Poonah, from the 1st June; and all expenses will be paid by the Resident from that period. The accounts, and all information, &c., to be delivered over to the Postmaster at the Residency.

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G. O. Camp at Chinchore, 21st June, 1804. [531.]

Ryloo, head guide, Chinnia, second guide, four private guides of the corps, and the eight Marhatta guides, are to do duty with the subsidiary force; and the other six guides to join the troops ordered to be ready to march.

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EXTRACT OF A MINUTE BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL STUART, RELATIVE TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS UNDER THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

The extent of the force necessary to be maintained under the Presidency of Fort St. George should be regulated, in my judgment, by this rule: that it shall be sufficient to enable government to assemble a body of troops for the formation of a respectable army in the field, and to retain at the same time an amount of force in each province capable of occupying the requisite military posts and garrisons, and of supplying a field detachment for internal service, or for the purpose of reinforcing the army in the field, if it should receive a check.

There are six divisions of the army under Madras, exclusive of Goa:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mysore, | Northern division, |
| Malabar, | Carnatic, |
| Ceded Districts, | Southern division. |

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Hill.* [532.]

Camp at Rajahpoor, 30th June, 1804.

I have received your private letters of the 26th and 27th, and your public letter of the 27th, and have laid the whole before the Honourable Major-General Wellesley. He does not approve of your application for brigadiers' allowances, or for a brigade major and brigade quartermaster, and will not allow of any of them. He was surprised that you should have made a request to him to put on new allowances, never granted but in time of actual warfare, after you had seen the orders breaking up the army, and striking off almost every appointment and establishment that could be dispensed with. He added, that your reminding him of Colonel Kennedy's continuing to exercise

the duty of a brigadier might oblige him to do away that office, but would not warrant his creating three new ones.

The letter to Major Robertson, directing him to send only 1000 bags of rice with your detachment, must have missed him, owing to his coming in to Poonah. If he should send the 1500 bags, as originally ordered, the General desires that you will send back 500 of them.

The General says you may forward Captain Hain's application yourself to head-quarters; and I return it for that purpose. I see it is addressed to the Commander-in-Chief. I thought that was the proper address, as he has the power of granting leave (with the approbation of government); but Colonel Agnew noticed that as an irregularity, in a late application for leave to go home on sick certificate. You may, therefore, think it necessary to refer to the Orders on that head, and to see if some certificate should not accompany the application.

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[533.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel de Meuron.*

2nd July, 1804.

I have had the honour to receive your packet of the 19th ultimo, and have submitted the same to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley.

The Major-General approves of your having sent a steady corporal of artillery in charge of the invalids sent up to Chittledroog; and he authorises the payment of that man's batta, or issue of provisions to him while absent on that duty.

Directions will be given for the issue of family certificates to the recovered men of the corps composing the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Peshwah; and orders have been sent to Hurryhur to send the men of the 2nd battalion 12th Regiment to Hullihall, in Soonda, the present head-quarters of that corps, and to detain the pioneers, as the corps is on its march to the southward. The families of those men ought to be informed of these circumstances, and advised to proceed and join their friends, as family certificates cannot be granted to them, the corps having quitted the field.

The orders conveyed in my letter of the 27th May, regarding deserters, are to be understood in this manner: Whenever a deserter is brought into Seringapatam, belonging to a corps not

in the garrison, he ought to be forwarded immediately from post to post to the head-quarters of his corps, whence the necessary reports will be made; but when a deserter is brought in belonging to a corps in the garrison, he is to be confined in a public guard, and a report made to Major-General Wellesley by the officer commanding the garrison.

In answer to Lieutenant Cleghorn's objection to comply with your order regarding a plan and estimate of the repairs required for the artillery barracks at Seringapatam, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will call upon Mr. Cleghorn to state distinctly whether or not he understands that to be a duty strictly regimental, and in which he is prohibited from acting by the letter from the Adjutant of the corps of Engineers, the copy of which he delivered to you on the 14th June.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding at Hullihall.* [534.]

Camp at Erroor, 2nd July, 1804.

If the garrison storekeeper has so much grain in store in Hullihall, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will direct his servant there to send off as far as to the amount of 700 or 800 bags of it to Sungoly, to be lodged in store there, and wait the arrival of the 19th Dragoons and 4th Regiment of cavalry, now on their march from Poonah to the southward.

If there be not so much grain in store, the General desires you will order the garrison storekeeper's servants to purchase it immediately, and send it out to Sungoly as above. He will require the assistance of the amildar, both in purchasing the grain, if that be necessary, and in procuring cattle to carry it over to Sungoly; and the General requests that you will send and inform the amildar of these orders, and desire him to give what assistance may be in his power towards the execution of them.

Lieutenant Young, of the 19th Dragoons, has charge of the grain department. You will correspond with him, and learn the time of the arrival of the detachment at Sungoly, and apprise him of the quantity of grain sent there for him.

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[535.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Hill.*

Camp at Erroor, 2nd July, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley instructed you to keep a look out for the tappalls, and ordered that tappall peons should be sent along with you for that purpose; notwithstanding which he has seen several packets and letters for you, which have been allowed to be carried past your detachment. He therefore desires that you will employ the people furnished you for this purpose so effectually in future that no more tappalls may pass you unexamined; otherwise you must miss whatever orders may be sent to you, of however great importance they may be.

The General further desires you will give the strictest orders, and see that they are obeyed, that all departments and individuals whatever of your detachment shall pay for the grain, forage, &c., which they may require and obtain in the country; and also that the cattle may not be suffered to graze upon the new grain. The country is now suffering the utmost misery from famine, and no ground must be given for saying that the present crop is injured by the march of a British detachment.

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[536.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Young, Agent for Public Cattle.*

Camp at Erroor, 2nd July, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has directed me to inform you that he had observed, while in camp near Poonah, that the draught-cattle were by no means in such good condition as they used to be, although they had been less worked latterly; and that he has received a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Hill stating that, owing to the exceeding weak state of the cattle of every description, and in every department, together with other causes, he had not reached his ground on the 26th June until late in the evening, and had been obliged to leave some guns and tumbrils in the pass all next day.

The General has always considered the establishment of draught-bullocks as a most essential one in the army, and has given it every support in his power, and he will not suffer it to fall to the ground from any cause whatever. He has therefore resolved, if the cattle continue to fall off, to recommend to the Commander-in-Chief to appoint another officer to the charge of them, without going into any inquiries, or stating any other

reason than that the cattle have fallen off; and of this he has directed that you should be apprised.

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*The Deputy Advocate-General to Lieutenant Conway.* [537.]*

Camp at Nuggur Manowly, 3rd July, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has directed me to transmit to you the accompanying copies of translations of letters from the killadar and serishtahdars of Gomnair Polliam to the Dewan of Mysore, regarding your conduct at Bagunhully, and towards those serishtahdars and other inhabitants of that village, in consequence of your having been robbed there.

The custom of holding polygars, or head men of districts or villages, answerable for the property of travellers which might be stolen within their bounds, arose from the custom of those polygars allowing thieves by profession to reside within their bounds, and travellers on that account placing themselves and property under the protection of the polygars, and paying them for the protection they received; after which, if the travellers were robbed, they claimed the value from the polygars, or head men. But it is doubtful whether this custom was ever practised by officers commanding detachments of troops, in whose camps many followers reside, over whom the polygars, or magistrates, could not possibly have any control, and for whose conduct they could not be responsible; at any rate, the custom cannot apply to the officers of the present government of Mysore, and you cannot claim the benefit of it, as it does not appear that you placed yourself under the protection of the amildar, or that he took any measures to protect you from robbery in consequence of your requisition. Your seizing the officers of the government, therefore, under pretence that they are responsible for the robbery committed, treating them in a degrading manner within their own jurisdiction, and preventing them from the exercise of their offices by an imprisonment of two days, is considered as an outrage of the public authority: and your not paying for the 500 seers of grain received from the inhabitants, because the value of the property stolen from you had not been made good by the officers of the government, is considered unjustifiable. It is necessary that you should cause payment for that grain to be made without delay; otherwise the Major-General will consider it to be his duty to represent the whole of this affair

to the Commander-in-Chief, in order that the injured may obtain redress through the interposition of his Excellency's authority for what has occurred; and that orders may be given on the subject, which will show that officers, in command of detachments of troops passing through the Mysore country, are not to treat the magistrates and other officers otherwise than as their conduct and their situation in the country merit.

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[ 538. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Hill.*

Camp, 6th July, 1804.

In order to save time, and to allow the cattle of all descriptions with your detachment to be provided with forage with more ease, the Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires that you will send one battalion of sepoys across the Kistna first, with all its establishments, &c.; and direct the officer commanding it to proceed on by himself, and cross the Gutpurla and Malpoorba, and halt somewhere in the neighbourhood of Sungoly, until the whole detachment will be collected there again.

When one battalion of sepoys has passed the Kistna, as above, send over a corps of cavalry, with all its equipments, and let it proceed alone to Sungoly. Then the other regiment of cavalry; and latterly the artillery unattached to corps, and the last battalion of sepoys.

You will send such detachments of the pioneers, and proportion the grain and provision departments with corps, as you may think proper.

The officer commanding at Erroor will deliver over to you a deserter from the 73rd Regiment, whom you will carry to the southward, and send on to the nearest station on the road to the head-quarters of his corps, whenever you may quit that route.

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[ 539. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Captain Langford, at Hurryhur.*

Camp at Yadwar, 6th July, 1804.

Through some neglect or disobedience of orders, the two regiments of cavalry which are coming to the southward, were sent off from camp with only 15 days' stock of grain instead of 30, and they must inevitably be distressed for grain before

they come into a part of the country where they can get any considerable supply, unless it can be sent up from Mysore to meet them. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley therefore requests that you will speak to the amildar of Hurryhur on this subject, and urge him to procure cattle forthwith, to carry forward some of the grain in store at Hurryhur, or to purchase and send it on if that should have been all expended. There should be no time lost, in order to collect a large quantity, as 50 bullock loads would be a day's food, and even 20 bullock loads at a time would be of service. Send a sepoy with each squad, and direct him to proceed as far as Erroor, on the Kistna, or till he meets the cavalry.

(*The same to Captain Vernon, at Hullihall.*)

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, Poonah.* [540.]

Camp at Yadwar, 6th July, 1804.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hill has reported to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, that on the 1st instant there was only eight days' grain in camp for the two regiments of dragoons and Native cavalry proceeding to the southward: also, that a wastage had then taken place of nine per cent. on the quantity sent from the army, owing to the greater part of the bags being in an unserviceable state. The Major-General requests that you will call on Captain Monteith for a report of the measures which he took for supplying the above two regiments with grain, agreeably to the Orders of the 19th June,* and also for a report of his reasons for sending the grain in unserviceable bags; and forward those reports to him, that they may accompany one which he proposes making to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the subject.

I enclose a letter from Lieutenant Howden, reporting his having charge of 850,000 rupees, despatched from Hyderabad for Ahmednuggur, on the 24th June. The Honourable Major-General Wellesley concludes that this is part of the 10½ lacs of rupees, mentioned in his letter to you of the 24th June † as to be despatched from Masulipatam on the 1st of that month; and he imagines that this sum has been despatched from Hyderabad before Major Kirkpatrick had received his letter, requesting

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* See page 257.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. iii., page 368.

that he would send half of the money coming from Masulipatam to Lieutenant-Colonel Haliburton, for the use of the Hyderabad subsidiary force; and the other half to Ahmednuggur, for the service of the Poonah subsidiary force. But however that may be, the Major-General now requests that you will send from Ahmednuggur to Lieutenant-Colonel Haliburton's camp one-half of the money which Lieutenant Howden brings from Hyderabad, and order the other half down to your own camp.

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[541.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace.*

Camp at Yadwar, 6th July, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has directed me to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter received to-day from the Adjutant-General's office, regarding the individuals directed by the Commander-in-Chief to be removed from the effective strength of the army, in consequence of the proceedings of the invaliding, &c., committee having been confirmed by his Excellency.

As those men could not be sent away from the army at the time originally intended by the Commander-in-Chief, and as the invalids and pensioners cannot subsist in camp, or in the hospital at Bombay, upon their net pay, nor the discharged men reach the Company's territories without some assistance, the Major-General requests that you will direct the officers commanding the corps to which those men did belong, to keep them upon the strength of their corps, and to draw full pay and field allowances for them, until those men who will march under this order will arrive in Mysore or the Company's territories, and those who will be sent from Bombay will embark.

Such men as are now in camp must be sent off immediately, under an escort of a havildar's guard, to join Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, whom they will overtake at some of the rivers, and they will proceed with him until he will cross the Toombuddra; when the invalids will proceed direct to Madras, the pensioners to the stations where they wish to reside, and the discharged men whither their inclinations may lead them.

The Major-General also requests that you will make application to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, to send the invalids and pensioners of the Honourable Company's troops, on the establishment of Fort St. George, now

in hospital at Bombay, round by sea to Madras by the first opportunity.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hill will receive similar orders regarding the men belonging to the corps with him.

The officer commanding corps will report to the Adjutant-General of the army the period at which these invalids, pensioners, and discharged men arrive in Mysore, or on the Company's territories, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, from which date they will strike them off the strength of their corps.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Haliburton.* [542.]
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Camp near Mooty Bednore, 10th July, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley desires me to inform you, that when Rajah Sookroodoor took possession of Umber, he seized the person of Wamaunjie Hurry, who had been amildar on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, together with all his property, and he keeps the man still in confinement. As the Rajah took possession of the place under your authority, the Major-General requests that you will interfere, and prevail upon him to release the late amildar from confinement, and also to deliver up all his private property.

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Whitelocke, at Chittledroog.* [543.]
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13th July, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley arrived at Hurryhur yesterday afternoon, and proceeded in the evening by dawk to Seringapatam.

He has directed me, Brigade Major Campbell, and Lieutenant Close, to proceed by Chittledroog and Sera, with all possible expedition, to join him at Madras. As the escort remains here, and we have no passports, and Captain Langford has none, the Major-General directed me to write to you, and to request that you would send passports for the gentlemen going to Madras, by Chittledroog. But as we should lose a day or two by waiting for them here, we propose proceeding to-morrow; and I beg that you will be so good as send them to me at Mayaconda, where we shall halt, or allow us to wait upon you and receive them on the 15th.

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[544.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Burn, in charge of captured Property.*

Venkettygherry, 24th July, 1804.

I have submitted your letter of the 3rd instant, with its enclosures, to the Honourable Major-General Wellesley, and am directed by him to inform you that he approves of the scheme of a lottery, which you have proposed, for disposing of the remainder of the jewels captured at Asseerghur; and he authorises the officers in charge of the captured property in general to carry the scheme into immediate execution. It ought to be advertised in the newspapers at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, and the lottery should be drawn at Bombay. The Major-General will write on the subject to the Honourable the Governor of that Presidency, and will recommend it to his patronage.

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[545.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Burn.*

Venkettygherry, 24th July, 1804.

The General set out post from Hurryhur for Seringapatam immediately after I received your letters of the 3rd instant, and before he could read them. I sent the whole packet after him, and have received his answer, in terms of which I have written you an official letter to-day. He took no notice of Captain Fraser's having offered to conduct the business of the lottery; when I overtake the General again, I will explain the matter more fully to him, and will lose no time in communicating his answer to you. I conceive that my letter, directing your stay at Poonah, will insure the passing of your abstracts: if I am allowed to write you more fully on that subject, I will. In the General's letter he says, "Let him advertise it *at Bombay, &c.*" I have therefore mentioned all the Presidencies. I know you have objections to having agents and accounts with all the Presidencies, but I conceive that you must advertise the scheme at all; and unless the tickets are instantly taken up at Bombay, I think some should be sent to the other two Presidencies.

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[546.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Major Campbell, His Majesty's 94th Regiment.*

Fort William, 29th August, 1804.

The Honourable Major-General Wellesley has received your letter of the 24th July, enclosing an extract of the General

Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India, announcing your promotion by his Majesty to a majority in the 94th Regiment, with rank from the 4th July, 1803.

The Major-General desires me to inform you that such promotion entitles you to share in the prize money granted to the army which served in the Deccan last war, as major; and to draw major's batta, as the gratuity allowed by the Most Noble the Governor-General to the officers of that army.

Before the Major-General received the notice of your promotion, he had issued orders for dividing the whole sum of money that had been realised from the property captured, and there is no fund at present in the hands of the prize agent from which they could pay you the difference between a captain's and a major's share, and that must accordingly be deferred until another division takes place; but, in the mean time, the Major-General has authorised the paymaster of the subsidiary force to pay you major's gratuity, or the difference between that and captain's gratuity, if you have already drawn the latter.

I have the honour to enclose a duplicate of the order to the paymaster on this subject.

(*A similar letter to Major West, his Majesty's 74th Regiment.*)

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*The Deputy Adjutant-General to the Paymaster of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.* [547.]*

29th August, 1804.

Captain J. Campbell, of the 94th Foot, having been promoted by his Majesty to a majority in that regiment, with rank from the 4th July, 1803, is entitled to major's batta, as the gratuity given by his Excellency the Governor-General to the officers who served in the Deccan during the late war; and the Honourable Major-General Wellesley accordingly authorises you to pay him major's batta as that gratuity, or the difference between that and captain's batta, if he has already drawn the latter.

(*Copy of the same with reference to Major West, his Majesty's 74th Regiment.*)

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[548.] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Swinton, His Majesty's 74th Regiment.*

Fort William, 31st August, 1804.

Major-General Wellesley desires me to inform you that he had recommended to the Governor-General to allow some of the officers of the army, lately under his command in the Deccan, to draw the gratuity according to the rank next above their regimental rank; and that he had not included your name in the list, because he imagined that you would draw lieutenant-colonel's batta, as commanding the 74th Regiment from the date of Colonel Wallace's promotion in the 19th Regiment Light Dragoons, which would entitle you, under the Orders of the 1st instant, to draw the gratuity according to the same rank. If, however, from the late publication with us of the Orders promoting Colonel Wallace, you had not drawn lieutenant-colonel's batta during the war, and, consequently, could not draw the gratuity as such under the Orders of the 1st instant, the General would have procured the necessary authority for your drawing it. But he has just seen the Orders for your promotion, with rank from the 1st December last, which will entitle you to lieutenant-colonel's prize money, and gratuity also. The prize agents will not be able to pay you the former immediately; but if you find any difficulty in obtaining the other, the General requests that you will state it, and he will get it removed.

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[549.] *To Major Wilks.*

Sir, Seringapatam, 1st December, 1804.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of this date. It is my opinion that the ordnance at Nuggur cannot be better disposed of than in the forts of Mysore and Bangalore.

The military stores at Bednore are of no use for the Company's service, and I will give directions to the officer commanding at Bednore to hand them over to Ram Rao, excepting such of them as may be necessary for the garrison.

I have, &c.,

Arthur Wellesley.

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*To Major Wilks.* [550.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 4th December, 1804.

I enclose Captain Lang's answer to Captain Barclay's letter relative to the complaints made against him on his march from Chittledroog.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Major Wilks.* [551.]

SIR, Seringapatam, 27th December, 1804.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 26th instant.

I have ordered a division native court-martial to assemble at the Town Major's office in Seringapatam, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday the 29th instant, for the trial of the sepoys concerned in the theft mentioned in your letter, and I request that you will order them to be sent in prisoners to Seringapatam, and the witnesses, who compose part of your escort, to attend the court-martial.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm.* [552.]

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Fort St. George, 16th February, 1805.

I received yesterday your letter of the 10th. You have written to Close in the terms which I should have wished you to use. A letter from Close, received last night, of the 28th January, says that Jenkins had written on the 12th, that Scindiah had promised to march towards Ougein on the 16th, and Jenkins believed that he would march in that direction, at least as far as Beleah.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[553.]

*To Colonel Haliburton.*

SIR, Fort St. George, 24th February, 1805.

His Excellency the Governor-General has sent me a copy of his letter to you of the 24th January, and I proceed to give you my instructions in conformity to his Excellency's orders.

I wrote to Colonel Close on the 18th January * to suggest to him to withdraw, from the subsidiary force serving with the Soubah of the Deccan under your command, the troops and the departments belonging to the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Peshwah, and to send them to Ahmednuggur, there to join Colonel Wallace with the main body of the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Peshwah. It appears that this arrangement is entirely conformable to the wishes of his Excellency the Governor-General; and I have, therefore, to desire that you will send to Ahmednuggur, as soon as may be convenient, the brigade of infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Colman, consisting of the 74th Regiment, the 1st battalion 3rd Regiment, 1st battalion 8th Regiment, and the 5th and 7th Regiments of cavalry, the pioneers under Captain Barclay, the grain department and Colonel Robertson, with the bullocks attached to it, the provision department, and everything attached to the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Peshwah, the department of the Commissary of Stores under Captain Noble, and all the ordnance and stores attached to the subsidiary force serving with his Highness the Peshwah, and bullocks attached to the bazaar, the grain department under Captain Monteith, and generally everything and person belonging to the subsidiary force which joined you from Poonah.

As, by their march towards Ahmednuggur, this corps will draw nearer to their supplies, you are hereby authorised to keep such quantities of the grain in the charge of Colonel Robertson as you will require, leaving with him only what will be sufficient to feed the troops on their march to Ahmednuggur; but the bullocks in the grain department attached to the subsidiary force with the Peshwah must not be detained.

In the same manner, if you should have received instructions from Colonel Close to prepare for an expedition beyond the Taptee, and should require any of the ordnance and military

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. iii., page 615.

stores in Captain Noble's department, you are hereby authorised to detain them, but the cattle must not be detained; particularly the draught-cattle of the Mysore establishment must be sent to Ahmednuggur.

I wrote to you on the January to desire that one sergeant, two corporals, and 20 matrosses, belonging to the 3rd company of the 2nd battalion of artillery, and attached to the subsidiary force serving with the Peshwah, should be transferred to the subsidiary force serving with the Soubah of the Deccan, to which the 3rd company of the 2nd battalion of artillery is attached. In case this transfer should not have been made, it is to be made before the detachments separate.

The Governor-General has been pleased to direct that the two subsidiary forces shall take up a position upon the Godavery, to protect the frontiers of our allies the Nizam and the Peshwah, leaving a detachment from each of them, consisting of two battalions, with their guns, at Hyderabad and Poonah respectively.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have written to Colonel Wallace, by which you will observe that I have directed him to take up a position with his corps at Toka if he should find it possible, or if it should not be inconvenient, with a view to the relief of the troops belonging to the government of Fort St. George, which are to return within the territories of that government. In this case he is to take up a position near Ahmednuggur, and I have desired Colonel Wallace to apprise you of his intentions upon this subject.

If Colonel Wallace should take up a position at Toka, in my opinion you ought to place your corps at Khair, on the Godavery, where it would be well situated either to join Colonel Wallace's corps or to enter Berar for any other object that might be required.

If Colonel Wallace should take up his position at Ahmednuggur, it is my opinion that you ought to be 30 or 40 miles higher up the river than Khair, somewhere to the southward of Jaum.

I request you to fix upon the spot which you will occupy in this season, according to the intelligence which you will receive from Colonel Wallace and these directions. You will be so kind as to adopt every measure to render your troops comfortable during the rains; you will have hospitals built for the sick,

* Blank in manuscript.

and sheds for the sick horses of the cavalry, bullocks, &c., and you will take early measures to receive from Fort St. George the supplies of clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c., which you will require.

The expenses and establishments of the subsidiary force serving with the Soubah of the Deccan are fixed by the regulations of the government of Fort St. George, and I have never exceeded that standard, excepting, as far as I recollect, in the hire of 2000 bullocks to carry grain in the grain department. If they should have exceeded the establishments allowed by the regulations, they must be brought back to the regulated allowances; but, if you should be of opinion that to carry grain in the grain department is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the troops, you will continue that establishment, and report the necessity of it to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Fort St. George and the Resident at Hyderabad.

You will also report to the same authorities the necessity for any other increased or extraordinary establishment which you may think it necessary to keep up, beyond the allowance by the regulations of the government of Fort St. George.

You will take care to keep your brinjarries together; and, as I understand, by a private letter from Colonel Close, that they are dissatisfied because they have not been paid the money claimed by them from Captain Johnston, I request you to take measures to have them paid forthwith, according to the tenor of my letter of 18th June, a duplicate of which I enclose.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 554. ]

*To the Resident at Hyderabad.*

SIR, Fort St. George, 25th February, 1805.

I have the honour to enclose copies of the letters which I have written to the government of Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief at Fort St. George, and Colonels Close, Haliburton, and Wallace, with a view to carry into execution the Governor-General's Order of the 25th January.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm.* [555.]

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Fort St. George, 28th February, 1805.

I return Colonel Close's letter, which is the first and only intimation I have had of the event which it mentions. It is a sad one, and I fear that Mr. Jenkins is to blame for having encamped at such a distance from Scindiah, and not having been on his guard. There is nothing new.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Captains Fraser and Burn, Prize Agents.* [556.]

GENTLEMEN, Fort St. George, 2nd March, 1805.

I enclose for your information and guidance a copy of the authority which I have given to Colonel Wallace, Major Barclay, and Captain Bellingham, to superintend the prize affairs of the army in the Deccan, and of my instructions to them on that subject. I also enclose an advertisement relative to the lottery, which I desire that you will have published in the newspapers at Bombay. I have directed copies of the advertisement to be sent to the agents employed by you in the sale of tickets at Calcutta and at this place, and have requested them to have the same published.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR BARCLAY. [557.]

Fort St. George, 2nd March, 1805.

1. I have left a power of attorney with Messrs. Harrington and Co. to receive any money that may be due to me in this country, and I have desired them to dispose of it in a particular manner, and to attend to any demands which you may make upon them on my account.

2. The enclosed letter will show you the sums which I expect to receive. You will be so kind as to remit to them my prize-money, and they will dispose of it as I have desired.

3. The demands which there are against me are 1500 rupees

due to the Parsee of the Residency at Poonah. Some small sums may also be due to Symonds to make good the payments which I have ordered him to make at Seringapatam, and I may owe Bellingham some money, and some small sums to Messrs. Forbes at Bombay.

4. You will provide for the payment of these debts out of the first money belonging to me which Messrs. Harrington and Co. will receive.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[558.] *To Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm.*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Fort St. George, 4th March, 1805.

I enclose an extract of a letter which I have received from Moneypenny, of which it will be satisfactory to Purneah to have a knowledge.

I have received your memorandum regarding your own services and views, which I shall make use of when I see occasion. I enclose the paragraph about yourself, in my letter to the Governor-General, regarding the treaty of peace. The whole letter is published in the new edition of the 'Notes,' which I purpose to print as soon as I shall arrive in England. The ships are arrived from Masulipatam, and I expect that we shall sail in a few days. I will write to you again.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[559.] *To Messrs. Harrington and Co., Fort St. George.*

GENTLEMEN, Fort St. George, 6th March, 1805.

I enclose a power of attorney to enable you to receive money for my use. The only sums of money that I know of that are due to me are my allowances as Major-General from the 1st March; my share of the bazaar fund from the 1st January, 1803, to the 11th July, 1804, and from the 12th July, 1804, to the — March, 1805, of which the former will be paid in a short time; the sum of 2750 pagodas due to me by the Military Board for elephants and camels; 500 pagodas by Sir J. Cradock; 400 pagodas by Lord W. Bentinck; 300 pagodas by Major Hall; and 300 pagodas by Major Rennell for horses;

the second division of prize-money of the army in the Deccan. Major Barclay will assist you in getting this money.

I beg that you will be so kind as to remit to me in England, by the short Bills on the Court of Directors at the exchange of 8*s.* 9*d.* the pagoda, or by Navy bills, or by Mr. Cochrane's bills on Messrs. Coutts, such of these sums of money as you may receive for me from time to time, sending me one set of the bills immediately by the overland despatch, and another set in the following month by the same conveyance, if no sea conveyance should offer. I request you to direct your letters to the care of Messrs. Coutts, London.

Major Barclay will have occasion to draw upon you for small sums to make payments on my account, and I beg you to answer his drafts; and to inform him when you receive any sums on my account, or will dispose of them as I have above requested.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*Lord William Bentinck to the Chairman of the Court of Directors.*

SIR, Fort St. George, 9th March, 1805.

I am satisfied that the high degree of reputation which has been acquired by Sir Arthur Wellesley, during the period of his services in India, will render it unnecessary for me to recommend to your particular notice this distinguished officer.

In justice, however, to my own feelings, I cannot forego the occasion of expressing my sense of Sir Arthur Wellesley's eminent merits and services, and of conveying a public testimony of my sincere regard for those talents and virtues which have so powerfully contributed to strengthen the foundation of the British Empire in India, and to raise our military character to the highest pitch.

The attention of the Court of Directors has been frequently drawn to the high degree of prosperity which the territories of Mysore have obtained under the British influence, and the important benefits which have been derived from the existing state of affairs. In viewing these happy consequences, I feel it to be an act of justice due to Sir Arthur Wellesley, to state my entire belief that there is no cause to which they can be so immediately traced as to the judgment and talents of that officer, which have been invariably directed to every means connected with the public interest. He has left his command amongst the regret of all individuals, civil and military, European and Native.

In tracing such part of this officer's conduct, which may not have appeared upon the public records, it is my duty to state the order and economy with which every department of the service, during the late war,

has been carried on. The regularity with which the disbursements of each month have been transmitted could not have been greater in profound peace. I can assert that the general arrangement, the correctness and minuteness of every detail of supply and of account has been admired by every public and civil officer of the Presidency.

Impressed with sentiments of the strongest regard for the public merits of Sir Arthur Wellesley, and actuated with the warmest feelings of private respect, I have been induced to give the brief recital of his services, not less eminent in the conduct of the war than in the negotiation of a most honourable and advantageous peace; and I feel an entire conviction that the Honourable Court of Directors will be disposed to extend to Sir Arthur Wellesley a reception correspondent with his merits and reputation.

I have, &c.,

W. C. BENTINCK.

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[560.] *To Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm.*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, Fort St. George, 9th March, 1805.

I return Close's despatch which I have just received. It would be most fortunate if we could prevail upon —— to state facts, instead of to declaim against Scindiah. I have not seen anything like a proof against him, excepting his communications with Ghautky, which may be rendered necessary by the situation in which he is placed. I go on board this day.

I am, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[561.] *To Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm.*

MY DEAR MALCOLM, London, 25th February, 1806.

I returned from the Continent only a few days ago, and have not yet had leisure to read the Indian papers which have come into my hands, in order to enable me to form an opinion of the state of affairs up to the latest period. I think it possible, however, that you will have peace; and that may be permanent, or otherwise, in proportion to our own firmness, and the means of the enemy of disturbing our tranquillity. So many principles, however, have been abandoned or overturned, that we must look for peace from a course of accidental circumstances, and not from the steady adherence to any settled system of policy.

I will try to get a living for your brother, but you see that a revolution (commonly called a change) has taken place in the

government of this country. *We* are not actually in opposition, but we have no power; and if I get anything for your brother, it must be by the influence of private friendship.

I don't think that this government can last very long. You can have no idea of the disgust created by the harshness of their measures, by the avidity with which they have sought for office, and by the indecency with which they have dismissed every man supposed to have been connected with Pitt. His friends will, I think, remain connected, and will act together as a body, and a most formidable one they will be to any government on account of their numbers.

I am tolerably well in health, and I shall be quite well if I can continue to spend a few weeks at Cheltenham in this summer. The regiment which they have given me, and the Staff, have made me rich.

As soon as I shall have read all the Indian papers, which I have got, I will sit down and write to you a long despatch upon them.

There is a report about London, which I cannot bring myself to give credit to, that you had been kicked by a horse, and that your leg had, in consequence, been amputated. I was employed for two days ascertaining the truth of this report, and at last I found that you had been bit by a horse in the arm: I only hope not by *Sultan*.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*Memorandum upon the Interference of the Marquess Wellesley in the internal affairs of the Government of Oude.**

It appears by Marquis Cornwallis's correspondence, and particularly by his minutes referred to in a despatch to the Honourable Court, dated 29th January, 1793, and papers there alluded to, that the most alarming mismanagement existed in the government of the Nabob of Oude, and particularly in the finances, which his Lordship emphatically stated, "If permitted to continue, will in the end deprive the Nawab of Oude and the Company of the mutual benefits and advantages to be expected from the connexion beween them."

His Lordship, though deprecating interference in the affairs of the Nabob, felt himself at the same time bound to interfere. He addressed the strong-

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* This Memorandum is not in the handwriting of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

est remonstrances to the Nabob himself. He addressed his Ministers separately. He told them he had expressed his approbation of his, Hussein Rezah's, succession to the duties performed by Hyder Bey Khan; and he assured him of his confidence, desired him to report all things to his master without reserve or palliation; and he concluded by observing, "from you I expect every necessary exertion in such matters, responsible as you are to both governments, without which his Excellency's affairs must go to ruin."

Why did his Lordship thus interfere? Because, though the Resident and all others had been prohibited from interfering in the internal affairs of the Nabob's government (which his Lordship hoped would have produced happy effects), he had the mortification to find, after a lapse of five years, that the evils which prevailed at the beginning of that time had increased; that the Nabob's finances had fallen into a worse state, by an enormous accumulation of debt; that the same oppressions continued to be exercised by rapacious and overgrown aumils towards the Ryots; and that not only the subjects and merchants of his own dominions, but those residing under the Company's protection, suffered many exactions contrary to the Commercial Treaty, &c.

Lord Cornwallis did not, however, stop here; for at the same time he declared "he was actuated by no desire to interfere in the Nabob's internal affairs," he called on the Nabob to support his Ministers in correcting the evils of Tehsun-Ally-Khan's management in the Customs, to remove him and appoint persons who depend upon them.

He also requested the Nabob to intrust all concerns with Foreign Powers to his Ministers, and the appointment of all persons employed therein. After pressing a variety of points, his Lordship added, "I have offered my advice as a friend, and flatter myself you set that value on the Company's friendship, that will induce you to listen to their counsels in a manner that may render unnecessary any other measures on the part of the Company for their own security and defence." What is the clear inference to be drawn from such a declaration, if the Nabob neglected this, his Lordship's kindly advice, and these salutary counsels? Was the Governor-General, entrusted with the safety and defence of the British possessions in India, to sit down satisfied with writing a few letters of advice, and allow that state of affairs to continue, which must (in his Lordship's opinion) deprive the Nabob and the Company of the means of defence and protection?

Let us see what Lord Cornwallis's successor, Sir John Shore, did to follow up the advice of his predecessor.

On the 15th May, 1794, he informs the Court of Directors that on the first of that month he had called on the Resident to know if anything had been done consequent to Lord Cornwallis's admonitions and recommendations. He (the Resident) was at the same time reminded that the terms of our connexion with the Vizier precluded a direct interference in the internal arrangements of his administration, and desired by means of friendly and confidential intercourse with the Nabob and his Minister to endeavour to establish such a personal influence "as may give weight to our suggestions."

Lord Cornwallis attributed all the evils of the Nabob's government to the Nabob himself, and this from not exerting a control, on the part of

the Company, in the affairs of his government. Yet does the government for ever repeat this unmeaning, this wicked intimation to their Resident. I should add, this unfounded declaration; for at the moment of making it they were interfering, undermining the power of the Nabob and his influence, adding to instead of manfully and openly meeting and correcting the evil.

The Resident was to gain the confidence of a profligate Prince, by using every argument against vice and profusion, and by assuring his Ministers that they might rely on the support of the English government in carrying into execution the necessary arrangements for promoting the prosperity of the Vizier's dominions, *i. e.*, by resisting the unbounded and profuse demands of their master, &c. Yet Sir John Shore never sanctioned any interference in the internal affairs of the Nabob's government!

On the 31st March, 1795, Sir John Shore informs the Court of Directors that the government had no hopes of any effectual measures being taken to remedy the evils of the Oude government. "We trust, however, that the Minister may be induced to persevere in the candid style of conduct which he appears to have adopted in his late interview with the Vizier, when he finds that our instructions to the Resident are, to use his utmost influence to prevent Rajah Tucket Roy from receiving any personal insult or injury (from whom? no doubt his master and Prince!) while he exerts himself in checking the abuses which at present exist in the revenue system of his master." But this was not interference in the internal affairs of the Vizier!

On the 12th May, 1795, Sir John again addresses the Court with hopes of reform, but seemingly placing little reliance on it. He adds, "We approved generally of Mr. Cherry's communication with his Excellency; but there was an assurance which he made, that we thought proper to notice, that, unless asked, it was the Governor-General's firm resolve not to intrude his recommendations upon them." This declaration was considered unguarded and incorrect; and well it might; and he was ordered to unsay it, and was, it is believed, removed in consequence.

The Court of Directors seem also to have been aware of the necessity of interference in the internal affairs of the Nabob, and went farther than Sir John Shore's rebuke to Mr. Cherry for presuming to start such an idea, which, however, originated with himself, Sir John Shore. On the 5th June the Court say to the Bengal government, "We trust your interference has been effectual, in preventing the family of the late Hyder Roy Khan from experiencing further oppression." What! has not a Sovereign independent Prince a right over his own subjects?

*From the Court of Directors.*

22nd April, 1796.

"We observe that previous to the Nabob's giving the voluntary assurance to the Resident above alluded to of his intention to apply himself to the adjustment of the affairs of his government, and directing his Minister, Rajah Tucket Roy, to consult with Mr. Cherry on the state of affairs, and to pay attention to what he might recommend; it was determined to afford every possible countenance and protection to the Minister, even in his opposition to the will of his Master, in his exertions to remedy the

abuses complained of; a line of interference which the situation of affairs and the disinclination of the Vizier to enter upon any effectual reform fully warranted; and although the general conduct of Mr. Cherry at the subsequent interview with his Excellency received your approbation, it was perfectly proper to endeavour to do away the effect of an assurance which he unguardedly made to him, that, unless asked, the Governor-General would not intrude his recommendations on his Excellency. On the contrary, under the intimate connexion which at present subsists between the Vizier and the Company, we deem it your indispensable duty to interfere whenever it shall be deemed necessary, not only with advice but with remonstrance, in order to bring about the effectual reforms in his administration, without which both his and the Company's affairs must be constantly exposed to embarrassment."

*Sir John Shore to the Court of Directors.*

21st March, 1797.

I have hitherto delayed making any communication to you on the subject of my negociations with the Nabob Vizier, in the daily expectation that they would assume such a form as might enable me to lay before you the probable result. That I have been disappointed in this expectation has proceeded from accidental delays and unavoidable difficulties.*

A proof of the non-interference in the internal affairs of the government of Oude is conspicuous in Sir John Shore's refusing to see the confidential servant of the Vizier (Joa Lall), because he possessed the unlimited confidence of his master. And, what said the Vizier? "That in preference to admitting such interference he would, with my permission, repair to Calcutta, and live on a pension."

"It is impossible to detail the various conferences I have had with the Vizier on the subject of his administration." †

In fact, the government of the Vizier was identified with that of the Company. The Company's government, by a pretended non-interference in the internal affairs of the Nabob's government, and the actual and necessary exercise of an authority therein, created a double government, which gave rise to indefinite oppression.

The demands on the Nabob were heavy, while the revenues, from the divided, inefficient government, were ill administered, and badly collected. There was neither law, order, or justice throughout the country: the people were exposed to the unmerciful despotic rule of the aumildars, and a military rabble.

It was literally becoming a waste; while the debts of the Nabob were accumulating to an enormous amount, and himself a prey to usurers and extortioners.

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* My Lord Wellesley has been arraigned for not making daily reports to the Court of Directors pending the negotiation with the Nabob. But it was perfectly satisfactory to the Court to be informed by Sir John Shore that *accidental* delays and *unavoidable difficulties* had prevented Sir John Shore from making such reports!!

† Another satisfactory admitted reason by the Court in Sir John's case. Such a sentence from the Marquis would have been construed into concealed treason.

The usual mode of paying the licentious military rabble, upon which the Vizier declared he could not depend, was this: when the aumildars had collected all they could from the districts they gave tunkahs on the same districts in favour of the troops, who were thus let loose on the unfortunate Ryots, till little was left them apparently; and they in return were obliged to oppose evasion to oppression, and to plunder the revenues of government to enable them to exist.

Such were the consequences of the Nabob's nominal independent, but actually worse than dependent state, which offered no other prospect than ruin to his own and to the Company's affairs, so far as they depended upon him. What was the duty of an enlightened and humane Governor-General and statesman in this chaos of misery and desolation? Was it to perpetuate abuse, or to apply an effectual remedy to stop the further progress of evils, equally shocking to humanity, as disgraceful to the honour and dignity of the British government? for the demands of the Company on the Nabob were made the excuse to the people for the oppressions heaped upon them.

The noble Marquis had the experience of years, the testimony of all the Governors who had preceded him: the truth of their successive reports was confirmed by his own accurate and intelligent inquiries; and he resolved, supported by the conviction that the comfort of millions depended on the event, to adopt such measures as should give to the Nabob of Oude real independence and affluence, and to his people and the Company's interests comparative happiness and security.

What were those measures? 1st, His Lordship obtained from the Nabob a transfer to the Company in perpetuity of a portion of his territory in lieu of the military subsidy; countries from whence the Nabob never derived the means of paying that subsidy, and which the oppression of the people under the scourge of his aumils and a military rabble every day rendered less valuable. Instead, therefore, of taking from the Nabob it was adding to his resources, and leaving him really independent in his remaining large extent of territory. The only condition stipulated for in regard to the latter, and which he most readily agreed to, was, that he should establish a government of justice and order, for the benefit of his people and his revenue.

2ndly, The dismission of that military rabble in which the Nabob declared he had no confidence; on the contrary, he had been obliged to call in the Company's troops to protect him against their mutinous conduct; and who, he himself further asserted, were more likely to join than to oppose an enemy.

By the transfer of the territory in lieu of a precarious money subsidy (the pretended cause of the deterioration of the country, of unlimited oppression to the people, liable too to defalcate at the moment when the exigencies of the State most required assistance, viz., upon an enemy entering, or even threatening to enter the country), the Company are secured, not only in the receipt of a regular productive revenue, but of the whole resources of the country, which at such a crisis is of the last importance to the general safety, while the extinction of an ungovernable military banditti augments their power to oppose the external enemy, by relieving them from the necessity of employing a part of their army to keep that banditti in check.

To the people the benefit is incalculable. They have exchanged a despotic rule, where life and property were held at the will, not of the Nabob only, but of his merciless aumils, for complete security of person and property under the protection of the law; blessings which their neighbours under the Nabob's rule now also in some degree enjoy, from the force of example, and there being no longer that pressure on his finances: the resource open to the inhabitants of his Highness's reserved territory of taking shelter under our milder government against oppression must also have an influence in securing to them better treatment.

It may be naturally supposed, after all that has been said on the subject of a transfer of territory, that such cessions had never been known in the East; now the reverse is the fact, they have been in practice time immemorial, and in more recent times.

The Nabob of the Carnatic ceded for ever to the Company that portion of territory called the Jughire, expressly for the maintenance of an European force.

The Nizam and the Mahrattas had both made similar cessions to the French for the support of military establishments.

The civil and military government of Benares had been ceded to the Company; nor were such cessions in reality an extension of territory, since the Company were previously bound to defend those territories as their own.

The transfer, therefore, only enabled the English government more efficiently to fulfil those engagements, and more effectually to secure the peace and tranquillity of their other possessions, to which Oude is the key.

These are the crimes of the noble Marquis; but they can only be crimes in the eye of the usurer and extortioner; of those who are thereby cut off from fattening on the blood and property of the people. The Nabob himself acknowledges with gratitude the happy change, though every art has been practised to induce him to complain. And what has been the noble Lord's reward? He has been made the sport of faction; accused of high crimes and misdemeanours; and every abuse the venomous tongue of slander and malevolence could apply has been added to the charge. It matters not how insignificant, low, and contemptible the source whence these unfounded accusations spring; they have been received and listened to equally, in the hope, it would seem, of sullying his fair fame, and degrading the character of the nation. But he may well repeat what my Lord Cornwallis told the Honourable Court of Directors, speaking of the Nabob of Arcot. The Nabob's age, his long connexion with us, his right to the possession of his country (which, however, without our assistance, would have been but of little value to him), and exaggerated accounts of former services, may furnish topics for popular declamation, and may possibly engage the nation, from mistaken ideas of humanity, to support a system of cruelty and oppression; but while I feel conscious that I am endeavouring to promote the happiness of mankind, and the good of my country, I shall give very little weight to such considerations, and should conceive that I had not performed the duty of the high and responsible office in which you did me the honour to place me, if I did not declare that the present mixed government of the Carnatic cannot prosper even in the best hands in which your part of it can be placed; and that unless some such plan as that which I have proposed (*i. e.* the Company obtaining the sole executive government

of the Carnatic) should be adopted, the inhabitants of the Carnatic must continue to be wretched, the Nabob must remain an indigent bankrupt, and his country an useless and expensive burden to the Company and to the nation.

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*The Marquess of Londonderry to Earl Bathurst.*

DEAR BATHURST, Blechley, Saturday.

I have directed Planta to send you my private letters from Bagot. There is also an interception from Lebzeltern to Neumann worth your looking at, as it looks to peace, and his opinion deserves attention.

I see nothing to add to your intended directions to Maitland. You will tell him as much of our intelligence from Petersburg as you may deem useful.

Yours ever faithfully,

LONDONDERRY.

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*To the Marquess of Buckingham.* [562.]

MY DEAR LORD, London, 8th July, 1807.

Dr. Little has delivered to me your very kind letter, which has, if possible, strengthened the sentiments of respect and gratitude which I have always felt for your Lordship. I acknowledge that of the many circumstances which occasion my dislike of the office which I fill, that which has weighed most heavily upon my mind, has been the certainty that it would cause a discontinuance of the terms of intimacy and kindness on which I had always lived with you and your family, and I was convinced that I could not acquire the advantages again, till I should have an opportunity of explaining to you the principle on which I had acted, and should have relinquished all concern in politics.

When I returned to England from India, I determined to have nothing to do with politics, and I was induced to go into parliament, solely by the situation in which my brother was placed when he came home. Your Lordship is well aware of the manner in which he has been treated by all those who formed the late government, with the exception of the family and friends of Lord Grenville, Lord Sidmouth, and yourself; and when you consider of that treatment, you will not be surprised that he and I, and all those friends whose opinions he consulted, should have thought that it was absolutely impossible to follow those persons into opposition to the King's

government, notwithstanding that it was very painful to him to separate from Lord Grenville, and to me to have any concern in politics with a government which you should oppose. Shortly after Lord Wellesley found it necessary to come to this determination, an offer was made to me to be the secretary of the government in Ireland, which I accepted on the condition that it should not prevent my being employed in my profession when opportunity should offer; and I acknowledge that, considering the manner in which the offer was conveyed to me, that Lord Wellesley had determined to support the new government, and that they were likely to be placed in difficult circumstances in Ireland, I did not think myself at liberty to decline it.

This is the short history of the events which induced me to believe that the kindness which I had received, and the intimacy in which I had lived with your family would be discontinued; and I have received with the greatest satisfaction the proof which your Lordship's letter affords, that I was mistaken.

After Dr. Little had left Ireland, I had a conversation with the Duke of Richmond, in respect to his wishes for his son; and I have every reason to believe that the Duke will consent to the proposed arrangement, which I will forward as much as may be in my power, as soon as I shall return to Ireland.

I beg to present my best respects to Lady Buckingham, and Lady Mary, and,

I have the honour to be, my dear Lord,
Your most obedient, and most obliged humble servant,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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DISTRIBUTION of the Troops under the Command of Major-General Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, 18th August, 1807.

Five companies, 1st battalion 95th Regiment, stationed at Belhen, occupy Markhaps with 1½ company. Falkengaard with 1½ company, and keep up the communication with Sir G. Ludlow's division at Fridricsbierg. One company is posted between Markhans and Lykten to support the latter place.

The 1st battalion 43rd, stationed at Utterslov, occupy Lykten with one company; one company is posted at a farmhouse in the rear on the right of Lykten to support that place; another company is posted at a farmhouse in front of the mount between Utterslov and Emdrup to support Lykten.

Four guns are posted at Utterslov.

The 2nd battalion 52nd are stationed at Emdrup; one company is posted

under the mount for observation; one company upon the road to Elsineur near Gientofte Lake.

Five companies, 2nd battalion 95th, at Emdrup; two guns are likewise stationed there.

The 1st battalion 92nd Regiment, stationed at Husum, has one company posted at Mörkhöv and Gladsaxe; one company at Buddinge to communicate with the company of the 52nd at Gientofte; one company posted at Herlöv, and two companies detached to Bronshöy. This regiment, except the two companies at Bronshöy, is employed in conjunction with the company of the 52nd near Gientofte in observing to the rear of the positions.

Sir A. Wellesley wishes to have the 52nd and 2nd battalion 95th moved from Emdrup, in order to concentrate his corps, and give more room to Sir David Baird's division, he would then post the 2nd battalion 95th in the farmhouses in plain between Lykten and Markhans, and station the 2nd battalion 52nd at Bronshöy.

The guns at Emdrup ought to be moved to the post at Lykten, and a work thrown up to secure them.

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CANTONMENTS occupied by the RESERVE and CAVALRY under the Command of Major-General Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K.B., Head-Quarters, Blœsenborg, 12th September, 1807.

| Corps. | Cantonments. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Royal Horse Artillery | Half a Troop, Svogerslov* | *Thus marked is the Head-quarters of the Corps. |
| | ditto Ringstedt | |
| Royal Artillery .. | 1 Brigade, Ostœd .. | |
| 1st Regiment Light Dragoons. | 1 Squadron, Slagelse and Soröe .. .. .. .. | The Squadron at Slagelse and Soröe sends a Detachment to Corsöv for observation. |
| | 1 ditto Bunslöse. | |
| | 1 ditto Bringstrup | |
| 2nd Regiment Light Dragoons. | 2 ditto Nestved and adjacents .. .. .. | The Squadron at Nestved sends Detachments to Wordinborg and Kallehave ferry for observation. |
| 3rd Regiment Light Dragoons. | 1 ditto Leire. | |
| | 1 ditto Herslövtree. | |
| | 1 ditto Konerup. | |
| | 1 Troop, Gicevninge* and Tellerup. | |
| | 1 ditto Holbeck .. | The troop at Holbeck sends a detachment to Callundborg for observation. |
| 43rd Regiment .. .. | 10 Companies, Rocrup. | |
| 52nd ,, .. .. | 10 ditto Assenlose. | |
| 92nd ,, .. .. | 10 ditto Ostœd. | |
| 95th 1st Battalion .. | 5 ditto Alleslöv. | |
| 95th 2nd Battalion .. | 5 ditto Ringstedt. | |
| 6th Bat. Line, K.G.L. | 7 ditto Ringstedt.* | |
| | 1 ditto Roskilde. | |

G. BLAQUIERE, Captain, A. Q. M. G.

[563.] *To Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm.**

My dear Malcolm, Dublin Castle, 15th October, 1807.

I received your letters, written in March, a few days ago upon my return from Zealand; and I took care to communicate to Mr. Dundas your sentiments on the state of the army and on the causes which have led to the unpleasant temper which appears to exist in it. I agree with you entirely in some of your opinions on the causes which have produced this temper, particularly among the officers; and I also agree in your opinions on the remedies which ought to be adopted. Firmness of temper and uniformity and good sense in conduct by the government would soon bring all about; and I have no doubt whatever that if it should please the government here to send me to India again, I should have it in my power to re-establish the temper and spirit of the army in the manner in which it existed in our better times. I acknowledge, however, that I have not much fear for the safety of India, even if things should remain some time longer as they are. No country was ever lost by the mutiny, much less by the discontent, of its troops; and I am not quite certain that in order to produce radical good, it is not requisite to show the necessity of a complete change in respect to Indian manners and opinions, and to let matters continue for some time longer in the unpleasant state in which they are. But I have no inclination to refuse my services in that country, if they should be called for at present, or to do anything here to serve those for whom I must ever retain the strongest sentiments of gratitude and affection.

I don't think it probable that I shall be called upon to go to India. The fact is that men in power in England think very little of that country, and those who do think of it feel very little inclination that I should go there. Besides that, I have got pretty high upon the tree since I came home, and those in power think that I cannot well be spared from objects nearer home. At the same time the Indians in London are crying out for my return.

I shall not pretend to give you any news. You will see the accounts of our Zealand expedition, which has had great effect in London, and has added to the popularity and strength of the ministry. The Danes did not defend themselves very well, and I think we might have taken the capital with greater ease than

* Lieutenant-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.

we forced them to the capitulation which I settled with them. I am now come here in consequence of the disturbed state of this country, and I shall stay here until the meeting of Parliament. I strongly recommend you not to return home as long as your health will permit you to remain in India, and as you can retain office. Take my word for it, you are not yet sufficiently rich; you will have to return there, and you may possibly find it difficult to get employment in the line to which you are so well suited, and to which you have always been accustomed.

Remember me most kindly to Wilks, Close, Barclay, and all friends.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm.* [564.]

MY DEAR MALCOLM, London, 25th February, 1808.

I beg leave to congratulate you on your marriage, and to assure you that I rejoice most sincerely in an event which is so likely to contribute to your happiness. I beg that you will present my best respects to Mrs. Malcolm, to whom I hope you will introduce me at the first convenient moment.

My time has been so much occupied by my official and other duties, that I have really not had a moment which I could devote to my friends in India. I assure you, however, that I have not forgotten them or their kindness to me, the continued mark of which is the most pleasing circumstance of my life. I am employed in this country much in the same way that I was in India; that is to say, in everything: but there are circumstances in this country which render all employment unpleasant, and make it difficult to perform those services to the public in which every good man must be desirous to have a share.

Lord Wellesley has got the better of the impressions that the base attacks upon him had made upon his mind. He has lately made a most distinguished speech in the House of Lords, and I have no doubt will come forward frequently in the same way. I hope that we shall be able to bring the House of Commons to a vote on the Oude case, in the course of next week; not that I think that it signifies essentially whether we do or not, as time

has had its usual effect upon the sense or folly of the public, and has convinced them that the man they have been in the habit of abusing was the best Governor for India. It is desirable, however, to come to a vote on this question, as several of Lord Wellesley's Indian friends are anxious about it, as well as others who have more respect than I have for what passes in Parliament. —— ——— is arrived, and appeared inclined to bring himself before the House of Commons; a plan from which I advised him to desist, and rather to pocket all his grievances and affronts than to expose himself to an attack for years, to defend himself from which would occupy his whole time, and expose him to frequent mortifications. I shall recommend the same line of conduct to my friend ———, who, I find from a letter received from him, is likewise disposed to bring himself before the House of Commons.

I think the state of India is uncomfortable. I don't like the continued want of confidence between the officers and soldiers of the army of Fort St. George; still less so do I like the proceedings of ———— in Persia. I am convinced they would have been of no avail if the government had sent you to Persia, as I recommended long ago. However, it cannot now be helped. The state of affairs in Persia creates great anxiety here, but it is of that nature that you have occasionally witnessed in timid and undecided men, who fear something they know not what, and are more afraid of the remedy than they are of the danger to which they are exposed. Pray remember me most kindly to Wilks, Close, Barclay, Symonds, Freere and Mrs. Freere, and Purneah, and all friends at Seringapatam.

Believe me, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[565.] *To the Duke of Richmond.*

MY DEAR DUKE, Cove, 9th July, 1808.

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I have got all the troops on board, and we shall sail as soon as the wind shall be fair. It is now blowing strong from the south-west, and I am afraid will last. If you should have occasion to write to me, direct to Cork. As I find from Malcolm that he must make Cape Finisterre on his way to the Tagus, I

propose to go in the *Crocodile* to Coruña, in the first instance, as soon as I shall get everything out of this harbour, and shall join the convoy again off Cape Finisterre. I shall derive much information and advantage from this step.

Ever yours most sincerely,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Duke of Richmond.* [566.]

MY DEAR DUKE, Coruña, 21st July, 1808.

I arrived here yesterday, and propose to sail again this evening to join the fleet off Cape Finisterre. I have not yet determined in what manner I shall attack the French in Portugal; whether by disembarking in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, or at a distance, so as to insure a junction without the co-operation of the Portuguese and Spanish troops at Oporto.

Affairs here appear to be in a prosperous state. The Spaniards have defeated and destroyed several French detachments: viz. one under Dupont to the southward, one under Lefebre in Aragon, and two in Catalonia. They have taken the fort of Figueras, near Rosas, in the Pyrenees, and have blockaded the French troops in Barcelona. But the great army of Galicia, consisting of 50,000 men, received a check on the 14th of this month from the French corps under Marshal Bessières. The French had not more than half the number, and lost about 7000 men, which is about the number the Spaniards lost; but the French cavalry, the Spaniards having none, charged the peasants of Castille, who were in the left wing, and gained the victory. The Spaniards lost two pieces of cannon, the French six; and the Spanish army has retreated about 20 miles from the field of battle towards this province.

This check does not appear to have affected the spirits, or to have diminished the hopes, of people here. They say that they do not require men, and have not asked me to give them assistance. It is impossible to describe to you the state of enthusiasm in which they all are. They manifested the greatest satisfaction upon our arrival, received us with the utmost civility and cordiality, illuminated the town at night, and the whole of the inhabitants attended us to our boat when we returned on board the frigate at night.

There is no such thing as a French party in the country, and I believe there is no man who dares to avow that he wishes well to the French cause.

From all this it is very obvious to me that the French will make no progress in Spain, excepting by the aid of very large armies; and I doubt whether they will find it practicable to subsist by the means which the country can afford, or to supply their magazines from France, owing to the difficulty and badness of the communication.

* * * * * *

Ever yours most sincerely,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[567.] A. G. O. Lavos, 7th August, 1808.

All carts and mules belonging to the Commissariat, in possession of any of the corps, to be returned *forthwith* to the Commissary's depôt, at Lavos, in compliance with the orders of the 5th instant.

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[568.] A. G. O. Lavos, 9th August, 1808.

Captain Taggart's troop of the Irish Commissariat drivers will remain under the orders of the Deputy Commissary-General. The other troop will be attached to the Royal Artillery, and will immediately receive their orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Robe.*

Brigadier-General Bowes will be pleased to direct the supernumerary camp kettles of the 6th Regiment to be sent to-morrow to Lavos, with the camp equipage.

The Deputy Commissary-General will hereafter arrange the payment of the muleteers attached to the artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Robe will draw rations for them for the present.

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[569.] G. O. Lugar, 10th August, 1808.

The 3rd brigade will throw out a piquet to its right, the 4th to its left, and the 5th to its front near the village of Lugar.

The meat brought for to-day to be cooked; and if the Assistant Commissaries of brigades come up in time, they will issue one day's meat for to-morrow, to be cooked this evening.

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* Colonel Sir William Robe, K.C.B.

The artillery, dragoons, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th brigades, will march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and in the same order as to-day.

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M. G. O. Leiria, 12th August, 1808. [570.]*

The general court-martial, of which Major-General Hill is the President, will reassemble at 9 o'clock this morning, at the Deputy Adjutant-General's office, near head-quarters, for the trial of two deserters from the —— Regiment, and such other prisoners as may be ordered before it. All evidences to be immediately warned to attend.

The army will march to-morrow morning. The hour and order of march will be hereafter specified.

The three light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, under the command of a field officer, to assemble on the bridge leading to the great Lisbon road, to wait there till further orders.

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G. O. Alcobaça, 14th August, 1808. [571.]*

The army will march at half-past 4 to-morrow morning; the order of march will be given out in the evening.

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A. G. O. Alcobaça, 14th August, 1808. [572.]*

The army will march to-morrow, in two columns, by the right.

A body of Portuguese cavalry and infantry, which has joined the army, will march in rear of the right column; but from the lateness of the hour at which it arrived this night, it will not move to-morrow until 8 o'clock. Lieutenant-Colonel Trant, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will do duty with this corps, and all communications with it are to be made through the medium of that officer.

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G. O. Caldas, 15th August, 1808. [573.]*

Three days' bread to be issued to the troops to-morrow, to complete them to the 19th instant inclusive.

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[574.] G. O. Casas de Suano, 17th August, 1808.

The army will be under arms at the usual hour in the morning, before daylight, and in readiness to march at 5 o'clock; the disposition of the march will be made known in the morning.

General officer for the day, to-morrow, Brigadier-General Fane.

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[575] M. G. O. Casas de Suano, 18th August, 1808.

The following new distribution of brigades to take place on leaving this ground:

The 6th, or light brigade, to consist of the 50th Regiment, four companies of the 95th, and five companies of the 60th.

One company of the 60th to be attached to each of the following brigades: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th; and to join them as soon as possible.

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[576.] G. O. Vimeiro, 19th August, 1808.

The army will march at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning: the order of march will be made known in the morning.

General officer for the day, to-morrow, Major-General Hill.

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[577.] Pass Order.

Three days' bread, from the 22nd inclusive, to be issued this evening by the Assistant Commissaries of brigades. The Deputy Commissary-General will also issue three days' bread to the Portuguese troops acting with the army.

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[578.] A. G. O. Vimeiro, 19th August, 1808.

The army will halt to-morrow; excepting the 6th brigade with their guns, and the 2nd brigade with their guns, the British cavalry (excepting 50 to be left in the camp), with 50 of the Portuguese cavalry, which will march to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock, without great coats or havresacks, under the command of Major-General Spencer.

The rifle and light companies of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th brigades will occupy, at the same hour, the present position of

the light brigade, under the orders of Major-General Hill, the General officer of the day.

Brigadier-General Fane will draw out on the road leading to Lourinha precisely at 3 o'clock, left in front, and the 2nd brigade and cavalry will immediately follow him.

The 3rd brigade will immediately send a captain and fifty men to the north of the village of Vimeiro, on the road by which the army entered it this morning, and the cavalry will patrole constantly from it during the night on the road to Lourinha.

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MORNING PASS ORDER. Vimeiro, 22nd August, 1808. [579.]

Commanding officers of corps will send without delay to the Deputy Adjutant-General returns of the number of French prisoners in their charge, and particularly the rank and names of the officers.

Letters for England will be received at the Deputy Adjutant-General's office in Vimeiro at 11 o'clock this forenoon for the purpose of being forwarded.

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G. O. [580.]

All regimental medical officers will repair *forthwith*, with all their surgical articles, to the General Hospital in Vimeiro, where Dr. Shapter will give them orders.

The 97th Regiment is transferred from the 7th to the 8th brigade, and will join the latter immediately.

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A. G. O. [581.]

The army will hold itself in readiness to march to-morrow morning; the hour and order of march will be notified hereafter.

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*Lieutenant-General Sir Hew W. Dalrymple to Lieutenant-Colonel Murray.*

MY DEAR SIR, Ramalhal, 1 o'clock, 27th August, 1808.

I have just received yours of yesterday from the outposts, but with no clear report how it came there.

I agree with you about the article respecting the crossing of the Tagus, and think a better arrangement may be devised; but we must have imme-

diate possession of the Tagus and every battery which bears on the passage up or the anchorage.

I think it an inadmissible pretension the exchange of the Spanish prisoners; they ought to be immediately set free. We should in this matter consult, not only the interests, but the feelings of the Spanish nation.

The *Vasco de Gama* and the frigates do not belong to the French, and by the basis of this convention they are only to carry away what is their own individual baggage.

I see no occasion for the meeting of chiefs to sign the ratification; at any rate a new position should I think previously be taken, and the place of meeting be neutral, if the measure is pressed.

Mr. Pinto, who was here some days from the Portuguese General, spoke as to many points which he thought his nation would expect, particularly that certain very obnoxious individuals should be obliged to go away with the French; but I have no official written communication from the General upon this subject, although I have encouraged him to send one.

I have directed that the Portuguese troops shall keep within bounds, and hope they will do so, but cannot positively affirm that such will be the case.

I wrote to you this morning at an early hour by Lord FitzRoy Somerset.

I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

H. W. DALRYMPLE.

P.S.—I enclose the copy of part of a letter I have this day received from Sir C. Cotton; the beginning does not signify. You may, perhaps, know what he means; and if he objects to any part of the basis, except that which he caused to be expunged.

H. W. D.

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*Lieutenant-General Sir Hew W. Dalrymple to General Junot.*

SIR, Head Quarters, Ramalhal, 27th August, 1808.

I have received the honour of your Excellency's letter on the subject of a negotiation for a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the army under your Excellency's command, on which you have been pleased to authorise General Kellermann to treat with Lieutenant-Colonel Murray; and I have further the honour to inform your Excellency that I have sent Lieutenant-Colonel Murray instructions and full powers to conclude the preliminary arrangements to which your Excellency alludes.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

H. W. DALRYMPLE.

Modifications to the Treaty by Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Art. III.—The words *à ses frais* to be omitted.

Art. V. is understood to apply to the baggage usually possessed by military officers and persons attached to the army, as explained by General Kellermann in the negociations for the agreement for the suspension of hostilities, property belonging to churches, monasteries, and galleries of painting, &c., and cannot be carried away. In respect to the security of purchasers of property, it is a question of law in which the Commander-in-Chief cannot interfere.

Art. VII.—The first division must embark within the period of seven days, and the others as soon as the British Admiral can prepare transports.

Art. XII.—La remise des forts de Cascaes, St. Julien, Buggio, Bellem, et des forts et batteries sur la rive droite du Tage et celles au-dessous de Cascaes, aura lieu tout de suite après l'échange des ratifications; et celles de Lisbonne aura lieu à l'embarquement de la 2nde Division de l'armée française.

Art. XIII. is totally inadmissible, and unnecessary in the new form of the Treaty.

Art XVII.—All strangers of every description now residing or being in Portugal shall be protected in their persons and property, as long as they will conduct themselves in conformity with the laws of the country; in case such strangers should be desirous of withdrawing from the country they shall be so allowed, and shall have a reasonable time allowed them to dispose of their property; and every other arrangement respecting them must depend upon the Civil Government of the country.

Art. XVIII.—Nul Portugais ne sera recherché de la part du Commandant-en-Chef de l'armée anglaise pour la conduite politique quil aura tenue pendant l'occupation de Portugal par l'armée française; et tout Portugais qui voudra se retirer de Portugal avec l'armée française en aura la facilité sous la sauvegarde et protection du Commandant-en-Chef de l'armée anglaise.

First Ad. Art.—If Art. XVII. in its new form is intended to apply in any manner to property afloat, the Commander-in-Chief of the army cannot treat upon it.

Fifth Ad. Art.—The ships belonging to nations at war with Great Britain cannot be allowed to be used as transports on this occasion.

With the above modifications the Treaty would be in a form to which I would affix my ratification.

H. W. Dalrymple.

Art. XII.—The forts of St. Julien and the Bugio, as well as those to the right of St. Julien, are to be given up and garrisoned by British troops at the ratification of the present Treaty.

To be added to Art. XVI.—All arrears of contributions, requisitions, or of any claims whatever made by the French Government upon the kingdom of Portugal, or any individual residing therein, which remain unpaid at the signing of this Treaty are considered as cancelled.

Art. XVII.—Insert after "Property moveable and immoveable,"

"Shipping excepted." Again, after "in either case their property," insert "with the above exception."

In addition to Art. XVII., besides the foregoing, the following is to be added:

"No property belonging to any Portuguese, or the subjects of any Power in alliance with Portugal at the time of the entry of the French army into that kingdom, that has been confiscated on account of political opinions or under any other pretext, shall be removed. It is also to be clearly understood that the stipulation in favour of persons carrying away their private property, is not to be made the groundwork of any commercial speculations."

In addition to Art. XIX. "The arms, artillery, baggage, and all other property whatever belonging to the Spanish troops in Portugal to be delivered up to them."

Art. V. of additional articles to be struck out altogether.

*Additional Article.*

The French ships of war, and all other vessels, to be delivered over with all their stores, sails and equipments, subject only to such arrangements respecting such ships of war and merchant vessels as shall be subsequently agreed upon and concluded on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and that of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

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*Lieutenant-Colonel Murray to Lieutenant-General Sir Hew W. Dalrymple.*

My dear Sir, Lisbon, 28th August, 1808.

Enclosed I send you a rough copy of the Convention in the terms I expect to sign it this forenoon. There is nothing, I hope, which is likely to appear to you very objectionable before that part of the 12th Article which regards the Bugio and Fort St. Julian's. I pressed their being given up as a necessary previous step to any British ship coming into the Tagus; but not being able to obtain that in the body of the Convention, I prepared the French Commander-in-Chief for its being urged on the part of the Navy at the period of ratification. Perhaps after it has appeared in the Convention, it may be modified in the execution.

I at first proposed to close the 15th Article by the words "the most liberal interpretation;" but the mention of the French was claimed as a security usually granted to the weaker party in such cases.

Article 17 is meant, I have been told, to cover some Danish merchant vessels. I required that the name of no nation should be specified, and agreed to give a private acknowledgment that I considered the Danes as included. The object, I apprehend, cannot be great: the question of the neutrality of the port might be started probably upon it, and at all events a little concession towards Denmark may not be improper in the present moment.

The 17th and 18th Articles are those which appear chiefly to concern the Portuguese government. I hope it will not appear to you that I have done wrong in admitting them. Perhaps, even, it may be better that the points they relate to should have been settled by a military Convention between strangers, than that they should have become a subject of dis-

cussion amongst parties whose feelings might be warmer upon them. In regard to Article 19th, all I have to observe is, that the persons proposed to be obtained from the Spaniards are those insulated individuals who may have been taken unawares at the moment of the explosion in Spain, the date of which is given to me by General Kellermann. He estimates their number at from two to three hundred.

The exchange of prisoners (Article 20th) is an equal exchange, not an exchange *en masse*.

The permission to send intelligence to France of the Convention (Article 22nd) appears to me a matter of course.

The last Article (23rd) is a matter merely of politeness, naturally due, I conceive, from one army to another. In regard to Sir Charles Cotton's objections alluded to in the letter of which I received an extract from you this morning, I hope he may be prevailed upon to waive them. It strikes me that the Admiral having admitted the agreement of the 22nd instant, with the exception of the 7th Article only, objections to the other parts of it ought not to be brought forward afterwards. As to the augmentation of our force, we were in a situation on the 22nd to estimate its worth to us, and in that view of the matter it appears to me that it would be a point of some delicacy to renounce entirely the basis of negotiation then established, on account of our increased force.

I have little doubt but that an understanding might be established without a great deal of difficulty were the Admiral and yourself together, but without that I am fearful of some obstacles arising. Perhaps even some advantageous explanation on particular points might be suggested and pressed in concert which may be prevented by separation.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE MURRAY.

[ENCLOSURE.]

DRAFT OF THE DEFINITIVE CONVENTION FOR THE EVACUATION OF PORTUGAL BY THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Generals Commanding-in-Chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to negotiate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22nd instant for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the undermentioned officers to negotiate the same in their names, viz., on the part of the General-in-Chief of the British army, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Quartermaster-General, and on the part of the General-in-Chief of the French army, Monsieur Kellermann, General of Division, to whom they have given authority to negotiate and conclude a Convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the Admiral commanding the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus.

These two officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the articles which follow :—

ARTICLE I.

All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by the French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present Convention.

ART. II.

The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage: they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and on their arrival in France they shall be at liberty to serve.

ART. III.

The English government shall furnish at its expense the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochefort and L'Orient inclusively.

ART. IV.

The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils supplied with sixty rounds per gun.

ART. V.

The French army shall carry with it all its equipments and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army, that is to say, its military chest and the carriages attached to the field commissariat and field hospitals, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the Commander-in-Chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

ART. VI.

The cavalry are to embark their horses, and the Generals and other officers the number of horses allowed to each by the regulations of the French service.

It is, however, fully understood, that the means of conveyance for horses at the disposal of the British Commanders are very limited. Some additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Lisbon; and at all events every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it which cannot be embarked.

ART. VII.

In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, of the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipments of the army.

ART. VIII.

The garrison of Elvas and its forts, and of Peniché and Palmella, will be embarked at Lisbon; that of Almeida at Oporto, or the nearest harbour. They will be accompanied on their march by British Commissaries charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation.

ART. IX.

All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of, whilst they remain in this country, at the expense of the British government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about 150 or 200 men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.

ART. X.

As soon as the vessels employed to convey the army to France shall have disembarked it in the harbours specified, or in any others of the ports of France to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.

ART. XI.

The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and will be so placed as to leave about one league between the two armies.

ART. XII.

The fortresses of Elvas, Peniché, Almeida, and Palmella shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time the General-in-Chief of the British army will give notice of the present Convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all further hostilities. The occupation of Lisbon and of the forts St. Julian and the Bugio, together with the other defences of the Tagus, shall take place on the embarkation of the second division of the French army. Immediately on the exchange of the ratifications, the British troops shall be put in possession of the forts of Cascaes, and the other forts to the right of St. Julian's.

ART. XIII.

The transports destined for the embarkation, and such ships of war as may be necessary towards that service, shall be immediately admitted into the Tagus, not exceeding three.

ART. XIV.

Commissaries shall be named on both sides to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements agreed upon.

ART. XV.

Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of any Article, it will be explained favourably to the French army.

ART. XVI.

From the date of the ratification of the present Convention by the Commanders-in-Chief by land and sea, all contributions or requisitions shall cease throughout Portugal on the part of the French army.

ART. XVII.

All subjects of France, or of powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected; their property of every kind, moveable and immoveable, shall be respected; and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army, or to remain in Portugal. In either case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country, where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose.

ART. XVIII.

No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army, and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French government, are placed under the protection of the British Commanders. They shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient or not to the French government. They are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the seventeenth Article.

ART. XIX.

The Spanish prisoners detained on board ship in the port of Lisbon shall be given up to the General-in-Chief of the British army, who engages to obtain permission of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 28th of last May and the days immediately following.

ART. XX.

There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal since the commencement of the present hostilities.

ART. XXI.

Hostages shall be mutually given for the guarantee of the present Convention until its final completion.

ART. XXII.

It shall be allowed to the General-in-Chief of the French army to send an officer to France with intelligence of the present Convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British Admiral to convey him to Bordeaux or Rochefort.

ART. XXIII.

The British Admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the Commander-in Chief, and the other principal officers of the French army, on board ships of war.

Done and concluded at Lisbon this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

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ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS ET EXPLICATIFS.

L'Article 17 ayant spécialement en vue les sujets de sa Majesté Danoise, M. le Colonel Murray déclare en avoir été prévenu et entendre que les dispositions de cet article leur sont applicables dans toute leur extension.

2. Les non-combattants de l'armée pris, soit par les troupes anglaises soit par les portugais, dans toute l'étendue de Portugal, seront rendus sans échange ainsi qu'il est d'usage.

3. L'armée française vivra de ces magasins jusqu'au jour de l'embarquement; les garnisons jusqu'au jour de la remise des places; et dès cet instant l'armée anglaise se charge de la subsistance des hommes et des chevaux jusqu'à leur arrivée en France, et leur débarquement. Le reste des magasins leur sera en conséquence délivré dans les formes accoutumées.

4. Aussitôt après les ratifications échangées, M. le Général-en-Chef de l'armée anglaise fera toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour rétablir la libre circulation des subsistances nécessaires à la capitale.

5. M. l'Amiral anglais sera invité de fournir des vaisseaux de guerre, ou frégates, pour le transport de son Excellence le Général-en-Chef, et les autres officiers généraux supérieurs et les principales autorités de l'armée.

Fait et arrêté double entre les munis de pouvoirs soussignés, à Lisbonne, le 28 Août, 1808.

Si l'Amiral anglais se trouvait dans le cas d'employer des bâtiments danois, ou de toute autre nation, pour suppléer au manque de vaisseaux anglais, ils devront de la même manière sortir des ports de France aussitôt qu'ils auront effectué leur débarquement; ils ne pourront y être retenus, et retourneront librement dans leurs ports respectifs.

Et d'après l'estimation des dits magasins.

A charge d'être remboursés, par le gouvernement français, de la dépense qui excéderait l'estimation qui sera faite des dits magasins.

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A MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE CONVENTION OF CINTRA.

I am afraid it will be very unpleasant to you to read all that is said in the English newspapers against the way things have been terminated in this country. The cry against those who had any concern in the arrangement of the terms entered into with the French will probably be so general as to leave no one without a great share of blame. This cry has been occasioned, I think, by the people of England seeing matters in a false light, and the Ministers have given into it, instead of endeavouring to allay it; partly because they were afraid to meet it, and partly because, misled by letters from his friends here, they thought they could separate Sir Arthur Wellesley's name from all reproach by overwhelming Sir Hew Dalrymple.

When General Kellermann came to the British head-quarters to make proposals for a suspension of hostilities, Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley were the persons with whom the discussion of the terms took place. Amongst these three Sir Arthur took the greatest share, if not the entire lead, in the conversation, which his having had the command till two days before gave him some right to do, and which is natural to the eagerness of his temper. After being three or four hours together with General Kellermann, they came out into the next room, and called in General Clinton and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, and told them that everything was settled except about the Russians, whom General Kellermann insisted on including in the treaty. None of the three made any remark on the other terms, nor even mentioned what they were, seeming to look upon them as matters of course under the circumstances of the two armies. Colonel Murray observed, that in regard to the Russians, the only thing was to give what was granted to them the appearance of being a boon from England, not a favour from the French; that therefore the French should not be allowed to mention them in the terms, but that we might, by a direct treaty with the Russians themselves, grant them what we would not grant through the French; that, in regard to the neutrality of the Tagus, no ships had any right to claim that now for their own security against us

who had not made their claim public at the time the French took possession of the country. When the Generals went again into the room where the French officers were, it was concluded the principles above suggested would be insisted upon. This, however, it afterwards appeared was not done; and the reason assigned was, that it was better not to seem difficult about anything which regarded the Russians.

Any want of brilliancy in regard to the issue of our military operations was thought to be counterbalanced by the advantage of getting the French out of Portugal without any further mischief to the country or the capital; by that of getting possession of the fortresses without the difficulty and tediousness of a siege in the winter; and also by preventing the attempt of the French to retreat towards their forces in Spain, where (as we knew not the favourable state of things) it was supposed their arrival might be very embarrassing to the Spaniards. These were the arguments used at the time by the General officers above mentioned.

Colonel Murray was sent to Lisbon with General Kellermann to proceed to the Admiral and obtain his concurrence in the preliminaries, and also to settle with General Junot and the Admiral the place and time of meeting for the Conference proposed to be held for finally settling the business.

The Admiral had all along formed very erroneous opinions as to the force of the French, and had frequently written home that five or six thousand men was fully sufficient for the recovery of Portugal. He, of course, thought the terms less favourable than they ought to be, but in particular objected to the 7th Article. Colonel Murray explained to him what had been his own opinion in regard to the Russians, and told him, at the same time, the arguments used by the Generals in favour of a Convention. The Admiral agreed to the plan of treating separately with the Russians, which met his own ideas, and said that, as to the rest, it was for the Generals more than for him to judge of it.

Colonel Murray returned to the British head-quarters with the Admiral's answer, and it was determined to offer the French to negotiate with the exclusion of the 7th Article, and, if they would not treat without it, to recommence hostilities. Colonel Murray carried the communication to Lisbon. The French, after some bullying, agreed to treat without the Russians; and Colonel Murray having been authorised, should that be the case, to negotiate a Convention on the basis of the preliminaries, in order to avoid the difficulties that had been started about a Conference of the chiefs, the business was carried on in that way.

You will see from the above statement that Sir Arthur Wellesley concurred in the terms for a suspension of hostilities, from which the government papers wish to separate his name entirely. Colonel Murray negotiated the Convention on the basis of the preliminaries with the exclusion of the 7th Article, and acting under instructions received from time to time from the British head-quarters. If the preliminaries were an improper basis, the real responsibility rests with Sir Hew Dalrymple; but the blame is equally with Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Arthur Wellesley. Colonel Murray had no share in negotiating the preliminaries nor knew what they were till after their signature, except as to what regarded the Russians, in which he offered a suggestion which was not adopted by the General officers at Vimeiro, but which was afterwards acted upon by the Admiral.

GENERAL JUNOT'S AUTHORISATION TO GENERAL KELLERMANN TO CONCLUDE A TREATY.

Nous, Duc d'Abrantes, Grand Officier de l'Empire Français, Colonel-Général des Hussards, Gouverneur de Paris, Grand'-Aigle de la Légion d'Honneur, Grande-Croix de l'Ordre du Christ, Commandeur de l'Ordre Royal de la Couronne de Fer, Gouverneur-Général de Portugal, Général-en-Chef:

Donnons par ces présentes pleins pouvoirs à Monsieur le Général de Division Kellermann, Grand Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Grande-Croix de l'Ordre du Lion de Bavière, Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Couronne de Fer, et Général de Cavalerie de l'armée de Portugal, de conclure et signer en notre nom, sauf notre ratification, avec le chargé des pouvoirs de Monsieur le Général-en-Chef de l'armée anglaise en Portugal, une convention définitive, pour l'évacuation du royaume de Portugal par l'armée française, aux conditions spécifiées dans ses instructions particulières.

Donné au Quartier-Général à Lisbonne le vingt-huit Août, mil huit cent huit.

LE DUC D'ABRANTES.

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*Lieutenant-General Sir Hew W. Dalrymple to Lieutenant-Colonel Murray.**

MY DEAR SIR, Head-Quarters, Ramalhal, 29th August, 1808.

In the first place, I must tell you that we have this day taken possession of Torres Vedras on the grounds of the cessation of hostilities ceasing at twelve. We were so hampered and inconvenienced that the measure was necessary. I must also tell you that last night, in consequence of a forward movement of Sir Arthur Wellesley's column (within the line), the General commanding the outposts ignorantly included the village, which General Junot's aide-de-camp found, as they stopped him. This has given me great concern, and I beg you to say so to the General.

I enclose you the observations made on the treaty itself at a meeting of the Lieutenant-Generals. They are of more or less consequence, but the possession of the Tagus, that is, of all the forts, is *sine quâ non*, as you may be quite sure no British Admiral will place any man of war at the mercy of batteries not his own but manned by an enemy; besides which, the great object, which is a safe anchorage for our ships, would be retarded *sine die*, and that at a very threatening season.

Some articles I am supposed to answer for which it is not positively in my power to fulfil: for instance, about the persons taken by the Spaniards. My acquiescence in that must, therefore, mean my using all the influence I possess; I must add, that I have no doubt of success.

Whatever regards enemy's ships, or any ships, the Admiral must answer. Nothing afloat, except the Russian fleet and the transports, was mentioned in the *basis*. I do not see that the 17th Article bears the marks of being meant solely for Danish merchant-vessels; on the contrary, I think it scarcely applies thereto: if it does, it does not relate to me. It certainly

* General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., G.C.H.

was necessary to modify those articles which regard the Portuguese government; not only as it will be independent of me when established, but also as the articles may involve questions which I do not understand.

The omission of the words "à ses frais" in the 3rd Article is on account of the appearance the demand bears in that form, not from any objection to the expense. As to embarking the horses, it is well the article should be granted as a point of honour; but, in point of fact, the thing is morally impossible, as we have no horse-transports disposable, and to fit a horse-transport is a work of time, even if the vessels could be found.

You perceive that most of the alterations explain themselves, and are, in truth, of inferior moment in comparison of opening the port. If the anchorage is not ours, the Admiral will not enter it; consequently, no embarkation can take place, and the whole arrangement must be at an end.

We can stay no longer here; that is positive: I mean, no longer than is necessary to give you time to conclude or break off the negotiation and to join the army. Every postponement of our advance is very inconvenient. I meant to advance to-morrow, or even to-day: but now I beg that you may return, so as that the columns may proceed at daybreak on Wednesday the 31st, that is, the day after to-morrow. March we must then; but if the more material articles are assented to when you arrive, we may discuss the remainder in the position which may be named, and of which you can bring the notice; but, at all events, delay must be at an end and the anchorage of the Tagus must be ours. General Junot probably knows that the anchorage he gives us by yielding Cascaes, &c., is ours already, but is not worth much. It grieves me to place you in so embarrassing a situation, but I cannot help it.

I am so confident that you will set out to join me before the hour I have named for our advance, that if I hear nothing from you I shall be uneasy for you. If, therefore, for any reason you should be induced to remain, notwithstanding our advance, take care to send me in time one of the officers with you.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

H. W. DALRYMPLE.

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PROCLAMATION by his Excellency Lieutenant-General SIR HEW DALRYMPLE commanding the British Forces in Portugal, to the Portuguese Nation.

The success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the British arms has brought about the moment when it becomes my duty to address the faithful and loyal inhabitants of this country. I seize the opportunity with eagerness, in order to tranquillize the minds of the timid, to repress the designs of the disaffected (if any such remain), and to assure the nation at large that the efforts of the British force under my command have no other object in view than to ensure the prosperity of the inhabitants of Portugal by the restoration of that government which has so long and so gloriously presided over them, and the return of which will be welcomed, no doubt, by the united voice of a loyal people.

The presence of an hostile army in possession of the capital and master of the principal resources of the kingdom had, in a manner, deprived the estimable and loyal subjects of Portugal of the means of liberating their country. Patriotic efforts, however, were made in spite of these disadvantages, and the national spirit was manifested in a manner at once most decided and most honourable.

The efforts which were made by several provinces of the kingdom opened the road for the restoration of the monarchy.

Notwithstanding, however, the energy displayed by these provinces in arraying and bringing forward an armed force for the liberation of the capital, the aid of the ancient and faithful ally of Portugal was necessary to bring the contest to a successful and speedy issue. The warm interest which his Britannic Majesty felt for his ally, and the energy which has ever marked the British character, soon brought a powerful force to the shores of Portugal.

That part of the Portuguese army which by local circumstances was permitted to do so united itself with the British, whilst the remainder effected a powerful diversion, and measures were taken in concert for the defeat of the common enemy. The steps of that force have been marked by victory, and the expulsion of the enemy has opened the way to the restoration of the Portuguese monarchy, the most gratifying duty which could be imposed by his Sovereign on a British commander.

No views of national interest or aggrandisement can be traced in the liberal policy of Britain; but, true to the principles of honour and good faith that have ever directed her conduct, she sees in the events now passing in Portugal only the happy means of re-establishing order and restoring to the Sovereign and the people their just rights.

In the execution of these views, as Commander of the British forces, I shall best fulfil the intentions of the King, my master, and most effectually secure the interests of Portugal, by placing in the exercise of authority that body to which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent thought fit to delegate the Sovereign power when he withdrew the Royal dignity from the insults of an implacable enemy and preserved the Sovereignty of his dominions beyond the Atlantic.

One respectable nobleman, a member of the body thus left in power by his Royal Highness, has unfortunately been removed from his country by the authority or arts of its enemy, by which, at this critical period, it is deprived of his services; whilst some of the members having appeared to unite themselves with the French interest, have rendered their re-establishment in the government at this moment impossible.

Therefore the distinguished persons undermentioned, the remaining members of the Regency appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and who have incurred no such disability, are called upon to repair to Lisbon to take upon themselves the functions of the government, until such time as the will of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be more fully known, viz.:

The Count de Castro-Marim, Monteiro Mór of the kingdom and member of the Councils of his Royal Highness.

Dom Francisco Xavier de Noronha, member of the Councils of his

Royal Highness and Grão Cruz da Ordem de Sant Iago, President of the Board of Conscience, and Lieutenant-General in the Royal armies.

Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, member of the Councils of his Royal Highness and Lieutenant-General in the Royal armies.

João Antonio Salter de Mendonça, Desembargador do Paço and Procurador of the Crown.

Dom Miguel Pereira Forjaz Coutinho, member of the Councils of his Royal Highness and Brigadeiro in the Royal armies.

To this government the inferior jurisdictions and tribunals, the constituted and legal authorities of the kingdom, and all persons of every description, are required to pay all deference and submission.

As Commander of the British forces, I shall hold it to be my first and most urgent duty to maintain the authority of the government thus established, to ensure the tranquillity and subsistence of the capital, and to encourage the re-establishment of the former prosperity of the kingdom.

When these objects are attained (and the attainment of them can only be delayed by intrigue or disaffection), the interference of a military force will cease to be necessary; but, until these ends are accomplished, the most vigorous and decided measures will be taken for maintaining the peace and good order of the country, and all offences against the tranquillity of any part of the kingdom will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

Given at the head-quarters of the British army at Prayas this 18th day of September, 1808.

HEW DALRYMPLE,
Lieutenant-General and Commander of the British Forces in Portugal.

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[ 582. ] *To the Quartermaster-General.*

DEAR MURRAY, Zambujal, 5th September, 1808.

As the troops marched this morning towards head-quarters, I sent with them all the deserters then arrived. But I expect many more, and I shall be obliged to you if you will ask General Clinton what I am to do with them.

It is desirable that I should be informed, as soon as possible, of the arrangement of the troops in brigades. I have now one brigade (Fane's) without a general; the brigades of Hill, Craufurd, and Cameron, with only one regiment in each; and one regiment (the 40th) not attached to any brigade. It may be of importance also that it should be known at head-quarters that the 9th Regiment, which marched this morning, has been in General Hill's brigade for nearly four years to my knowledge, and I believe longer; indeed, the whole of General

Hill's brigade have been under his command ever since the troops arrived from Buenos Ayres last year.

I hope that you will be able to make a good arrangement for the performance of the duty required from me in the Asturias, for which I deem myself incapable. If I were not so, I believe your experience of the zeal with which I served Lord Cathcart would convince you that I would not decline to perform any duty which the government could require from me. I will not conceal from you, however, that I consider myself in a very different situation in this army from that in which Lord Cathcart placed me; and I acknowledge that I cannot venture to do many things which I did for him, because it is evident that there exists a want of confidence, which never existed in respect to me in any instance before. This, however, did not affect my decision on the course required from me yesterday, which I certainly should have undertaken if I had been capable of performing it.

Ever yours, most sincerely,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Quartermaster-General.* [583.]

St. Antonio de Tojal,
14th September, 1808.

MY DEAR MURRAY,

I conclude that you have sent orders to the 6th Regiment; but lest you should not have done so, I will give the commanding officer those contained in your letter.

The length and difficulty of our water communication with Lisbon and the mouth of the Tagus is to be attributed to the difficulty of procuring boats, which rests with the Commissary. The troops have received their tents only this day, and the 6th Regiment their knapsacks at the same time. There is no difficulty in moving the articles which are landed from the landing-place to the station of the troops.

The Commissary who is to attend the 6th Regiment on the march was not arrived this morning, and I believe is not here now. I shall make them march, however, without him, and shall send provisions for to-morrow with them.

I wish that you would ask the permission of the Commander-

in-Chief for this division to move out of the valley of the Torrean, either nearer to, or a greater distance from Lisbon. The inhabitants of this village, and, I understand, those residing in the neighbourhood of the saltmarsh in general, are afflicted by an ague. Hitherto the troops are free from it; but I fear they will catch it if they should remain here much longer. They must either cross the hills at Lumiar, or they must draw back to Bucellas or Montachique, or they must move towards Porcalhote and Quehao, as it may suit the views of the Commander-in-Chief.

From what passed between Sir Hew Dalrymple and me, I concluded that I should have gone to Madrid, if he had sent anybody; but as he has sent Lord William Bentinck, I must misunderstand his first letter. However, he cannot do better than send Lord William, who, I am sure, will be of more use than I can be.

Bathurst may write to the regiments if Sir Hew Dalrymple consents, otherwise he must not write in my name; for, without his consent, I will have no correspondence with troops no longer under my command upon subjects which have arisen since I have no longer commanded them.

I have signed the warrant for the bât and forage, as originally given to them; and the alteration must be effected by another warrant.

Ever yours, most sincerely,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[584.*] *To Mr.* ——.

SIR, London, 19th November, 1808.

I have received your letter, and am much obliged to you. I must always consider it a gross injustice to those who are obliged to appear before the Court of Inquiry to publish any part of the proceedings till the whole will be concluded, and that such publication must tend to mislead the public. The Court of Inquiry has desired that its proceedings should not be published; and, therefore, although I should be happy to assist you in any way, I must decline either to furnish you with materials, or to correct anything for you, till the whole shall

be brought to a conclusion, and it should be understood that there is no objection to publication in any quarter.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Duke of Richmond.** [585.]

MY DEAR DUKE, London, 22nd January, 1809.

I arrived here on Saturday evening, and found that the government had been in much greater strength on the first day of the session than they had expected, and the opposition very weak; and I understand that the spirit of both houses is favourable to us, and that the attendance is likely to be good.

I have seen Lord Liverpool, and he has desired me to tell you that, if you should find any of the counties determined to assemble in the manner pointed out by the Act of Parliament, to petition the Lord-Lieutenant to proclaim any districts under the Insurrection Act, it is desirable that you should consult the Chancellor and the Chief Justices, and that you should transmit your own and their opinion, and the grounds upon which it is formed, in a despatch to him; in order that he may take the opinion of the Cabinet upon the measure of proclaiming any district, before you should adopt it. He says, however, that if you should be of opinion that it would be advisable to proclaim any district as soon as possible after the gentlemen of the county will have petitioned that it should be proclaimed, he begs that you will consider the despatch written to you last year as containing the King's authority to do so; and that in this case you need not wait to receive the opinion of the Cabinet.

Charles Stewart† arrived in town on Saturday morning, bringing dismal accounts of the state of the army which had arrived at Coruña on the 11th, closely followed by Soult's corps, which arrived there on the 13th. The transports were at Vigo, and did not arrive till the 14th. Paget arrived this evening, and brings an account of an action fought on Monday, in which the French were defeated and repulsed with considerable loss; but Moore‡ was killed; and Baird§ badly wounded,

* Then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

† General the Marquess of Londonderry, G.C.B., G.C.H.

‡ Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K.C.B.

§ General the Right Hon. Sir David Baird, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.

his arm had been carried off by a cannon ball at the socket. The army had embarked in the night, Monday, and on the morning of Tuesday; and it is believed the whole were on board, and the wind was fair to take them out of Coruña. Considering the situation of the army, I think this action a fortunate event, notwithstanding the loss of these two men; for I doubt whether they could have come off at all, and I am convinced that they could not have come off with honour, if the French had not attacked them.

I believe the whole are coming home; but this is secret.

Ever yours most sincerely,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[586.] * *To Major-Generals Spencer and Hill, to Brigadier-Generals Acland, Nightingall, Bowes, and Craufurd; and also to Major-General Ferguson and Brigadier-General Fane, to whom, being Members of the House of Commons, the words in italics are not to be addressed.*

GENTLEMEN, London, 28th January, 1809.

I have the honour to communicate to you, by order of the House of Lords, the unanimous resolution of their Lordships, *and, by order of the House of Commons, the resolution of the Commons,* declaring the approbation *of those bodies respectively* of your conduct while serving with the army under my command in Portugal.

I beg leave to congratulate you upon receiving this distinguished reward.

I have the honour, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P.S.—I request you to communicate the resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons to the Staff officers who served under your directions in Portugal.

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[587.] * *To the Commanding Officers of Regiments and Corps.*

London, 28th January, 1809.

I enclose, by order of the House of Lords, the unanimous resolutions of their Lordships, and, by order of the House of Commons, the resolutions of the Commons, declaring the

approbation of those bodies respectively of the conduct of the General and other officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers composing the army lately under my command in Portugal, while serving in that country.

I beg you will communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers under your command, these honourable marks of the approbation of the Houses of Parliament of their exemplary conduct.

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*To the Right Honourable Robert Dundas.** [588.]

MY DEAR DUNDAS, London, 17th March, 1809.

I return your paper, which I have perused with great attention. The object of Munro's alteration appears to be nothing more than to appoint a Commissary-General, whose particular business shall be to superintend the execution of their duties by the different paymasters of districts, acting in the capacities of garrison storekeepers and commissaries of provisions. This alteration of the system may be desirable, as it is quite impossible for the military board to superintend immediately the execution of the duties. But the alteration of the system should be limited to the appointment of a Commissary-General: the arrangements ought to be left as they now are; and it is possible that the improvements which the Commissary General may introduce into the department may occasion savings which may compensate for the expense of the salary and establishments. As an additional saving, I should recommend that the Commissary-General might be the garrison storekeeper at the Presidency. But I doubt whether the saving on this head will prove great; there are several causes which lead to the expense and abuse of this department which no regulation can remedy. One of them is the want of good granaries in all the newly conquered countries, and another is the large quantities of vermin in the granaries, which destroy grain; another the climate, which destroys much of the rice when beat out of the husk, and which will not keep in the husk more than one or two seasons in those countries in which heavy rains fall. To these evils, for which there is no remedy, may be added the dishonesty of the Native servants, who cannot

* Then President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India.

even under the best regulations be charged with the care of the stores: and it must be obvious that they have more scope for their roguery in the care of grain than they have in any other article.

This circumstance would afford good reasons for not involving the Company in the ruinous sale and purchase of stores, for it may be certain that the Native servants, and not improbably the European storekeeper, derive a profit from both the sale and repurchase. But this is a point of the department which might be better settled by the Commissary-General upon the spot, and, indeed, the use of such an officer would be to superintend the execution of the detail of the duties of the department.

What I have above stated refers to a time of peace. Munro is much mistaken if he supposes that the Commander-in-Chief at Fort St. George can ever relieve himself in war, from this responsible part of his duty, by the appointment of a Commissary-General. A Commissary-General may often, upon the expectation of war and in the preparation for military operations, be useful in pointing out to the Commander-in-Chief the supplies he would require, and where they were to be stored; but the Commander-in-Chief of an army in India, as well as in every other country, must be his own Commissary-General if he means that his army is to be fed.

I enclose to you the copy of a memorandum, which I gave to Lord Wellesley when I was in India, at the moment Lord Lake's army was in such distress for provisions, pointing out the detail of the mode in which I had conducted this branch of the service. You will observe the extent and variety of the details which it embraces, and how impossible it would be for any man, excepting the Commander-in-Chief himself, to superintend them and to combine them for the public service.

In discussing these questions I observe that neither Munro nor General Macdonell, nor Mr. Petrie, have adverted to the supplies or the operations of the army under my command. In fact, the business was then carried on chiefly in conformity with the regulations; and I was never stopped for one moment for want of supplies. It is true, however, that we paid more than ordinary attention to this branch of the service.

Ever yours most sincerely,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

G. O. Coimbra, 8th May, 1809. [589.*]

3. The troops which will march are this day to receive meat for to-morrow, which must be cooked, and three days' bread and forage, for the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant inclusive.

4. The Commissary-General will take measures that the assistant commissaries with brigades, may besides be provided with three days' bread and meat, according to the directions he has received.

5. The head-quarters will be fixed to-morrow at the Quinta de Graciosa, on the right of the road beyond Pio.

6. The baggage of head-quarters will move in rear of the troops; officers belonging to it will receive instructions from the Commandant.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain de Sousa, Aide-de-Camp to Marshal Beresford.* [590.*]

9th May, 1809.

The return of the Portuguese army, which is required by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, is to include the whole; specifying that part of it which is advancing under the immediate orders of Marshal Beresford.

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G. A. O. Oporto, 13th May, 1809. [591.*]

1. The following troops are this day, or to-morrow morning early, to receive three days' bread for the 14th, 15th, and 16th, viz. the brigade of Guards, Brigadier-General A. Campbell's, Brigadier-General Cameron's, the cavalry, two brigades of light 6-pounders: the horses of the cavalry, artillery, Staff, &c., are to receive three days' oats or Indian corn for the same time. The above-mentioned corps are to march to-morrow morning at such hours, and according to routes which will be sent to them by the Quartermaster-General; they are to cook meat this day for to-morrow.

2. Spare musket ammunition must be sent with these corps.

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[592.*] G. O. Coimbra, 30th May, 1809.

3. The ration of all the mules and horses with the army is hereafter to be as follows:—

14 lbs. of hay or straw.

12 lbs. of oats, or 10 lbs. of Indian corn or barley.

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[593.*] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke,* Lisbon.*

May, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, that Colonel Donkin has been appointed by his Majesty to the Staff of the army in Portugal; with which appointment he cannot presume to interfere. With regard to your wishes of being placed on the Staff, his Excellency sees much difficulty in the arrangement, especially as there are colonels senior to you in this army, serving with their regiments, whom the Commander of the Forces would not feel justified in not placing equally on the Staff; and there are not brigades for all the General officers that are expected to join this army. Colonel Donkin has received the Commander of the Forces' leave to go to England, and probably will not return.

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[594.*] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, Town Major, Lisbon.*

May, 1809.

I have not failed to lay your letter of the 20th instant before the Commander of the Forces, relative to the officers of the — Regiment, who have been tried on suspicion of murdering a Spaniard, and acquitted thereof by the Portuguese civil power; and have in consequence received his Excellency's commands to signify to you his pleasure that the officers alluded to do not repair to their regiment, but that they are to be permitted to stay at Lisbon, where they will remain until further orders shall be received concerning them from England.

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* General Sir Warren M. Peacocke, K.C.H., K.C.

RETURN of the TROOPS in PORTUGAL under the Command of Lieutenant-General SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K.B., in May, 1809.

(Extracted from the General Monthly Return, dated Coimbra, 1st May, 1809.)

| Regiments. | Stations. | Rank and File. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fit for Duty. | Sick. | On Command. | Total. |
| 3rd Dragoon Guards .. | Belem .. | 645 | 10 | .. | 655 |
| 4th Dragoons .. .. .. | Do. .. | 659 | 13 | .. | 672 |
| 14th Light Dragoons .. | Coimbra | 578 | 22 | 71 | 671 |
| 16th do. .. .. | Santarem | 639 | 12 | 20 | 671 |
| 20th do. .. .. | Coimbra | 215 | 1 | 66 | 282 |
| 3rd Light Dragoons, K.G.L. | Do. .. | 73 | .. | 50 | 123 |
| Artillery { British .. .. | Leyria .. | 477 | 77 | 353 | 907 |
| Artillery { German .. .. | Do. .. | 310 | 44 | 126 | 480 |
| Royal Engineers .. .. | Do. .. | 25 | 1 | .. | 26 |
| Royal Waggon Train .. | Lisbon .. | 91 | 49 | 90 | 230 |
| Coldstream Gds. 1st Batt. | Coimbra | 1,097 | 90 | 2 | 1,189 |
| 3rd Foot Guards, 1st do. | Do. .. | 1,135 | 74 | 3 | 1,212 |
| 3rd Foot, 1st Battalion .. | Pombal | 682 | 10 | 113 | 805 |
| 7th do. 2nd do. .. .. | Do. .. | 535 | 38 | .. | 573 |
| 9th do. 2nd do. .. .. | Leyria .. | 406 | 153 | 5 | 564 |
| 9th do. Detach. 1st Batt. | Do. .. | 113 | 51 | .. | 164 |
| 24th do. .. .. .. .. | Lisbon .. | 700 | 26 | 3 | 729 |
| 27th do. 3rd Battalion .. | Ourem .. | 658 | 134 | 2 | 794 |
| 29th do. 1st do. .. .. | Condeixa | 552 | 72 | 6 | 630 |
| 30th do. 2nd do. .. .. | Lisbon .. | 496 | 38 | 99 | 633 |
| 31st do. 2nd do. .. .. | Ourem .. | 680 | 97 | 4 | 781 |
| 40th do. Detachment .. | Do. .. | 27 | .. | .. | 27 |
| 45th do. 1st Battalion .. | Do. .. | 615 | 125 | 27 | 767 |
| 48th do. 2nd do. .. .. | Coimbra | 661 | 54 | .. | 715 |
| 53rd do. 2nd do. .. .. | Condeixa | 645 | 46 | 3 | 694 |
| 60th do. 5th do. .. .. | Coimbra | 559 | 56 | 4 | 619 |
| 66th do. 2nd do. .. .. | Do. .. | 619 | 34 | 9 | 662 |
| 83rd do. 2nd do. .. .. | Leyria .. | 801 | 48 | 7 | 856 |
| 87th do. 2nd do. .. .. | Coimbra | 612 | 88 | 1 | 701 |
| 88th do. 1st do. .. .. | Do. .. | 550 | 143 | 28 | 721 |
| 97th do. 1st do. .. .. | Pombal | 523 | 63 | 17 | 603 |
| 1st Batt. Detachment .. | Coimbra | 740 | 137 | 44 | 921 |
| 2nd do. do. .. .. | Pombal | 741 | 200 | 14 | 955 |
| King's German Legion: | | | | | |
| 1st and 2nd Light Batts. | Do. .. | 103 | 37 | 4 | 144 |
| 1st Line Battalion .. | Do. .. | 609 | 83 | 11 | 703 |
| 2nd do. .. .. | Do. .. | 744 | 51 | 8 | 803 |
| 5th do. .. .. | Do. .. | 658 | 106 | 11 | 775 |
| 7th do. .. .. | Do. .. | 653 | 60 | 9 | 722 |
| Independent Garrison Company .. .. .. .. | Santarem | 26 | 15 | 7 | 48 |
| | Total .. | 20,652 | 2358 | 1217 | 24,227 |

STATE of the PORTUGUESE FORCE to act with the BRITISH ARMY.

Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

| Quarters. | Corps. | Strength. |
|---|---|---|
| Coimbra .. .. .. .. | Artillery .. .. .. .. | Four brigades, 17 guns, and three howitzers, 9, 6, and 3 pounders. |
| | Infantry : | |
| | 4th Chasseurs .. .. | 580 |
| | Grenadier Battalion .. | 580 |
| | No. 10 .. .. .. .. | 1383 |
| | No. 16 .. .. .. .. | 1048 |
| | Total .. .. .. | 3591 |
| Condeixa, and to come into Coimbra as soon as there is room. .. .. .. .. | Three squadrons of cavalry | 460 |

*On March from Espinal to Lamego.*

Algarve Brigade.

| | |
|---|---|
| Infantry : | |
| No. 2 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1039 |
| No. 14 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1189 |
| | 2228 |

*Corps of General* BACELLAR *at Viseu.*

Advanced Posts at Pedro de Sal.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chasseurs { 3 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 573 |
| Chasseurs { 6 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 541 |
| No. 9 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 566 |
| No. 11 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1412 |
| | 3092 |

Artillery .. .. .. .. .. 10 guns, 6 and 3 pounders.
Cavalry, two squadrons .. .. 290

*Corps of Colonel* TRANT* *on the Vouga.*

1500 infantry, 2 squadrons of cavalry, and 8 guns—3 pounders.

| | |
|---|---|
| Artillery .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 38 pieces. |
| Cavalry .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 900 |
| Infantry .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10,411 |

B. D'URBAN, Q.M.G.†

---

* Sir Nicholas Trant.

† Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., K.C.H.

*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, Town Major, Lisbon.* [595.]

3rd June, 1809.

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that he can decide upon no case of any officer having leave of absence, or not, without the regular certificate being forwarded for his inspection; and this power cannot be delegated to another, though it might, in a particular instance, be convenient.

The recovered men fit to join their regiments are to remain at Lisbon until further orders.

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*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General H. Campbell,* Brigade of Guards.* [596.]

10th June, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces having been pleased to accept the resignation of the Provost Marshal of the army, has directed me to acquaint you that he is desirous of conferring this appointment upon such sergeant of the Guards as you may select, who, in your judgment, will discharge the duties of the situation with activity and zeal. You will be pleased to acquaint me, without loss of time, of the name of the non-commissioned officer you can recommend, and you will direct him to repair to head-quarters, reporting himself on his arrival to me, when he will receive further orders.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. [597.]

*Order of March.*

June, 1809.

The army will march to-morrow morning at four o'clock. The divisions by the left, in the following order:—

*Advanced Guard.*

Two squadrons of cavalry.
Five companies 60th Foot.
Artillery of the Lusitanian Legion.
Colonel Donkin's brigade.
Brigade of 6-pounders.
Major-General Mackenzie's brigade.
Brigadier-General Anson's brigade of cavalry.

* General Sir Henry Campbell, K.C.B., G.C.H.

*Column.*

Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division of infantry.

Major-General Hill's.

The 4th Division.

The brigades of artillery to be in front of the divisions to which they are attached.

The cavalry.

The reserve artillery and ammunition.

The baggage of the whole of the army to be in rear of the reserve artillery.

Lieutenant-General Payne will order one troop of cavalry to march in rear of the baggage.

The mules, with the regimental camp-kettles, intrenching-tools and medicine-chests, will march immediately in the rear of their respective divisions, as will also the carts allowed for the assistance of men taken ill upon the march.

In addition to the arrangements already made for maintaining regularity in the march of the baggage, a captain will be appointed to superintend the whole, and he is to have the assistance of the Assistant-Provosts of the two rear divisions of infantry.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[598.] * G. O. Abrantes, 12th June, 1809.

1. When bedding is required for the sick, whether regimental or general hospitals, and it cannot be supplied by the general stores, the surgeon in charge of the hospital must make a requisition in writing for what he requires to the commissary of the brigade, or the Commissary-General; the officer of the commissariat will make a requisition upon the magistrate of the place, for what will thus be required by the surgeon; the surgeon will give his receipt for the bedding delivered to him, and he will be responsible to return the whole of the bedding to the magistrate who procured it.

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[599.] * *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, Town Major, Lisbon.*

13th June, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces has been made acquainted, by me, with the commendable reasons that induced you to urge

your removal from Lisbon for active service in a regiment. But under your long experience and your attention to the arduous duties of the situations you now fill, I am directed to acquaint you that, consistent with the good of the public service, his Excellency cannot agree to your removal from it. He will bear in mind, I am persuaded, your views at a proper opportunity, and I shall not fail to recall your services to the Commander of the Forces' recollection.

---

*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General R. Stewart.* [600.]

14th June, 1809.

I herewith enclose an order for the ammunition required by your letter of yesterday for the 1st battalion detachments. At the same time I am desired to direct that those men who have lost their ammunition may be regimentally tried and punished, and that you will call upon Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury to state if the officers of companies have regularly examined their men's ammunition every day, agreeable to General Orders; if not, that he will report the names of the officers to you, to be transmitted to me for his Excellency's information, in order that they may be noticed for neglecting instantly to demand ammunition for the men of their companies, which was expended so long ago as it is stated to have been used.

---

G. O. Abrantes, 15th June, 1809. [601.]

6. A board of field officers of the King's German Legion will sit at Barquinha without loss of time, under the directions of Brigadier-General Langwerth, to report upon the shoes of the brigade reported unfit for service.

7. A division of apothecary's stores having arrived at head-quarters, surgeons of regiments are immediately to complete their field panniers with whatever has been directed, by requisitions to the Inspector of Hospitals at head-quarters.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Arentschildt, 1st Hussars, King's German Legion.* [602.]

16th June, 1809.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that you will

perceive by the Orders and Regulations that captains of troops, paymasters, and surgeons of regiments are to make good the losses of mules allotted for the carriage of camp-kettles, medicine chests, and paymasters' books. The mules given by the Commissariat for these purposes, in the first instance, is only an additional favour to the regiment by the Commander of the Forces. With respect to the carriage of the spare and broken saddles, as they are a concern belonging to the Colonel, the public cannot provide a carriage for them. The mules, therefore, above the number, must be returned to the Commissariat. With regard to the mules, captains of troops, paymasters, and surgeons must, out of what is allowed them, defray the expenses of their own shoeing.

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[ 603. ] *The Adjutant-General to* ——.

19th June, 1809.

Your several letters have been laid before the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to thank you for the accurate information they contain, which has been interesting. In expressing his disapprobation of an officer going from one line of duty, which has been proscribed, to another, he did not mean to do it with severity, but only to apprise you, as well as the army at large, that he cannot countenance this being at any time done. If permitted, you must yourself perceive what disorder would arise. Zeal is highly commendable, but it may be carried too far.

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[ 604. ] G. O. Abrantes, 21st June, 1809.

6. The general hospital at the Convent of S. Antonio, at Abrantes, being now ready for the reception of sick, the surgeons of regiments may send such of their patients there as are not likely to do well in cantonments; but they are previously to be inspected by the Staff surgeon of the divisions, as none can be received into the general hospital without his approving signature.

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## No. 1.

RETURN of the TROOPS which were employed in PORTUGAL and SPAIN in the Year 1808 and the beginning of 1809.

Adjutant-General's Office, 20th April, 1820.

| | Corps. | Rank and File. |
|---|---|---|
| Sailed from Cork, 26th July, 1808, under Lieutenant-General SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K.B. | | |
| Embarked at Portsmouth, 27th June, 1808 | 20th Light Dragoons, 4 Troops | 349 |
| Embarked at Cork, 15th, 16th, 17th June, 1808 | Commissariat Corps* | 187 |
| | Artillery and Drivers | 357 |
| | 5th Foot, 1st Battalion | 987 |
| | 9th do. 1st do. | 937 |
| | 38th do. 1st do. | 956 |
| | 40th do. 1st do. | 926 |
| | 60th do. 5th do. | 936 |
| | 71st do. 1st do. | 876 |
| | 91st do. 1st do. | 908 |
| | 95th do. 2nd do. 4 Comps. | 399 |
| Embarked at Cork, 6th and 9th July, 1808 | 36th do. 1st do. | 891 |
| | 45th do. 1st do. | 872 |
| | Total | 9,581 |
| Sailed about 22nd July, under Brigadier-Generals ACLAND and ANSTRUTHER. | | |
| Embarked at Harwich and Ramsgate, 18th and 19th July, 1808 | Artillery and Drivers | 379 |
| | 2nd Foot | 771 |
| | 9th do. 2nd Battalion | 647 |
| | 20th do. 2nd do. | 579 |
| | 43rd do. 2nd do. | 749 |
| | 52nd do. 2nd do. | 680 |
| | 95th do. 1st do. 2 Comps. | 198 |
| | 97th do. 1st do. | 699 |
| | Total | 4,702 |

Corps under the command of Major-General SPENCER, which joined the army in Portugal about 7th August, 1808.

| Corps. | R. and F. |
|---|---|
| Artillery and Drivers | 66 |
| 6th Foot | 966† |
| 29th do. | 810 |
| 32nd do. | 921 |
| 50th do. | 957 |
| 82nd do. | 945 |
| Staff Corps, one Company | 48 |
| Total | 4,713 |

* Afterwards incorporated in the Waggon Train.
† From Gibraltar.

| | Corps. | Rank and File. |
|---|---|---|
| Landed in the Tagus, 1st and 2nd September, 1808. | | |
| Embarked at Gibraltar, 14th August .. .. .. .. .. | Artillery and Drivers .. .. | 186 |
| | 42nd Foot .. .. .. .. .. | 943 |
| Embarked at Madeira, 17th August .. .. .. .. .. | Artillery and Drivers .. .. | 94 |
| | 3rd Foot .. .. .. .. .. | 929 |
| Embarked at Gravesend, 27th July .. .. .. .. .. .. | 18th Light Dragoons* .. .. | 672 |
| | | 2,824 |

Sailed from Portsmouth under Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard, 31st July, 1808, and landed in Portugal the end of August.

| | Corps. | Rank and File. |
|---|---|---|
| Embarked in April on the coast of Kent, and sailed for Gottenburgh under Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, returned to England in July, and were ordered to Portugal .. .. | 3rd German Light Dragoons .. | 563 |
| | Waggon Train, one Troop .. | 79 |
| | Artillery and Drivers .. .. | 712 |
| | 4th Foot, 1st Battalion .. .. | 968 |
| | 28th do. 1st do. .. .. | 1,020 |
| | 52nd do. 1st do. .. .. | 961 |
| | 79th do. 1st do. .. .. | 906 |
| | 92nd do. 1st do. .. .. | 979 |
| | 95th do. 1st do. 3 Comps. | 299 |
| | Staff Corps, one Company .. | 48 |
| | 1st German Light Infantry .. | 914 |
| | 2nd do. .. .. | 889 |
| | 1st Line Battalion .. .. .. | 734 |
| | 2nd do. .. .. .. | 761 |
| | 5th do. .. .. .. | 753 |
| | 7th do. .. .. .. | 679 |
| | Garrison Company .. .. .. | 48 |
| | Total .. .. .. | 11,403 |

Sailed from Falmouth, 9th October, 1808, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, and arrived off Coruña 13th October.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Embarked from Ireland, 9th, 10th, and 11th September .. | 1st Foot, 3rd Battalion .. .. | 723 |
| | 14th do. 2nd do. .. .. | 630 |
| | 23rd do. 2nd do. .. .. | 590 |
| | 26th do. 1st do. .. .. | 870 |
| | 27th do. 3rd do.† .. .. | 818 |
| | 31st do. 2rd do.† .. .. | 804 |
| | 81st do. 2nd do. .. .. | 716 |
| | Artillery and Drivers .. .. | 402 |
| Embarked at Ramsgate, 22nd September .. | Waggon Train, three Troops .. | 233 |
| | Artillery and Drivers .. .. | 396 |
| Ramsgate 8th September .. .. | 1st Foot Guards, 1st Battalion | 1,356 |
| | 1st Regiment, 3rd do. .. | 1,109 |
| Harwich, 12th September .. .. | 43rd do. 1st do. .. | 912 |
| Portsmouth, 18th August .. .. | 51st do. .. .. .. .. | 620 |
| | Carried forward | 10,179 |

* Sailed from Plymouth, 20th August, with Brigadier-General Stewart.

† These corps landed in north of Spain, but afterwards were sent round to Lisbon.

Sailed from Falmouth, 9th October, 1808.—*Continued.*

| | Corps. | Rank and File. |
|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | 10,179 |
| Embarked at | 59th Regiment, 2nd Battalion .. | 640 |
| Harwich, 12th September .. .. | 76th do. .. .. .. .. | 782 |
| | 95th do. 1st do. 4 Companies .. .. .. .. | 367 |
| Ramsgate, 10th and 12th September .. .. .. .. .. .. | 95th Regiment, 2nd do. 4 Companies .. .. .. .. | 405 |
| | Staff Corps, one Company .. | 46 |
| Jersey, 10th September .. .. | 60th Regiment, 2nd do. .. | 272 |
| | Total .. .. .. | 12,691 |

Arrived at Coruña with Lieutenant-General Lord Paget* about 8th November.

| Embarked at | | |
|---|---|---|
| Northfleet, 4th October .. .. | Waggon Train, three Troops .. | 146 |
| Portsmouth, 4th October .. .. | 7th Hussars, eight do. .. | 672 |
| Portsmouth, 10th October .. .. | 10th do. eight do. .. | 675 |
| In the River, 5th October .. .. | Artillery and Drivers .. .. | 283 |
| | | 1,776 |

Arrived at Coruña about 13th November.

| Embarked at | | |
|---|---|---|
| Portsmouth, 28th and 30th October | 15th Hussars, eight Troops .. | 674 |
| Portsmouth for Spain, 18th November .. .. .. .. .. | Artillery and Drivers .. .. | 283 |
| Ditto 8th December | do. do. .. .. | 233 |
| Falmouth 4th December, and landed at Lisbon 21st December .. .. .. .. .. .. | 14th Light Dragoons, eight Troops .. .. .. .. .. | 672 |
| | Total .. .. .. | 3,638 |

Abstract of the Force embarked for Spain and Portugal in 1808.

| | Rank and File. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cavalry and Waggon Train. | Artillery and Drivers. | Infantry. | Total. |
| Embarked under Sir A. Wellesley .. | 536 | 357 | 8,688 | 9,581 |
| do. Brigadier-Generals Acland and Anstruther .. .. .. | .. | 379 | 4,323 | 4,702 |
| Force under Major-General Spencer .. | .. | 66 | 4,647 | 4,713 |
| Landed in the Tagus 1st and 2nd Sept. | 672 | 280 | 1,872 | 2,824 |
| Sailed with Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Burrard | 642 | 712 | 10,049 | 11,403 |
| do. Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Baird | 233 | 798 | 11,660 | 12,691 |
| Other Reinforcements to North of Spain | 2167 | 799 | .. | 2,966 |
| do. do. Lisbon .. .. | 672 | .. | .. | 672 |
| Total .. .. .. | 4922 | 3391 | 41,239 | 49,552 |

* Field-Marshal the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H.

## No. 2.

RETURN of the FORCE which marched into SPAIN (from Portugal) under Lieutenant-General SIR JOHN MOORE in October, 1808, as extracted from a Return dated 15th October.

| Corps. | R. and F. |
|---|---|
| 18th Light Dragoons, eight Troops | 672 |
| 3rd German Light Dragoons | 559 |
| Waggon Train, one Troop | 79 |
| Artillery and Drivers | 1,106 |
| 2nd Foot | 759 |
| 3rd do. 1st Battalion | 924* |
| 4th do. 1st do. | 962 |
| 5th do. 1st do. | 976 |
| 6th do. 1st do. | 915 |
| 9th do. 1st do. | 945 |
| 20th do. | 584 |
| 28th do. 1st do. | 1,037 |
| 32nd do. 1st do. | 876 |
| 36th do. 1st do. | 871 |
| 38th do. 1st do. | 955 |
| 42nd do. 1st do. | 939 |
| 43rd do. 2nd do. | 709 |
| 50th do. 1st do. | 934 |
| 52nd do. 1st do. | 874 |
| 52nd do. 2nd do. | 623 |
| 60th do. 5th do. | 864† |
| 71st do. 1st do. | 864 |
| 79th do. 1st do. | 991 |
| ‡ | |
| 91st do. 1st do. | 900 |
| 92nd do. 1st do. | 978 |
| 95th do. 1st do. five Companies | 495 |
| 95th do. 2nd do. four Companies | 374 |
| Staff Corps, two Companies | 87 |
| 1st German Light Infantry Battalion | 943 |
| 2nd do. do. | 926 |
| Total | 23,721 |

* This corps subsequently proceeded to Portugal to escort stores from thence, but on its return was unable to effect a junction with the army in Spain.

† This regiment subsequently rejoined the army in Portugal.

‡ 82nd joined afterwards.

ROMBA BRANC OF THE ASIATIC

DISTRIBUTION of the ARMY in PORTUGAL under the Command of Lieutenant-General SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K.B.

Head Quarters, Abrantes, June, 1809.

| General Officers. | Corps. | Stations. |
|---|---|---|
| Brigadier-General Fane | 3rd Regiment Dragoon Guards .. | Hutted near Abrantes. |
| | 4th Regiment Dragoons .. .. | |
| Major-General Cotton | 14th Regiment Light Dragoons .. | Thomar. |
| | 16th Regiment Light Dragoons .. | |
| | One Brigade light 3-pounders .. | |
| | 1st Regt. Lt. Dragoons, K.G.L. .. | Castello Branco. |
| | 20th Regt. Lt. Drags. (Detach.) .. | On the march to Lisbon to embark. |
| | 3rd Regt. Lt. Drags., K.G.L. (Det.) | |
| Brig.-Gen. H. Campbell | 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards | Punhete. |
| | 1st Battalion 3rd Guards .. .. | |
| | One Brigade light 6-pounders .. | |
| Major-General Hill .. | 1st Battalion 3rd Foot (or Buffs) | Hutted near Abrantes. |
| | 2nd Battalion 48th Foot .. .. | |
| | 2nd Battalion 66th Foot .. .. | |
| Brig.-General Stewart | 29th Regiment .. .. .. .. | |
| | 1st Battalion Detachments .. .. | |
| Brig.-Gen. A. Campbell | 2nd Battalion 7th Foot (Fusiliers) | Abrantes. |
| | 2nd Battalion 53rd Foot .. .. | |
| Brig.-General Sontag | 97th Regiment .. .. .. .. | |
| | 2nd Battalion Detachments .. | |
| | One Brigade heavy 6-pounders .. | |
| Brig.-General Cameron | 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment .. | Tancos. |
| | 2nd Battalion 83rd Regiment .. | |
| Major-General Tilson | Five Companies 60th Regiment .. | Castello Branco. |
| | 2nd Battalion 87th Regiment .. | |
| | 1st Battalion 88th Regiment .. | |
| Brig.-Gen. Langwerth | 1st Brigade K.G.L. .. .. .. | Barquinha. |
| | One Brigade light 6-pounders .. | |
| | 2nd Brigade K.G.L. .. .. .. | Moita and Atalaya. |
| Major-Gen. Mackenzie | 24th Regiment .. .. .. .. | Cartigos. |
| | 2nd Battalion 31st Regiment .. | Cortiçada. |
| | 1st Battalion 45th Regiment .. | Vilha Velha. |
| | One Brigade light 6-pounders .. | |
| | 3rd Battalion 27th Regiment .. | Lisbon. |
| | 2nd Battalion 30th Regiment .. | |
| | 1st Battalion 40th Regiment .. | |
| | Independent Garrison Company .. | |

DISTRIBUTION of the ARMY in PORTUGAL under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K.B.

Head Quarters, Abrantes, 21st June, 1809.

| Lieut.-Generals Commanding Divisions. | General Officers Commanding Brigades. | Corps. | Stations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brig.-Gen. Howorth | 1 Brigade light 6-pounders<br>1 ,, heavy 6-pounders<br>1 ,, light 3-pounders<br>1 ,, 6-pounders<br>1 ,, ,, 6 pounders | Cortiçada.<br>Abrantes.<br>Barquinha.<br>Punhete. |
| Cavalry. Lt.-Gen. Payne | Brig.-Gen. Fane | 3rd Regiment Dragoon Guards<br>4th ,, Dragoons | Hutted near Abrantes. |
| | Maj.-Gen. Cotton | 14th ,, Light Dragoons<br>16th ,, Light Dragoons | Thomar. |
| | Maj.-Gen Erskine | 1st ,, Light Drags., K.G.L.<br>23rd Light Dragoons | Castello Branco<br>Lisbon, ordered to Abrantes. |
| 1st Division. Lt.-Gen. Sherbrooke | Brig.-Gen. H. Campbell | 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards<br>1st ,, 3rd Guards<br>1 Company 5th Batt. 60th Regt. | Punhete. |
| | Brig.-Gen. Cameron | 1st Battalion 40th Regiment<br>2nd ,, 83rd ,,<br>1 Company 5th Batt. 60th Regt. | Tancos. |
| | Brig Gen. Langwerth | 1st Brigade King's German Legion | Barquinha. |
| | Brig.-Gen. Low | 2nd ,, ,, | Moita and Atalaya. |
| 2nd Division. Major-Gen. Hill | Maj.-Gen. Tilson | 1st Battalion 3rd Foot (or Buffs)<br>2nd ,, 48th Regiment<br>2nd ,, 66th ,,<br>1 Company 5th Batt. 60th Regt. | Hutted near Abrantes. |
| | Brig.-Gen. R. Stewart | 29th Regiment<br>1st Battalion Detachments | |
| 3rd Division. Senior Officers | Maj.-Gen. Mackenzie | 24th Regiment<br>2nd Battalion 31st Regiment | Cartigos.<br>Cortiçada. |
| | Colonel Donkin | 1st ,, 45th ,,<br>5 Companies 60th ,,<br>2nd Battalion 87th Foot<br>1st ,, 88th Foot | Villha Velha.<br>Castello Branco. |
| 4th Division. Senior Officers | Brig.-Gen. A. Campbell | 2nd ,, 7th Foot (Fusiliers)<br>2nd ,, 53rd Foot<br>1 Company 5th Batt. 60th Regt. | Hutted near Abrantes. |
| | Brig.-Gen. Anson | 97th Regiment<br>2nd Battalion Detachments<br>1 Company 5th Batt 60th Regt. | |
| | Lately arrived<br>Ordered for embarkation | 3rd Battalion 27th Regiment<br>1st ,, 48th ,,<br>1st ,, 61st ,,<br>2nd ,, 9th ,,<br>2nd ,, 30th ,,<br>Independent Garrison Company | Lisbon. |

[ 605. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Aylmer, 24th Regiment.*

22nd June, 1809.

I have the Commander-in-Chief's directions to desire that the men of the 45th, 87th, 88th, and 31st Regiments, now in town, or who will join you from camp the day after to-morrow in the morning, are to proceed under your command, by a route you will receive from the Quartermaster-General, to join their regiments. They are to receive provisions for three days here, except wine, and at Cortiçada to carry them to Castello Branco.

You are to march the detachment every morning at 4 o'clock. You are to go at the rate of 2½ miles an hour; to halt for five or ten minutes at the end of every hour and a half; to keep every man up, and the men regularly formed. You will make the officers and non-commissioned officers march with their respective divisions on the march, and you will make the officers responsible that no man shall fall out of the ranks.

You will report to me in detail, on your delivering over the detachments to their regiments, that you have obeyed these orders.

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*The Adjutant General to Brigadier-General A. Campbell.** [606.]

23rd June, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you, in reply to your letter and enclosure from ——, that he cannot, under present circumstances, grant leave of absence to officers, "under very urgent affairs," unless the nature of the affairs is stated, so as to enable his Excellency to judge of the imperious necessity of the case.

---

*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Donkin.†* [607.]

23rd June, 1809.

In reply to your letter enclosing the court-martial on ——, of the —th Regiment, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to say, that he cannot but think his punishment essentially necessary for the very reason you state as an inducement to remit the same. It is general example that is wanting and desired; and if British soldiers have imbibed such ideas, and have permitted their morals to be so corrupted as not to know there is harm in absolute robbery, his Excellency thinks it is a most lamentable reflection for him in the command of this army. The Commander of the Forces regrets that the sentence was not put in execution, as awarded, by the drummers of the garrison under your orders; but, notwithstanding, he has ordered the same to be carried into effect to-morrow at camp.

---

* Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., K.C.B.

† General Sir Rufane Donkin, K.C.B., G.C.H.

[ 608. ] G. O. Abrantes, 23rd June, 1809.

4. Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General, Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General, Majors of Brigades, and Aides-de-Camp, will be allowed forage for three horses and one mule, from the date hereof.

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[ 609. ] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Thompson, Lisbon.*

27th June, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that the General Hospital Staff and hospital stores of the army are nearly exhausted by the formation of so many hospitals; and that the army is now marching forward without a disposable medical officer, or a blanket to cover a sick man. I have, therefore, to call your constant attention to the wants of this army, both as to medical Staff and hospital stores, as also respecting proper officers of the Purveyors' department; and it is essentially necessary that the different demands made by the Inspector-General here, and the supplies he has pointed out, should be forwarded to their destination with the utmost expedition.

---

[ 610. ] *The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Lightburne* and Brigadier-General C. Craufurd.*

9th July, 1809.

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that he has been induced to order the second battalions lately arrived from England to remain for a certain period encamped near Lisbon, in order that they may be most minutely looked into and attended to, and brought forward into such a state of discipline, as will render them more capable of taking the field with credit and honour to themselves, when they shall be ordered to join the army. I am, therefore, to call your earnest and particular attention, as well to the exercising and forming of the men of these battalions, as to their health, diet, and general conduct. And his Excellency desires that you will transmit to me, for his information, regular returns and reports of the progress of the different corps, together with such other circumstances as are necessary

* Lieutenant-General Strafford Lightburne.

to remark upon, by every courier that leaves Lisbon for the head-quarters of the army.

In order, however, to afford the Commander of the Forces the most exact information of the actual state of the corps, he has directed me to desire you will make immediately a half-yearly inspection or review return, conformable to the form directed in the General Orders of the army, of each corps under your command, and transmit them to head-quarters without loss of time.

It is his Excellency's further pleasure that the men should be exercised at daylight in the morning, for such time as may be necessary, as also that they have another parade at sunset every evening; and he hopes the greatest exertion on the part of the officers will be used to render these different battalions in all respects fit for field service.

P.S.—Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, Town Major, receives every day's General Orders, and you will please to ascertain that they are correctly taken by the different regiments and made known to the men.

---

G. O. Plasencia, 13th July, 1809. [611.]

1. Such regiments as have bakers who can bake biscuit, are immediately to send a list of their names to Mr. Deputy Commissary-General Dalrymple, and to the Adjutant-General's office, and the bakers are to attend at the Deputy Commissary-General's this evening, at 7 o'clock.

2. The attention of the General officers is called to the Orders of the 8th June,* respecting the delivery of provisions by the Commissaries, and the Commander of the Forces begs to have from them a report that those Orders have been complied with.

---

*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, Commandant supérieur des 2me, 5me, et 6me Corps, au Roi Joseph.*†

Toro, le 13 Juillet, 1809.

J'éprouve une bien vive satisfaction de voir par la dépêche, en date du 6 de ce mois, dont votre Majesté a daigné m'honorer, qu'elle partage mon opinion au sujet de la reprise des opérations. Ainsi il ne s'agit plus que de prendre des moyens prompts et efficaces pour que, dans le plus court délai possible, je puisse me remettre en campagne. Avant 15 jours les troupes seront en état d'agir.

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 278.

† See Despatch to the Right Hon. John Villiers, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. iv., page 449.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur m'a imposé la tâche honorable de chasser les Anglais du continent; je remplirai son attente et celle de votre Majesté, quelques difficultés que d'ailleurs il y ait à surmonter, si ce que je demande et ce qui est indispensable m'est accordé. Les résultats dédommageront amplement des sacrifices que, pour les obtenir, il faudra faire, et auxquels, sans doute, votre Majesté est déjà décidée.

Je considère que la position des troupes Impériales en Espagne est infiniment précaire, tant que l'ennemi reste maître des places fortes; après la prise de Saragosse et celle de Gerona (qui depuis longtemps devraient être au pouvoir de votre Majesté), il était de la plus grande importance d'entreprendre le siége de Ciudad Rodrigo, afin de couper toute communication aux troupes des provinces méridionales avec celles des provinces du nord, et s'assurer d'une bonne place d'armes pour les opérations en Portugal. Certes si, pendant que j'étais dans ce Royaume, la forteresse de Ciudad Rodrigo eût été prise et celle d'Almeida menacée, ma position eût été beaucoup meilleure, et j'aurais pu, en changeant ma ligne d'opération, me mettre de suite en communication avec l'Espagne. Malheureusement, cela n'a pas été fait; mais il est temps de s'en occuper, et je crois que ce début de campagne sera d'un effet très avantageux sous quelque rapport qu'on le considère.

D'après tous les renseignements, il paraît que l'armée Anglaise qui a agi contre moi était de 26,000 à 30,000 hommes, qui, après m'avoir poursuivi jusqu'à Montalegre et Allariz en Galice, sont retournés en Portugal, et ont paru vouloir diriger leurs opérations sur les frontières d'Espagne entre le Tage et le Douro, en s'appuyant des places de Badajoz, d'Almeida, de Ciudad Rodrigo, même du fort de la Concepcion, qu'on fait rétablir en ce moment, et auquel, dit-on, 2000 hommes soutenus par un corps Anglais travaillent avec beaucoup d'activité. Cette armée n'est pas assez forte pour prendre l'offensive avant que les secours qu'elle a certainement demandés en Angleterre lui soient arrivés (un rapport que j'ai reçu hier annonce qu'un corps de 12,000 à 15,000 Anglais vient de débarquer à Oporto: cela peut être faux); avant que les armées Portugaises et Espagnoles soient en état de lui fournir au moins 50,000 auxiliaires, et avant que la récolte soit faite, non seulement pour assurer l'approvisionnement des magasins, mais aussi pour rendre disponibles tous les hommes des Royaumes en état de porter les armes, qui à présent sont retenus par les moissons, et qui bientôt seront en partie employés aux vendanges ou autres travaux de la terre. Ainsi, je ne pense pas qu'avant le mois de Septembre nous ayons de grosses masses à combattre, ni que l'ennemi puisse se livrer à de grandes entreprises. Mais, certainement alors, il agira, s'il n'est prévenu, et si nous lui donnons le temps d'organiser ses moyens et de se réunir.

La Galice et les Asturies sont à présent dans un tel état d'épuisement, qu'il leur faudra plusieurs mois pour se rétablir; et il n'est pas vraisemblable qu'une forte armée aille s'y réunir, et en fasse ensuite le pivot de ses opérations. Ainsi, pour quelque temps, on n'a, je crois, à craindre de ces deux provinces que des partis, qu'un corps d'observation placé dans le Royaume de Léon pourrait aisément contenir, quand bien même la Romana et la Carrera descendraient avec leurs bandes. Il n'y a non plus à craindre de la rive gauche du Tage que des partis qu'un autre corps d'observation peut aussi maintenir; car l'ennemi n'ira pas faire passer au-delà du fleuve sa ligne d'opération, qui serait pour lui la plus dangereuse et la plus longue.

Ainsi, toutes les combinaisons qu'on peut raisonnablement lui prêter, me portent à penser que lorsqu'il reprendra ses opérations (ce qui peut avoir lieu plus tôt que je n'ai dit, et il faut même y compter), il les dirigera par la ligne la plus courte, qui, en même temps, offre les meilleurs débouchés, où il trouvera plusieurs places d'armes pour ses dépôts, et des appuis assurés. Cette ligne ne pourra donc être que celle qui viendra aboutir à Ciudad Rodrigo, dont une direction allant vers Oporto passera par Almeida, place forte soutenue du fort de la Concepcion, et l'autre direction allant sur Lisbonne passera par Guarda, poste avantageux qui est retranché.

Cela admis, je crois qu'il convient, pour remplir la tâche que sa Majesté l'Empereur m'a imposée (de combattre les Anglais et de les chasser du continent), soit pour le succès des opérations en Espagne, soit pour assurer la conquête des provinces qui sont en état d'insurrection, de débuter par le siége et la prise de Ciudad Rodrigo, et ensuite par celui d'Almeida, qui pourrait être fort long; car, si, pour trouver les Anglais et les obliger à en venir à une bataille ou à se rembarquer, je dois entrer une deuxième fois en Portugal, ainsi que cela paraît inévitable, je ne puis militairement m'engager dans ce pays où j'aurai des forces considérables contre moi, sans m'être assuré d'une ou de deux places d'armes pour y déposer mes malades et des munitions, et pour protéger mes communications avec l'Espagne.

La prise de Ciudad Rodrigo est encore nécessaire pour désorganiser les projets des armées insurrectionnelles d'Espagne, et les mettre dans l'impossibilité de communiquer entre elles. Elle l'est aussi pour couvrir Madrid; et enfin elle devient indispensable pour ménager par la suite nos forces, et pouvoir ainsi se dispenser d'entretenir sur cette partie de la frontière une armée qui remplisse à la fois ces divers objets.

Ainsi, j'ai l'honneur de proposer à votre Majesté :

1. De vouloir bien donner des ordres impératifs pour que l'équipage de siége qu'elle a déjà fait préparer, soit en entier réuni à Salamanque avant la fin de ce mois, quelques moyens qu'il faille employer, en serait-il même de vexatoires.

2. De donner des ordres pour qu'un corps d'observation aussi fort que possible, pris dans les troupes qui sont en Aragon et en Catalogne, soit réuni dans le Royaume de Léon, et qu'il y ait un bon chef pour le commander.

3. De faire préparer un autre corps d'observation pour manœuvrer sur les deux rives du Tage, et occuper Plasencia, ou au moins être à portée de cette ville.

4. De laisser à ma libre disposition les trois corps d'armée que sa Majesté l'Empereur a daigné mettre sous mon commandement, afin qu'aussitôt que l'équipage de siége sera près d'arriver à Salamanque, où j'opérerai ma réunion, je puisse le lendemain marcher sur Ciudad Rodrigo, investir la place, ouvrir la tranchée, et offrir la bataille à toute armée ennemie qui voudrait m'arrêter.

5. Que tous les bataillons et détachements quelconques appartenant aux 2$^{me}$, 5$^{me}$, et 6$^{me}$ corps d'armée, qui sont répandus dans les provinces de l'intérieur de l'Espagne, soient remplacés et aient ordre de rejoindre leurs régiments, quelque service que d'ailleurs ils remplissent.

6. Que votre Majesté dispose du surplus des troupes actuellement sur le Tage, qui n'entreront pas dans la composition du corps d'observation, pour former une forte réserve destinée à couvrir Madrid, en même temps

qu'elle aurait pour objet de protéger au besoin celui des deux corps d'observation qui demanderait du secours. Cette réserve pourrait être placée vers Salvatierra, entre Salamanque et Avila, occupant ces deux villes, et en outre aurait ordre de maintenir libres mes communications sur les derrières, et de se porter promptement à ma rencontre, si, dans le cas d'une nécessité absolue, je l'appelais. A ce sujet, j'observerai qu'il faut s'attendre que du moment que je porterai mon corps d'observation sur les frontières du Portugal, pour couvrir le siége de Ciudad Rodrigo, tout ce que les Anglais, les Portugais, et les Espagnols, même l'armée de Cuesta, pourront réunir de forces, se dirigera sur moi, pour secourir la place et m'obliger à soutenir un combat inégal. Ainsi, il convient que de notre côté nous ayons des forces suffisantes, toutes prêtes à leur opposer, et que nous pressions les opérations.

7. Que votre Majesté juge à propos de donner des ordres pour qu'il soit promptement travaillé à augmenter la défense du fort de Zamora, et à fortifier quelques autres postes sur le Douro où sont les ponts, devrait-on se borner à construire des ouvrages en terre et à profiter de quelques maisons ou couvents pour préserver des partis les détachements qui défendront ces passages. Une somme de 200,000 francs bien employée suffirait pour toutes ces dépenses.

8. Enfin, que par extraordinaire il soit mis à ma disposition 500,000 francs, même 1,000,000, s'il y a possibilité, pour pourvoir aux dépenses d'urgence de l'artillerie, du génie, de l'administration des vivres, des hôpitaux, et autres dépenses imprévues ou secrètes qu'on sera dans le cas de faire, et dont l'emploi sera justifié après l'opération.

Quant aux subsistances, il serait nécessaire d'avoir à Salamanque 2,000,000 de rations complètes, afin que lorsque Ciudad Rodrigo sera pris, on versât dans la place ce qui ne serait pas consommé, pour en former l'approvisionnement. Il est probable que je trouverai sur les lieux, ou sur les rives du Douro, suffisamment de pain; mais la viande et le vin, qu'on devrait se procurer par achat, seraient plus difficiles à trouver, et j'éprouverai pour les hôpitaux et les ambulances des embarras non moins grands, si l'administration générale ne vient à mon secours.

Toutes les propositions que j'ai l'honneur de faire à votre Majesté me paraissent nécessaires pour assurer les succès de la campagne, et même pour que le début en soit éclatant, ainsi que, de jour en jour, les circonstances en font de plus en plus sentir la nécessité. Je pense donc qu'il n'y a pas un instant à perdre pour les mettre en exécution, et, je le répète, quelque violents ou vexatoires que puissent être les moyens qu'on emploiera.

La demande que je fais de 500,000 francs, ou 1,000,000 s'il y a possibilité, n'est pas moins urgente que les autres; et il faut, à tout prix, obtenir cette somme, votre Majesté serait-elle obligée, pour se la procurer, de faire des sacrifices onéreux, ou de mettre tous les grands qui ont l'honneur d'approcher sa personne, ainsi que les généraux et officiers supérieurs Français qui sont en Espagne, dans le cas de se cotiser pour la former. En mon particulier, j'offre avec bien du plaisir ce que je puis avoir, et, en attendant, j'en ferai usage; mais malheureusement c'est trop peu. Votre Majesté sait que l'argent est le nerf de la guerre, et que par l'emploi qui en est fait à propos, on se ménage souvent des succès que, sans ce puissant véhicule, on ne serait pas toujours assuré d'obtenir, ou au moins, il en coûterait beaucoup plus d'hommes et une perte de temps qu'on ne saurait

remplacer. Votre Majesté est aussi sans doute persuadée que lorsque sa Majesté l'Empereur sera instruite de l'urgence du besoin, il est infaillible qu'elle enverra les fonds nécessaires pour y pourvoir.

J'ai parlé de l'équipage de siége, mais je dois supposer que son organisation comprendra tout le personnel des armes de l'artillerie et du génie, ainsi que les munitions, outils, et une immense quantité de sacs à terre qu'on sera dans le cas d'employer. Dans cette persuasion, j'ai l'honneur de supplier votre Majesté de daigner donner ordre aux Généraux Senarmont et Léry de mettre la totalité des moyens dont on devra faire usage à la disposition du Général Dulauloy pour l'artillerie, et à celle du Colonel Garbé pour le génie, en même temps qu'ils prendront les mesures nécessaires pour faire arriver le tout à Salamanque, ainsi que je l'ai proposé.

A présent que j'ai développé toute ma pensée au sujet des opérations à entreprendre, et pour remplir les devoirs qui me sont imposés, il ne me reste qu'à supplier votre Majesté de pardonner, si j'ai osé, en lui soumettant mes réflexions, y mettre autant de franchise, et lui faire des propositions. La gloire des armes de l'Empereur, dont je suis idolâtre, le zèle ardent dont je suis animé pour son glorieux service, la possibilité que j'entrevois de parvenir par les moyens indiqués à l'entière soumission des provinces d'Espagne et même de Portugal, l'ambition que j'ai de contribuer à ce grand résultat, sans qu'aucune difficulté puisse m'intimider ni m'arrêter, et enfin le désir que j'éprouve d'être agréable à votre Majesté en me rendant utile, toutes ces considérations m'ont entraîné au-delà des bornes où peut-être j'aurais dû m'arrêter, et m'ont suggéré que pour vaincre il fallait d'avance m'en assurer les moyens. Si je me suis trompé, que votre Majesté daigne me donner ses ordres et j'obéirai.

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G. O. Plasencia, 14th July, 1809. [612.*]

4. When a brigade of artillery will be detached with a division of infantry, the officer commanding must give directions to the commissary of one of the brigades of infantry to provide the artillerymen, drivers, and horses, with provisions and forage.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Donkin.*

14th July, 1809. [613.*]

In reply to your memorandum on the return of the sick left at Castello Branco, I am desired to observe that the Commander of the Forces' intention is, that the General Orders which have been issued for the superintendence of the sick should be strictly complied with. The proportion of officers to be left with sick men was fixed by the General Order of the 19th May,* viz., one subaltern for every 30 men of each brigade; consequently, by the return, your brigade should leave two officers; and indeed you have almost the proportion of 100;

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 263.

which requires a captain. General Mackenzie's brigade should have left a subaltern; and I have written to that officer to direct one to be sent. The brigades of Generals Cameron and Hill should likewise have left a subaltern each, and two shall proceed to Castello Branco forthwith; and the attention of the General officers above mentioned shall be called to the neglect of former Orders. With reference to your application relative to Captain M'Gregor, the Commander of the Forces directs that, besides him, a subaltern from your brigade shall be sent to remain at Castello Branco until further orders.

It appears by the enclosed that General Cameron's brigade did leave an officer; therefore there must be a mistake in your report of not one officer being left behind.

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[614.] MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL MURRAY.

July, 1809.

1. Orders to be sent to the Commissary-General as soon as possible to send from Lisbon to the army the articles stated in the margin.*

2. These articles must proceed by the way of Badajoz, in one or separate convoys, according as may be most convenient, care being taken that the whole should come, and that a list of the articles leaving Lisbon, arriving at Badajoz, and leaving Badajoz with each convoy, is sent to the army.

3. Application to be made to Mr. Villiers to interfere with the Portuguese government to have the articles in question transported to Badajoz in the manner, by the route, at the time, and by the stages most convenient to them, and to the people of the country.

4. Application to the same purport to be made to Mons. Loyano de Torres, in respect to the movement of the stores from Badajoz to the army.

5. As soon as the plan of carriage, &c., shall be arranged, and

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* *Articles required.*—(*a*) *30,000 pairs of shoes, (*b*) *linen to make 30,000 shirts, 500 camp-kettles, 5000 haversacks, 5000 canteens, 500 bill-hooks, *3000 stands of arms, *3000 sets of accoutrements, 1,000,000 musket ball cartridges, ammunition for 6-pounders in proportion.

(*a*) Thus marked* are either come or are coming in the *Hannah*.

(*b*) **Must be purchased by the Commissary at Lisbon. Ready-made shirts would answer better.

intelligence shall be received that the convoys have commenced their march from Lisbon, a Commissary to be sent to Badajoz to superintend their receipt and their further transmission from thence, in co-operation with the Junta of Badajoz.

6. Orders according to this Memorandum to be sent to all the departments concerned. I shall write to Mr. Villiers respecting the business which will be required to be done by the government.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*To the Minister of War.* [615.]

MONSIEUR, Plasencia, ce 14 Juillet, 1809.

J'ai l'honneur de solliciter V.E. de vouloir bien avoir la bonté de prêter, de la part du gouvernement, les moyens nécessaires, afin d'équiper le corps de guides à cheval attachés à l'état-major de l'armée. Ce consiste dans l'habillement, armement, et dans les autres objets dont on aura besoin pour rendre leur équipement complet. On pourra, à ce que me semble, trouver une et autre chose à l'Arsenal Royal de la Cour. J'ai ordonné au Capitaine Scovell,* qui doit commander le corps, de se présenter à V.E. avec celle-ci. Il vous apprendra de quelle manière doit être l'habillement, les armes, selles, &c. Après en avoir eu la connaissance, V.E. pourra envoyer à l'arsenal les ordres convenables pour y réussir.

Ces motifs me donnent l'occasion de vous assurer que je suis, avec toute la considération et respect,

De Votre Excellence le très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain ——, Lieutenant ——, Assistant-Surgeon ——, — Regiment.* [616.*]

15th July, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that, agreeable to orders received from England, in which is pointed out that, by the 15th Section of the Mutiny Act, a

* General Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.

power is reserved to courts-martial to proceed against persons who have been acquitted of any crimes or offences by the civil magistrates for military offences attributed to them; it has, therefore, been determined to bring you before a court-martial, to be held at the head-quarters of the army, as soon as you shall join it. A copy of the charge to be preferred against you I herewith enclose, and it will be necessary for you to send me a list of the evidences you mean to produce in your own behalf. If there should be any Portuguese, or persons in a civil capacity, at Lisbon, whom you may wish to call upon, their expenses to the army and back will be defrayed. You will be pleased, on receipt of this, to set out for the head-quarters of the army accordingly, reporting to me your arrival. I have in my possession the authenticated copy of your acquittal by the civil power at Lisbon of the murder, and also that of the Court of Inquiry.

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[ 617. ]

*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Donkin.*

25th July, 1809.

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that he does not know of any instance where colonels on the Staff have been allowed aides-de-camp. They were not permitted in the last campagne in Spain to Colonels Langwerth and Dreiberg, then colonels on the Staff; a brigade-major to the brigade being all that was allowed.

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[ 618. ]

*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General C. Craufurd.*

25th July, 1809.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the different reports of the regiments inspected by you, which have been laid before the Commander of the Forces. I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency was desirous of having not only these, but the regular review returns of each regiment, according to the form in the regulations of the army. The 1st is the field return; 2nd, that of the whole regiment, accounting for every man, showing his age, size, &c.; 3rd, the return of clothing, arms, and accoutrements. As I presume the regiments have the forms of these returns, I do not send them, but request they may be made out and forwarded immediately.

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## MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL MURRAY.* [619.]

*Distribution of the troops at Badajoz, Merida, &c., after the battle of Talavera.*

27th July, 1809.

Major-General Hill's division to be cantoned in Montijo and Puebla de la Calzada if there should be no trees fit for hutting the troops in that quarter; Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division to be hutted in the wood near the river, between this and Talavera Real; Colonel Kemmis's station to be settled to-morrow.

A brigade of 6-pounders to remain at Talavera Real; the remainder of the artillery to proceed in one and two marches to Badajoz.

Brigadier-General Fane's brigade to remain at Merida with the flying artillery.

Brigadier-General Fane to be directed to occupy with a squadron the village on the road to Medellin, which is at the junction of the road from Majadas; likewise to occupy some other village on the road from Merida to Caceres.

Let him correspond with the magistrates at Truxillo, Majadas, and Caceres, and with any officer commanding any Spanish port in his neighbourhood. He should patrole to Majadas and Caceres.

The object in stationing Brigadier-General Fane at Merida is to extend our quarters as much as possible, in order to draw subsistence from the country without falling upon our own magazines. Brigadier-General Fane will therefore continue at Merida as long as he can subsist with ease; but as it is not intended to maintain that position he is to retire upon the infantry at Lisbon and Talavera, if he should receive intelligence to which he gives credit, that the enemy have crossed the Tagus in strength, giving me the earliest information of his intelligence, and of his consequent intended movement.

Brigadier-General Fane to be desired to make his men as comfortable as he can by hutting them in the olive-grove, for which the bushes will afford him ample means.

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* These Memoranda and Orders, issued during the war in the Peninsula, are in the handwriting of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, or were written by his immediate direction. They have been found among the papers of the late General Sir George Murray.

Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke to occupy Lisbon, and to communicate with Major-General Hill at Montijo and Calzada.

Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke's division to be supplied from Talavera and Lisbon, and the Commissary to take care that there are carts to carry to the camp the provisions for the troops from these two places.

Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke to make his troops hut in the wood, and to have his quarters at Talavera Real.

A squadron of Light Dragoons to be ordered to Talavera Real, another to Montijo.

Lieutenant-General Payne to be directed to collect at Villa Viçiosa, the head-quarters, sick, horses, forage carts, &c., and one squadron of each of the 14th, 16th, 23rd Light Dragoons, and Hussars, and to detach the remainder as follows, viz. :—

One squadron Hussars, Albuquerque.

One „ „ La Roca.

One squadron Campo Maior.

One squadron at head-quarters.

Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd to be ordered from Castello de Vide to Campo Maior; Brigadier-General Catlin Craufurd to be ordered to join the army.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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## BATTLE OF TALAVERA DE LA REYNA.

27th July, 1809.

The enemy on the evening of the 27th July, 1809, pursued our advanced corps under the command of Major-General Mackenzie so closely from Castillejos (10 miles) that he got possession of the hill, the left of our position, before our troops were aware of his approach or had taken measures to defend it: this was about 8 o'clock in the evening, nearly dark. The 29th Regiment was ordered to retake the hill, which they did in a most gallant manner, destroying numbers of the enemy and losing many men themselves.

About 5 o'clock in the morning of the 28th the enemy commenced a severe cannonade on the hill, which was enfiladed by their artillery, preparatory to a vigorous attack. He approached in two columns.

B.—Columns arrived within a few yards of the summit of the hill, notwithstanding the very severe fire that was kept up by our troops. At length the columns were obliged to retire; the forms of their columns, both in the advance and retreat, being marked by their killed and wounded. The enemy lost a great number of men in this attack. Our troops suffered very much by cannonade, particularly by shells, which the enemy threw very judiciously. Sir Arthur and his two aides-de-camp were wounded in this attack, the horses of Major-General Hill and of his

aide-de-camp killed, and the Major-General himself wounded. The whole of this attack was decided by 7 o'clock. The enemy continued cannonading and advancing their sharpshooters, but did not seem preparing for any determined attack. About 10 o'clock everything was quiet, and Sir Arthur descended the hill and repaired to the battery on the right to hold a conference with General Cuesta. About 1 o'clock the enemy commenced a cannonade throughout their line. Sir Arthur immediately returned to his former station on the hill, from whence he could discover every movement of the enemy. It was perceptible that the enemy was collecting a large force in the olive grove opposite the Guards, and about half an hour after he commenced his attack, forming a line of columns from the left of the Guards to our right flank near the battery. Some time elapsed before the action became warm, the enemy being checked by the fire from our battery and from the 7th and 53rd Regiments, placed behind mud walls. At length the enemy advanced to the boundary of the olive grove, from whence there is an open space of three or four hundred yards to our line. The Guards (who perceived the enemy), becoming a little unruly, having had many men killed by the cannonade without being able to revenge themselves, instead of waiting the advance of the enemy over this open space, rushed themselves to the charge, giving up the advantage which the cover afforded them. The Guards charged in line through the olive wood, driving the enemy before them, who retired with great precipitation. The 61st, 83rd, and Germans endeavoured to keep a line in advance with the Guards, but they were much in the rear. The enemy retired to their own lines pursued by the Guards. The enemy then being strengthened by a strong corps of reserve, the Guards were exposed to a most severe fire of musketry in front, and to a galling cannonade on both flanks, when they lost a great number of men, and were obliged to retreat in great disorder. The 61st Regiment then came up in a most gallant and regular manner, and covered the left of the Guards; but it was soon obliged to retire, as well as the 83rd Regiment, from the very superior numbers of the enemy. The Germans, advancing on the left of the 83rd Regiment, were stopped by the ravine, which at that place is very difficult to pass; after remaining exposed to a severe cannonade for some time, they also retired with the 83rd. The 7th, 53rd, and 40th Regiments, who had advanced a short distance, retreated to their former position behind the walls, and protected the right of the Guards in their retreat. The Germans, 61st, 83rd, and Guards retired in much disorder, and could not be rallied until they had got 200 yards in the rear of their position. At this critical moment, when our centre was completely broken, Major Middlemore,* of his own accord, led on the 1st battalion of the 48th Regiment to the charge, and attacked the enemy so gallantly that he was completely checked, and our troops resumed their former ground. The 14th and 16th Light Dragoons, 23rd Dragoons, and the 1st Dragoons, had also been ordered up to charge the enemy in case the 48th had been driven back. During this attack the enemy had collected three columns, CCC, about 6000 men, apparently to attack the hill a third time. This appeared to us so formidable, that Sir Arthur thought it advisable to order the cavalry to charge, although

* Lieutenant-General Middlemore, C.B. See Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Military Secretary, *Wellington Despatches*, vol iv., page 541.

it was evident that a number must be sacrificed. The order for the charge being communicated to Lieutenant-General Payne, he led on the 23rd Dragoons and 1st Dragoons King's German Legion in line against the two columns of the enemy, who afterwards formed two solid squares. The distance was so great, and the ground so bad, that before the Dragoons arrived at the watercourse, marked in the plan, the whole line was in disorder, and the left squadrons of the 23rd and 1st Regiment King's German Legion not being able to get over this watercourse without difficulty, and being exposed to a severe fire of musketry from the two squares of the enemy and grape from a battery, turned about and galloped off the field. The two squadrons of the 23rd Dragoons on the right, where the watercourse was not so formidable, proceeded to the charge; but finding themselves deserted on their left, they did not attempt to charge, but passed between the house and the square of the enemy; most of the officers and a few men then wheeled to the right round the house and retreated in safety, but the greater part of the two squadrons upon seeing the enemy's cavalry running away followed them, and were either taken or killed. The heavy cavalry were halted in a ravine out of the reach of fire from musketry, and covered from round shot, and ready to charge in case the enemy advanced. This demonstration of an intention to charge had such an effect on the enemy that he gave up his attack on the hill. The enemy now sent forward his sharpshooters and continued his cannonade: this lasted till dark. It was observable after the enemy's last attack that several columns were retiring; but upon a view of the numbers that remained on the field, we could not flatter ourselves that he would retire altogether, but we conceived it only a movement for the night, and that he would attack us the next morning—

| | Force of the Enemy. | British Force. | Spanish Force. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 45,000 | 17,000 | 30,000 |
| Killed and wounded | 10,000 | 5,000 | Not engaged. |

11 pieces of cannon taken by the 7th and 53rd Regiments.
6 „ found after the enemy's retreat.
Arms, caps, accoutrements, without number, and many prisoners.

*Reference.**

A—Shows the first position of the two armies on the night of the 27th, before the hill was attacked.

B—The position of the armies when the hill was attacked, at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 28th.

C—Situation of the two armies when the enemy made an attack on our right and left flanks.

D—Farthest advance of the Guards, &c., in pursuit of the defeated enemy after his attack, as shown by C.

E—Charge of General Anson's brigade of cavalry against the solid columns of the enemy which were advancing against the hill, as shown by C.

F—Brigadier-General Fane's cavalry ready to charge the enemy should he advance to attack the hill, as shown by C.

G—1st battalion 48th advancing to cover the retreat of the Guards, &c.

H—The light brigade of cavalry advancing to support the 48th.

* This refers to a plan, which has not been engraved.

The enemy had a very large proportion of artillery, by which our army suffered more than by musketry.

The rivulet marked was passable throughout for infantry.

The hill on the left of our position commanded the position of the enemy, but its second and third falls were commanded by the enemy's position.

*Divisions and Brigades.*

Lieutenant-General PAYNE.

| Brigades. | |
|---|---|
| Brigadier-General Fane* .. .. | 3rd Dragoon Guards. |
| | 4th Dragoons. |
| Brigadier-General Cotton† .. .. | 14th. |
| | 16th Dragoons. |
| Brigadier-General Anson‡ .. .. | 23rd Light Dragoons. |
| | 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion. |

Lieutenant-General SHERBROOKE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brigadier-General H. Campbell§ .. | Coldstream Guards. |
| | 3rd Guards. |
| Brigadier-General Cameron‖ .. | 61st. |
| | 83rd. |
| Brigadier-General Langwerth .. | 1st. |
| (King's German Legion). | 2nd. |
| Brigadier-General Low .. .. | 5th. |
| (King's German Legion). | 7th. |
| | Light Battalion. |

Major-General HILL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major-General Tilson .. .. .. | 3rd Regiment or Buffs. |
| | 48th, 2nd Battalion. |
| | 66th. |
| Brigadier-General Stewart .. .. | 29th. |
| | 48th, 1st Battalion. |
| | 1st Battalion Detachments. |

Major-General MACKENZIE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major-General Mackenzie .. .. | 24th Regiment. |
| | 31st. |
| | 45th. |
| Colonel Donkin .. .. .. .. | 87th. |
| | 88th. |

Brigadier-General A. CAMPBELL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brigadier-General A. Campbell .. | 7th Regiment. |
| | 53rd. |
| Colonel Kemmis .. .. .. .. | 40th. |
| | 97th. |
| | 2nd Battalion Detachments. |

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* General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B.

† Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., G.C.H.

‡ General Sir George Anson, G.C.B.

§ General Sir Henry Campbell, K.C.B., G.C.H.

‖ Lieutenant-General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.

ORDER of BATTLE of the British Army in Portugal, Lieutenant-General SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K.B., Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant-General SHERBROOKE second in Command.

| Names of Commanding Officers. | Officers Commanding Corps. | Corps. | Total Strength of R. and F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cavalry.* | | | |
| Lieut.-General Payne. | Colonel Hawker | 14th Light Dragoons | 671 |
| Major-General Cotton | Major Blake | 26th ,, | 282 |
| | Captain Myer | 3rd ,, | 123 |
| | Colonel Anson | 16th ,, | 670 |
| | | King's German Legion. | |
| Brig.-Gen. J. Campbell | Lieut.-Col. Howard | One Battalion 2nd Guards | 1188 |
| | Colonel Stopford | One Battalion 3rd Guards | 1212 |
| | | One Company 60th | 58 |
| | | 1st. | |
| Major-General Hill | Lieut.-Col. Drummond | 3rd or Buffs | 687 |
| | Major Murray | 66th | 660 |
| | Lieut.-Col. Duckworth | 48th | 715 |
| | | One Company 60th | 60 |
| | | 3rd. | |
| Major-General Tilson | Major Davey | Five Companies 60th. | 433 |
| | Major Ward | 88th | 721 |
| | | One Battalion Portug. Gren. | 460 |
| | Major Gough | 87th | 702 |
| | | 5th. | |
| Brig.-Gen. A. Campbell | Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Myers | 7th | 540 |
| | | 1 Battalion 10th Portuguese | 458 |
| | Lieut.-Col. Bingham | 53rd | 584 |
| | | One Company 60th | 57 |
| | | 7th. | |
| Brig.-General Cameron | Major Campbell | 9th | 397 |
| | | 2 Battalion 10th Portuguese | 414 |
| | Lieut.-Col. Gordon | 83rd | 733 |
| | | One Company 60th | 54 |
| | | 6th. | |
| Brig.-General R. Stewart | Lieut.-Col. Banbury | 1 Battalion Detachment | 918 |
| | | 1 Battalion 16th Portuguese | 572 |
| | Lieut.-Col. White | 29th | 680 |
| | | 4th. | |
| Brigadier-General Sontag | Lieut.-Col. Copson | 2 Battalion Detachment | 657 |
| | | 2 Battalion 16th Portuguese | 640 |
| | Lieut.-Col. Lyon | 97th | 490 |
| | | One Company 60th | 57 |
| | | 2nd. | |
| Major-General Mackenzie | Lieut.-Col. Maclean | 27th | 794 |
| | Lieut.-Col. Guard | 45th | 767 |
| | Major Watson | 31st | 808 |
| | | Battalions of the K.G.L. | |
| Brig.-Gens. Langwerth and Drierberg | Major Gerber | 5th | 776 |
| | Major Berger | 7th | 721 |
| | Lieut.-Col. Braun | 2nd | 804 |
| Major-Gen. Murray | Major Bodeker of the German Light Infantry attached to the 1st Brigade | 1st | 703 144 |
| *Artillery.* | | | |
| Brig.-Gen. HOWORTH. | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Artillery | 1,137 |
| Cavalry | 1,746 |
| Infantry | 17,070 |
| Portuguese Battalions | 2,544 |
| Effective Rank and File | 22,497 |

N.B.—The 3rd Dragoon Guards, 4th Dragoons, 30th and 24th Regiments of Foot, not included in this Disposition.

CHARLES STEWART,* Adjutant-General.

* General the Marquess of Londonderry, G.C.B., G.C.H.

## The Battle of Talavera.

*Le Maréchal Jourdan, à son Altesse le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Bargas, près Tolede, le 30 Juillet, 1809.

Ma dépêche, datée de Navalcarnero le 23 courant, aura fait connaître à votre Excellence les dispositions que le Roi se proposait de prendre pour se préparer à combattre l'armée Anglaise. Le 24 le Roi arriva avec sa réserve à Cabañas sur la route de Tolède à Madrid. Le même jour Monsieur le Maréchal Victor opéra sa retraite sur la rive gauche de la Guadarrama, et vint prendre position à l'embouchure de cette rivière dans le Tage. Pendant ce tems Monsieur le Général Sébastiani exécutait son mouvement sur Tolède. Déjà le 24 au soir, la tête de sa colonne était arrivée dans cette ville. Le 25 le Roi donna ordre à l'armée de se porter sur Torrijos. Le 1er corps marchait en tête. Il fut renforcé de la division de cavalerie légère du Général Merlin, que le Roi retira du 4me corps. On laissa à Aranjuez et à Tolède ce qui était nécessaire pour défendre ces points.

La cavalerie légère du 1er corps trouva les avant-postes de l'armée Espagnole à Torrijos. On apprit que toute l'armée Espagnole était à Ste Olalla, et qu'elle avait même commencé un mouvement pour se porter sur Tolède. Les avant-postes de l'ennemi furent facilement culbutés. Cuesta, apprenant notre mouvement, crut devoir se retirer sur Talavera, mais son arrière-garde fut atteinte et sabrée en avant de Ste Olalla.

L'armée Française vint camper en entier à Ste Olalla, ayant son avant-garde à El Bravo. Les avant-postes annoncèrent qu'ils étaient en présence des avant-postes de l'armée Anglaise. En effet, cette armée était à Talavera, ayant une avant-garde de quelques bataillons et de deux régimens de cavalerie à Casalegas.

Le 27 le Roi dirigea l'armée sur l'Alberche. L'avant-garde de l'armée Anglaise fut chassée de Casalegas. A 3 heures après midi, l'armée était réunie sur les bords de cette rivière, ayant ses tirailleurs sur la rive droite. On observa les mouvemens de l'ennemi du côté de Talavera. D'ailleurs on crut que l'armée ennemie se rétirait sur Oropesa, mais le Duc de Bellune, qui connaît parfaitement les environs de Talavera, crut remarquer que l'ennemi prenait une forte position, sa droite appuyée à Talavera, et sa gauche à un plateau élevé, ayant une avant-garde dans les bois situés sur la rive droite de l'Alberche. Le Roi se décida à marcher de suite à l'ennemi. Monsieur le Duc de Bellune fit attaquer les bois où était l'avant-garde de l'armée Anglaise. Cette avant-garde se défendit vivement, mais elle fut culbutée, et Monsieur le Duc de Bellune s'approcha jusqu'à portée du canon du mamelon où la gauche de l'armée Anglaise était appuyée. Pendant ce tems la division Latour Maubourg, la division Milhaud, et la division Merlin, s'étaient portées sur la rive droite de l'Alberche, et marchaient dans la plaine entre le bois dont on chassait l'avant-garde Anglaise et le Tage; le 4me corps et la réserve suivaient le mouvement.

On crut remarquer que toute l'armée Anglaise se rapprochait du plateau, mais que l'armée Espagnole était en arrière de Talavera. On pensa qu'il était très important de faire tâter, dès le même soir, le plateau où s'appuyait

* See Memorandum upon the Battle of Talavera, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. iv., page 539.

l'aile gauche de l'armée Anglaise, afin de ne pas lui donner le tems de s'y fortifier; mais après quelques tiraillemens, Monsieur le Duc de Bellune, voyant la nuit approcher, et l'ennemi en force, remit la partie au lendemain. L'armée campa à portée du canon de l'armée ennemie.

Le 28 au matin la bataille s'engagea par une nouvelle attaque que Monsieur le Duc de Bellune dirigea sur le plateau. Cette attaque fut des plus vigoureuses. Le 4me corps marchait sur deux lignes contre le centre de l'ennemi, ayant soin de refuser sa gauche, afin d'observer Talavera. La réserve était disposée de manière à pouvoir appuyer les points de la ligne qui en auraient besoin. Cependant les troupes s'ébranlèrent, marchèrent avec une audace peu commune; et après le combat le plus vif, le plus opiniâtre, et le plus meurtrier, l'armée ennemie a été obligée de retrograder et d'abandonner le plateau et Talavera de la Reyna, qui étaient les deux points principaux de la ligne. L'armée Impériale a couché sur le champ de bataille.

Cependant les 2me, 5me, et 6me corps, qui étaient réunis à Salamanque, sous les ordres des Maréchaux Ducs de Dalmatie, de Trévise, et d'Elchingen, sont partis de Salamanque pour Plasencia, et doivent, à l'heure qu'il est, être de bien près sur les derrières de l'armée ennemie. Nous attendons les plus heureux résultats de ces mouvemens, car, avant que les corps fussent réunis, la plus petite partie des forces de sa Majesté l'Empereur en Espagne a suffi pour battre l'ennemi.

Une partie du 4me corps retourne près Aranjuez pour contenir les mouvemens que le corps Espagnol de Venegas aurait pu faire de ce côté.

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*Le Maréchal de l'Empire Jourdan, Major-Général de sa Majesté Catholique, au Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie.*

Bargas, 30 Juillet, 1809.

Eloigné depuis plusieurs jours de Madrid, je vous ai écrit plusieurs fois; mais comme il est possible que mes lettres aient été interceptées, je vais vous communiquer l'ensemble des opérations de l'armée sous les ordres du Roi, depuis le 23 jusqu'à ce jour.

Le 22 au soir, le Roi apprit que l'armée Anglaise, réunie à celle de Cuesta aux environs de Talavera, se disposait à prendre l'offensive contre Monsieur le Duc de Bellune, qui était campé sur l'Alberche, et qui avait son quartier général à Casalegas. Le mouvement de l'armée Anglaise et de Cuesta sur Monsieur le Duc de Bellune, devait être soutenu par un corps de 10,000 à 12,000 Portugais, qui des bords du Tiétar s'était porté sur Escalona et sur l'Alberche, afin d'attaquer Monsieur le Duc de Bellune en queue, tandis qu'il le serait de front par l'armée Anglaise et celle de Cuesta. Le Roi, qui avait prévu en partie ces mouvemens, avait donné ordre à Monsieur le Général Sébastiani de se reployer sur Tolède.

Le 23, le Roi partit de Madrid avec sa réserve, et vint coucher à Navalcarnero. Sa Majesté avait le projet de continuer son mouvement sur Casalegas, afin de se réunir au Duc de Bellune; elle avait également le projet d'appeler à Casalegas le 4me corps, lorsqu'il serait arrivé à Tolède. Dans la soirée du 23, Monsieur le Duc de Bellune rendit compte à sa Majesté, qu'ayant le certitude qu'il serait attaqué le 24, et que ne croyant pas prudent de combattre un ennemi aussi supérieur, il allait se retirer sur Tolède et venir prendre position sur la Guadarrama.

Le Roi ne put donc pas continuer son mouvement sur Casalegas; en conséquence sa Majesté se rendit le 24, à Bargas, près de Tolède. Ce jour-là, la tête du 4me corps arriva à Tolède, et le 25, le 1er corps, le 4me corps, et la réserve furent réunis aux environs de Tolède.

Le 26, le Roi laissa 3000 hommes pour défendre Tolède, et se mit en marche avec toute l'armée pour prendre l'offensive. Arrivé à Torrijos, on rencontra les avant-postes ennemis; ils furent culbutés sur le corps de l'armée Espagnole qui était campée à Ste Olalla, où Cuesta avait son quartier général; l'armée Anglaise était restée à Talavera, ayant une avant-garde à Casalegas. Le même jour, le Roi continua sa marche sur Ste Olalla, où il vint établir son quartier général. L'armée Espagnole se mit en retraite sur Talavera; son arrière-garde fut atteinte et sabrée.

Le 27, le Roi continua son mouvement en avant; l'avant-garde de l'armée Anglaise fut rencontrée près de Casalegas et fut culbutée. L'armée Anglaise et l'armée Espagnole prirent position, la droite à Talavera, et la gauche sur un plateau dont l'accès était extrêmement difficile.

Le Roi fit passer l'Alberche à toute l'armée; tout ce qui voulut s'opposer à sa marche fut culbuté; et l'armée Impériale arriva la nuit à portée du canon de l'armée ennemie; deux heures de jour de plus auraient permis au Roi de faire enlever le plateau auquel s'appuyait l'aile gauche de l'armée ennemie, et, comme ce plateau était la clef de sa position, elle eût été complètement battue.

L'ennemi, qui sentit toute l'importance de cette position formidable, porta pendant la nuit sur ce plateau une nombreuse artillerie, et plaça toute l'armée Anglaise en arrière de cette position, tandis que l'armée Espagnole, forte de 36,000 hommes, occupait les environs de Talavera.

Néanmoins le Roi se décida à attaquer les deux armées ennemies. Le 28, à la pointe du jour, le combat s'engagea par l'attaque du plateau, qui fut faite par les troupes du 1er corps. Nos troupes montèrent à l'assaut avec une valeur peu commune; cependant, arrivées à la sommité, elles furent forcées de se replier, ayant été attaquées par des forces supérieures. Elles rentrèrent dans leur première position, et le combat fut suspendu.

Le Roi fut lui-même reconnaître le plateau; il fut décidé qu'on ferai une nouvelle attaque sur ce point important, qu'il n'y avait pas de possibilité de tourner, mais que cette attaque serait faite par tout le 1er corps, tandis que le 4me attaquerait le centre de l'ennemi. Les troupes se mirent en mouvement à 4 heures après midi; il s'engagea de suite une action des plus vives; nos troupes firent des prodiges de valeur. Elles forcèrent l'ennemi à abandonner le plateau, mais elles ne pouvaient jamais s'y maintenir par la facilité que l'ennemi avait d'attaquer nos têtes de colonnes, avec des forces supérieures. L'attaque de centre força également l'ennemi à reculer; nos troupes couchèrent sur le champ de bataille, après avoir faite éprouver à l'ennemi une perte immense: la nôtre a été considérable. Toute l'infanterie, excepté la réserve, a été engagée; le terrain n'a pas permis de faire agir la cavalerie.

Le Roi, ayant été prévenu que l'armée de Venegas s'était portée sur Tolède et sur Aranjuez, et qu'elle jetait des partis de cavalerie jusqu'aux portes de Madrid, a cru devoir se rapprocher de sa capitale pour empêcher que Madrid ne fût envahi. Il a aussi été porté à prendre ce parti dans l'espérance que le résultat de la bataille et votre mouvement sur Plasencia engageraient l'armée Anglaise à se séparer de Cuesta et à se reporter sur

Plasencia. En conséquence, le 29, le 1er corps prit son ancienne position sur l'Alberche, et sa Majesté est venue coucher ce même jour avec le 4me corps et la réserve à Ste Olalla; aujourd'hui elle est venue à Bargas. Là, sa Majesté est en position de secourir encore une fois, au besoin, le 1er corps, et d'empêcher l'ennemi de rien entreprendre sur Tolède, et faire repentir Venegas de sa témérité, s'il passait le Tage à Aranjuez pour se porter sur Madrid.

Maintenant que je vous ai communiqué, Monsieur le Maréchal, tout ce qui a été fait, et les positions qu'occupe l'armée, sa Majesté m'ordonne de vous dire, que si, par votre mouvement sur Plasencia, vous ne forcez pas l'armée Anglaise à se séparer de l'armée Espagnole, sa Majesté aura de la peine à tenir tête à toutes les forces qui sont réunies devant elle; l'armée de Cuesta est forte de 35,000 hommes, celle de Venegas de 25,000; l'armée Anglaise est egalement au moins de 25,000; joignez à cela 12,000 ou 15,000 Portugais, aux ordres du Général Wilson, vous verrez que tout cela s'élève à 100,000 hommes.

J'oubliais de vous dire que le corps de Wilson s'est avancé jusqu'à Navalcarnero, et qu'au moment où le Roi marchait sur l'armée Anglaise, ce corps a été rappelé.

Sa Majesté espère que vous êtes en pleine marche pour vous porter sur Plasencia, et que, dans le cas où l'armée Anglaise n'y serait pas parvenue, vous la chercherez partout où elle sera, afin de la combattre. Vous sentez que vous n'avez pas un moment à perdre, et que vous devez agir avec la plus grande célérité.

Le Roi désire recevoir fréquemment de vos nouvelles; il faut tâcher d'établir votre communication avec Avila, afin que sa Majesté reçoive plus promptement de vos nouvelles.

J'ai l'honneur de vous saluer avec la considération la plus distinguée.

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[ 620. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel White, 29th Regiment.*

30th July, 1809.

I have presented the French standard, taken by the 29th Regiment on the 28th instant, to the Commander of the Forces; and I am directed by his Excellency to return it to you, that it may remain in possession of the 29th Regiment as a testimonial of their gallant conduct.

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[ 621. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon.**

2nd August, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that you are appointed to remain at this place, having the superintendence of the sick and wounded in hospital, also the convalescents and troops that are left at Talavera.

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* Major-General Mackinnon, afterwards killed at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

A letter is herewith enclosed for General O'Donoju, of the Staff of the Spanish army, which contains the Commander of the Forces' request that he will apprise you, from time to time, of General Cuesta's intentions, more particularly if, from any unforeseen event, the General should find himself under the necessity of withdrawing from Talavera. Should this occurrence arise, which can hardly be looked forward to, the Commander of the Forces directs that you will use your utmost exertions not only to bring off the guard of troops placed over the hospitals, as stated in the margin, but also all officers and convalescents or sick men that it is possible, by procuring transport or otherwise, to move; and that you will direct your march on the bridge of Arzobispo from that to Truxillo and Merida: on your way thither, further orders would, in the above case, reach you. Recurring to such an event, it would be necessary that the commissary who remains with you should be left with the sick unable to be moved, as also the necessary medical attendance for them; and you will not fail to write such a letter, which you will leave with the commissary, to the officer commanding the enemy's troops, as would insure ours such treatment as is ever shown by British troops to those who fall into their power. The manner in which Sir Arthur Wellesley has always considered the troops of the enemy may be forcibly urged.

General O'Donoju will be likewise requested to afford you every assistance for your interior arrangements of the sick in hospital; and it is hoped, through his interference, that you will obtain what you require from the Junta.

A copy of the General Order for the regulation of hospitals is herewith enclosed. Officers commanding regiments have been directed to see that officers of companies leave pay for their men up to the 24th August, in addition to which 500*l.* has been left with the Commissary of accounts. I beg to receive an exact return, as early as possible, of the sick men, &c., at Talavera.

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*To General O'Donoju.* [622.]

SIR, Talavera, 2nd August, 1809.

The officer who will have the honour of delivering this letter to you is Colonel Mackinnon, of the Guards, who is

stationed at Talavera, in charge of the British hospital. I shall be very much obliged to you if, during my absence, you will allow him to communicate with you upon the wants of the hospital, and if you will apply to General Cuesta for such assistance as he may require, particularly of parties of men on fatigue to assist in cleaning the hospital.

I do request you to communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon, in confidence, any movement that the General may wish to carry into execution respecting the orders which I have given him to remove the hospital, in case the General should think it proper to fall back.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

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[ 623. ] *The Adjutant-General to the Officer in charge of the sick at Oropesa.*

3rd August, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that you will forthwith march with all the men you can remove from the hospital, together with the officers who have them in charge, to the Puente del Arzobispo, which you will cross, and endeavour to accommodate them on the other side, until you receive further directions. You will probably be joined at the bridge by the sick, &c., from Talavera, under the command of Colonel Mackinnon, of the Guards, whose orders you will follow. A commissary will be directed to accompany you, to procure what may be necessary for the men. Such men as cannot be removed will remain here, under a proper medical attendant, who will receive further instructions.

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[ 624. ] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

3rd August, 1809.

It is the Commander of the Forces' directions, that such of the men in hospital here, as are capable of being moved, should march this night, under charge of the officer commanding the convalescents, and such other officers as are appointed to the sick, to the Puente del Arzobispo, which bridge they are to pass, and remain on the other side in such accommodation as can be got, until further orders; they will be joined there by

the sick from Talavera and Colonel Mackinnon, from whom they will receive orders. A commissary will proceed with them. The remainder of the sick that cannot be moved, will remain here with a proper medical attendant, who will receive further instructions.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Deputy Commissary-General.* [625.]

3rd August, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that an officer of your department may proceed this night with the convalescents from hence to the bridge of Arzobispo, where they will meet the sick from Talavera. The commissary will then remain, to provide in the best manner he can for them, till further orders.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor M'Dowall.* [626.]

4th August, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that you will remain at Oropesa, taking charge of the sick and wounded that cannot be removed from hence. If it should so happen, that, by the falling back of General Cuesta's army, the enemy should enter this place, it will then be your duty to represent to the officer in command the uniform good treatment that prisoners have received from British soldiers, and you will claim for the sick all that protection and care their case requires. You will explain how very anxious his Excellency the Commander of the Forces feels on this subject; and that he places confidence in the humanity and liberality of the enemy now, especially as Sir Arthur Wellesley has ever treated the French prisoners with every care.

A sum of money will be left you, together with the men's pay to the 24th August.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon.* [627.]

9th August, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that you will proceed to move the 1st division of sick and wounded to-morrow, agreeable to route, which you will receive

from the Quartermaster-General; such carts and cars as you have in your possession must carry as many of the bad cases as they afford conveyance for; the remainder must remain until further conveyance arrives, and is sent to the convent, which, it is hoped, will be procured in the course of to-morrow. You will move as large a proportion of the slight cases as you can with the 1st division. It is the Commander of the Forces' direction, that no commissaries' mules are to go with the sick and wounded, as they are imperiously wanted for other services. Should any be at the convent, they are to return to the Commissary-General at Deleytosa.

You will please to inform me of the number of men you march with the 1st division, as also the number that remain with the 2nd, and under whose command.

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[628.] G. O. Jaraicejo, 11th August, 1809.

The army are desired to attend particularly to the Orders relative to the watering of their horses, until two hours before or after feeding.

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[629.] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel* ——.

12th August, 1809.

I have laid your letter and enclosure before the Commander of the Forces, who has perused them with attention, and has directed me to acquaint you that he really does not understand what you have to complain of in Brigadier-General ——'s orders. Those respecting soldiers on their march appear to his Excellency to be directed solely to carry into execution, in a most effectual manner, the General Orders frequently recalled to the recollection of the officers of the army, but imperfectly executed. Under these circumstances, the Commander of the Forces does not see of what you complain, and begs you will specify more distinctly, for he cannot remove your brigade, without the smallest reason, from Brigadier-General ——'s division.

With respect to your wish of having a leave of absence on account of your health, the Commander of the Forces has no objection to your going to the rear, provided you send a sick certificate.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Hill.** [630.]

15th August, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that you will let Captain ——, — Regiment, know that the owner of property has a right to take his property, which has been stolen from him, wherever he may find it; that this is a fair and just principle which prevails in all civilised countries, and must be applied to the case of the horse in question. It is certainly true that many horses are stolen, and afterwards sold; and the right of property, in many horses of the army, may not rest upon better grounds than those Captain —— has to the horse of Lieutenant ——: but this is no reason why a just and fair principle, universally acknowledged and adopted, should not be applied when a case occurs to which it is exactly applicable. The Commander of the Forces, therefore, directs that Captain —— shall immediately deliver up the horse to Lieutenant ——; and you will be pleased to report to me the execution of this order.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke.* [631.]

19th August, 1809.

I have laid before the Commander of the Forces the statement herewith returned from the paymaster of the 83rd Regiment, and I am directed to acquaint you that it must be submitted to the consideration of the first Board of Claims that may be ordered to sit. With respect to the public money that has been lost, the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct that the same shall be made good immediately, so that the corps should suffer no inconvenience; and the paymaster of the 83rd Regiment will apply to the Military Secretary for an order on the Paymaster-General for the money.

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* *Le Maréchal Jourdan, Major-Général de sa Majesté Catholique, au Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie.*†

Madrid, le 19 Août, 1809.

Le Roi me charge d'avoir l'honneur de vous prévenir qu'il a reçu une lettre de son Excellence le Ministre de la Guerre, portant que l'intention de sa Majesté l'Empereur est qu'on n'entreprenne rien contre le Portugal

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* General Viscount Hill, G.C.B., G.C.H., K.C.

† See Despatch to Viscount Castlereagh, 21st August, 1809, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. v., page 69.

pendant le mois d'Août, à cause des chaleurs de la saison. L'Empereur pense qu'il faut se préparer à faire cette expédition en Février prochain. Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale demande aussi que le Roi lui fasse connaître, dans un mémoire raisonné, ses pensées et ses vues sur les opérations que l'armée d'Espagne devra entreprendre au mois de Septembre.

Le Roi, qui a reçu votre lettre en date du 14 du courant, m'ordonne de vous observer que, d'après les ordres qu'il vient de recevoir, il ne s'agit plus, comme vous le proposez, d'expulser les Anglais du continent tant qu'ils resteront en Portugal, et qu'il paraît qu'avant d'entreprendre de nouvelles opérations, sa Majesté l'Empereur veut laisser passer la saison des grandes chaleurs et connaître avant tout les pensées et les vues du Roi. Sa Majesté me charge d'ajouter à ces considérations, que dans ce moment les communications avec la France sont très-dangereuses et à la veille d'être interceptées. Les courriers sont assassinés, et les divers détachements sont attaqués et quelquefois enlevés. Enfin, il n'est plus possible de faire voyager les convois, par l'impossibilité où l'on se trouve de leur donner des escortes suffisantes. Cependant Madrid se trouve dépourvu de munitions, et l'on ne peut entreprendre une opération militaire importante avant d'en avoir reçu des places de dépôt. Les voitures d'artillerie se trouvent, d'après un rapport de Monsieur le Général Senarmont, hors d'état d'entrer en campagne. Elles ont été détruites par les grandes chaleurs, et le Général Senarmont pense qu'il faudra plus d'un mois pour les réparer. Les fourgons du train sont dans le même état. Les troupes, surtout la cavalerie, ont le plus grand besoin de repos. Enfin, tous les approvisionnements en subsistances qui avaient été formés à Madrid, ont été consommés pendant les dernières opérations, et il est indispensable d'en créer de nouveaux, sans quoi l'armée ne pourrait se soutenir en campagne.

Le Roi pense donc, Monsieur le Maréchal, que dans le moment l'objet principal est de rendre libres les communications avec la France et avec les places de dépôt. Déjà des troupes sont parties de Madrid pour disperser les rassemblements qui s'étaient formés du côté de l'Escurial, de Guadarrama, et de Ségovie, et qui interceptaient les communications avec Valladolid. Le 4me corps, qui a le plus grand besoin de repos, a été placé sur la rive droite du Tage, tant pour se reposer que pour éloigner les rassemblements qui interceptaient l'arrivage des subsistances destinées à l'approvisionnement de Madrid. Sa Majesté espère que le 6me corps est arrivé à Salamanque. Monsieur le Duc d'Elchingen arrêtera la marche de la Romana, il chassera l'ennemi de Salamanque et de Léon, et forcera la Romana à rentrer dans les montagnes de la Galice. Pendant ce temps, Monsieur le Général Kellermann balayera les provinces de Burgos et de Soria, et rétablira les communications avec la France et les places de dépôt; les convois arriveront, on réparera l'artillerie et le train des équipages, on formera des approvisionnements, les troupes se reposeront, et quelques chevaux de cavalerie se remettront. D'ici là, sa Majesté l'Empereur pourra transmettre ses ordres au Roi, et l'armée sera en état d'agir lorsque la saison des grandes chaleurs sera passée. Si, avant cette époque, ce qui est peu probable, l'ennemi prenait l'offensive, alors, par les positions qu'occupent les divers corps d'armée, on pourrait les réunir en tout ou en partie en peu de jours sur le point nécessaire, et l'on agirait selon les circonstances.

Le Roi ne peut pas envoyer le 1er corps à Talavera; Monsieur le Duc de Bellune est dans La Manche à la poursuite de l'armée de Venegas. Le 4me corps est, ainsi que je vous l'ai dit plus haut, sur la rive droite du Tage; il est, quant à présent, hors d'état d'entrer en campagne, et d'ailleurs sa Majesté ne peut pas, dans les circonstances actuelles, rester à Madrid avec une poignée de troupes autour d'elle. Son projet est de considérer le 4me corps comme une réserve avec laquelle sa Majesté se portera partout où sa présence sera nécessaire. Ainsi le Roi pense que le 5me corps doit rester dans la position qu'il occupe, et qu'avec le 2me corps vous devez continuer à observer le Portugal et à chercher à savoir ce que devient l'armée Anglaise. Les armées ennemies doivent avoir besoin de plus de temps pour se refaire que l'armée Impériale, puisqu'elles ont perdu la plus grande partie de leur matériel. Il est donc à présumer qu'avant qu'elles soient en état de reprendre les opérations, nous serons réparés. Dans ce cas, si les opérations ont lieu de votre côté, le Roi s'y portera avec le 4me corps, la Garde, et une brigade de la division Dessolles.

Le Roi ne perd pas de vue le projet du siége de Ciudad Rodrigo, et sa Majesté pense qu'il faut se préparer à faire cette opération à la première occasion favorable. Tous les ordres étaient donnés pour cela; mais les dangers des communications, la présence de l'ennemi à Salamanque et à Léon, l'invasion par la Romana, dont les provinces de la Vieille Castille ont été menacées, ont forcé à suspendre l'exécution de ces ordres.

Le Roi espère que vous parviendrez à enlever le corps de Wilson, puisqu'il se trouve entre vous et le 5me corps. Sa Majesté ne peut pas faire agir une colonne de 1200 à 1500 hommes d'Avila, puisqu'il n'y a dans cette province qu'environ 1200 hommes du régiment Royal étranger, qui ont bien de la peine à se soutenir contre les fréquents détachements de la garnison de Ciudad Rodrigo. Elle a pensé qu'il serait inutile de faire partir des troupes d'ici pour cette expédition; car lorsqu'elles arriveraient, Wilson sera pris ou échappé.

Sa Majesté est dans l'impossibilité de vous envoyer les 2000 hommes de cavalerie que vous demandez; à peine y a-t-il 4000 hommes de cavalerie entre le 1er et le 4me corps. On ne peut leur en retirer sans les mettre hors d'état d'agir. J'ai écrit à son Excellence le Ministre de la Guerre, par ordre du Roi, pour demander des secours pour cette arme.

Les ordres sont donnés pour que tous les détachements que vous avez laissés à Valladolid vous soient renvoyés. On a donné l'ordre de vous envoyer des fonds; mais il faut attendre qu'ils soient arrivés de Burgos, où ils ont été arrêtés à cause des dangers des communications.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major ——, Captain ——, Lieutenant ——, — Regiments, Lisbon.* [632.]

21st August, 1809.

Having laid your letter of the 16th instant before his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to acquaint you that it was with no little surprise he learned of your having, with other officers, proceeded to Lisbon without applying for leave through the regular channels. Such instances of impro-

priety on the part of officers who happen to be wounded in action cannot fail, in the course of a campaign, to be in the highest degree prejudicial to the good discipline, regularity, and order of the army. He very much doubts whether the order, as you mention, was ever given by Colonel ——; at all events, it must have been done entirely on his own responsibility, and as such, would naturally have been reported by him. His Excellency desires you will, together with all officers who have behaved with this shameful irregularity, proceed immediately to the general hospital at Elvas, reporting your arrival there to me, for his information, as also yourself to the Inspectors of hospitals.

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[ 633. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

26th August, 1809.

I herewith enclose certificates of leave of absence for Captain ——, — Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant ——, — Dragoons, as also for Major ——, — Regiment; but you will acquaint the latter officer that his application for leave should have been made through you.

With regard to your having the permission, on certified emergencies, to allow officers to proceed to England, the Commander of the Forces by no means approves of it.

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[ 634. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon.*

28th August, 1809.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th from Elvas, together with its enclosures; and I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire you will make me a particular report whether the number of men returned "fit for duty," are actually in a state to join their regiments. This number seems to exceed 1200; and it appears most extraordinary that so large a proportion of soldiers should have gone to the rear on such very slight cases, and some probably without being at all ill, as to be so rapidly fit for duty. You will call upon Captain ——, — Regiment, to explain the reason of his proceeding to Lisbon without leave; and you will please to direct him immediately to join his battalion, unless a medical certificate is sent, stating his inability.

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*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Baron Low, King's German Legion.* [635.]

29th August, 1809.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, and beg to inform you that it was not intended that the men in question should be received by the officer commanding the Legion against his consent. You will be pleased, therefore, to give directions that these men be sent to the Provost, who will take them in charge until an opportunity offers of sending them to Lisbon, and from thence to the Isle of Wight.

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*The Adjutant-General to Mr. ——, Assistant Commissary-General.* [636.]

30th August, 1809.

I have laid your letter and enclosures before the Commander of the Forces, who approves of the delinquents having been lodged in jail; but very much regrets that either Mr. —— or yourself should have expressed any wish that should prevent their being treated with the utmost rigour of the law, and I am therefore directed by his Excellency strongly to animadvert on this mistaken lenity on your part.

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*The Adjutant-General to Mr. ——, Assistant Commissary-General.* [637.]

30th August, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you, that he has seen with very great regret a declaration of yours, at the bottom of a deposition of the circumstances of a robbery which occurred, and in which you lost your property. If you meant by the expression of such a wish to show mercy, his Excellency thinks you very little consider the fate of unfortunate soldiers in this army who may fall into the hands of villainous wretches, who live in this country by plunder. The Commander of the Forces desires that you may in future let the law take its course and never interfere in a manner that may be so prejudicial to the interests of the army in this country.

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[638.] *The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Howorth,* Royal Artillery, and Brigadier-General Fane.†*

30th August, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to call your attention to the horses that may die or be destroyed in your brigade, and to state that it is essential for the health of the army that all dead horses should be, as soon as possible, buried, or removed beyond the ground the troops occupy. It would be of great advantage if you would be pleased to fix upon a proper spot, as remote as possible from your lines, where all horses might be brought previous to their being destroyed, or dragged there if dead; and if you would issue orders to the artillery and gunner drivers, that a certain proportion of them are to assist in burying at such places their own horses, as it is impossible for the infantry parties on this duty to get through the numerous demands that are on all sides for burying horses, offal, &c., often not knowing the spot where the dead lie, from the general inattention on this head. The Commander of the Forces has enjoined me to call this circumstance especially to your notice.

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et Neufchâtel, Major-Général, au Maréchal Jourdan, Major-Général de Sa Majesté Catholique.*

Paris, le 31 Août, 1809.

L'Empereur m'a chargé de faire connaître directement à Votre Excellence ses observations sur la manière dont les affaires ont été conduites en Espagne, relativement aux derniers événements. L'importance de ces remarques m'obligera de les transcrire en partie, et de rendre le reste avec la précision la plus scrupuleuse, pour ne pas courir le risque d'altérer en rien les différentes idées de l'Empereur.

En premier lieu, sa Majesté a pensé que le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie n'aurait pas dû être dirigé sur Plasencia, mais qu'il devait venir de Salamanque sur Madrid, par Avila, et que, les trois corps marchant isolément, la tête serait arrivée dès le 27 ou le 28. Il fallait pendant ce temps-là reculer à petites journées, et ne donner la bataille sous Madrid que lorsque toutes nos forces auraient été réunies. La marche du Duc de Dalmatie sur Plasencia était, selon l'Empereur, dangéreuse et surtout inutile; dangereuse, parce que l'autre armée pouvait être battue à Talavera sans qu'on lui portât secours, et qu'on compromettait ainsi la sûreté de tous les corps d'armée en Espagne, tandis que les Anglais n'avaient rien à craindre, puisqu'en trois heures de temps ils pouvaient se mettre derrière le Tage, et que,

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* Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Howorth, K.C.B., G.C.H.

† General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B.

en repassant ce fleuve à Talavera, à Almaraz, ou partout ailleurs, ils avaient leur ligne d'opération sur Badajoz à l'abri. Sa Majesté trouve qu'on a compromis les troupes par le mouvement ordonné, sans qu'on pût en obtenir un résultat, même en cas de succès.

L'Empereur pense qu'on avait fait une faute en se divisant en deux armées, de 50,000 hommes chacune, séparées par des montagnes et par une grande étendue de pays, mais que du moins on n'aurait dû ne livrer bataille qu'en même temps ou après.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie ne pouvait pas être à Plasencia avant le 4 Août, parce qu'il devait y arriver avec tout le 6me corps qui venait d'Astorga, et avait besoin de tout ce temps pour achever cette marche ; au lieu que l'armée du Roi pouvait manœuvrer du côté de Madrid et gagner quelques jours sans livrer bataille ; les Anglais ne se seraient pas compromis, s'ils l'avaient trouvé dans une bonne position.

Enfin arrivé à Talavera, on savait par les prisonniers que l'armée Anglaise était en présence, et l'on ne devait pas l'attaquer sans l'avoir reconnue. Leur droite étant à Talavera, où se trouvaient les Espagnols, on savait que ceux-ci, quoique ne valant rien en plein champ, n'en sont pas moins de bonnes troupes quand ils peuvent se retrancher dans des maisons. La gauche des Anglais étant sur un plateau, on devait s'assurer si ce plateau ne pouvait pas être tourné, et cette position exigeait donc des reconnaissances préalables, sans lesquelles on compromet les troupes, et on les expose sans nécessité.

Sa Majesté trouve en outre qu'une fois résolu à livre bataille, il fallait le faire avec plus de vigueur et d'ensemble, et que c'est essuyer un affront que d'être repoussé quand on a eu 12,000 hommes en réserve qui n'ont pas tiré. L'Empereur ajoute qu'on ne doit pas livrer de bataille lorsqu'on n'a pas pu s'assurer d'avance d'avoir les trois quarts des chances en faveur de son succès ; *on ne doit même*, dit encore l'Empereur, *donner une bataille que lorsqu'on n'a plus de nouvelles chances à espérer, puisque de sa nature le sort d'une bataille est toujours douteux ; mais une fois qu'elle est résolue, on doit vaincre ou périr, et les aigles Françaises ne doivent se reployer que lorsque toutes ont fait également leurs efforts.*

Je ne laisserai point ignorer à votre Excellence que sa Majesté a été informée d'une circonstance qui a excité son mécontentement : c'est que le Duc de Bellune, à la bataille de Talavera, a pensé que si la réserve avait été mise sous ses ordres, il aurait enlevé la position des Anglais. L'Empereur a donc jugé que c'était par suite des fautes commises que l'armée d'Espagne a été ainsi bravée par 30,000 Anglais. Sa Majesté finit par cette phrase : *Tant qu'on voudra attaquer de bonnes troupes, comme les troupes Anglaises, dans de bonnes positions, sans les reconnaître et s'assurer si on peut les enlever, on conduira des hommes à la mort en pure perte.*

Je remplis le devoir qui m'était imposé par les ordres de l'Empereur ; dans une circonstance aussi délicate qu'importante, il ne m'est pas permis de m'écarter de la ligne qui m'est tracée. Je désire beaucoup que votre réponse me mette à même de donner à sa Majesté des explications satisfaisantes, et de nature à dissiper l'impression que les circonstances lui ont faite.

[ 639. ] *The Adjutant-General to Brigade Major ——.*

5th September, 1809.

I have the Commander of the Forces' directions to acquaint you that he cannot accord you the leave you desire; and in any future applications you may make, you will address yourself, through the General officers commanding your brigade and division, to me, to be laid before his Excellency for his approval.

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[ 640. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain ——, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.*

5th September, 1809.

In answer to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have to acquaint you, from the Commander of the Forces, that it will be necessary, previous to your obtaining leave to go to Lisbon, that a statement of your ill health should be certified by a Board of medical officers at Elvas, and requiring that you should proceed to Lisbon on the above account.

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[ 641. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel ——, Lisbon.*

7th September, 1809.

In reply to your letter addressed to the Military Secretary, which, upon a point of discipline, should have been addressed to this department, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that you will call upon Captain —— to give in charges against Dr. ——, who must be brought to trial before a general court-martial, which will be ordered to assemble at Lisbon.

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[ 642. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant ——, Queen's Regiment.*

7th September, 1809.

I have the Commander of the Forces' directions to acquaint you that you are to be tried by a court-martial, which is ordered to assemble to-morrow at Lieutenant-General Payne's quarters here at 12 o'clock, upon the following charge: "For having struck a sentinel of the Portuguese guard at Elvas whilst in the execution of his duty, wresting his bayonet from him, and throwing it over the ramparts of the town." You will be pleased to appear before the Court at the above-mentioned hour, when your trial will be proceeded upon.

*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [643.]

7th September, 1809.

I have the Commander of the Forces' directions to acquaint you that you will be pleased to order the officers who have absented themselves from the army, without leave, immediately under arrest, and send them up to the head-quarters of the army, reporting themselves to me. I enclose you a list of such as I have selected.

I have also to inform you that all officers who should be sufficiently recovered from sickness or otherwise, to be able to take their duty, should proceed and join their regiments without delay.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Walsh, Town Major, Lisbon.* [644.]

8th September, 1809.

I have laid your letter and several enclosures, relating to the correspondence between you and Colonel Peacocke, before the Commander of the Forces, and am directed to remark that his Excellency's time cannot be taken up with examining into trivial complaints and grievances between two officers placed in situations to assist each other in carrying on the public service; and it is much beneath them to be catching at opportunities of doing each other ill-service. It is impossible that the business at Lisbon can be carried on if Colonel Peacocke and you transact everything by letter when personal communication is so much more easy and satisfactory. The Commander of the Forces desires this may be understood with regard to the other point. You certainly did no more than your duty in acquainting the Assistant Quartermaster-General that the men of the 9th and 20th were ready to proceed to Gibraltar. They are to go the first opportunity. The Commander of the Forces hopes to hear no further of such trifling complaints as your last letter is filled with.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Payne.* [645.]

8th September, 1809.

I have laid your letter and enclosure before the Commander of the Forces, and am directed to acquaint you that if the question respecting the rank of Captain Bishoffshausen and

Captain Aly had occurred in any regiment excepting one belonging to the Legion, he would have decided that Captain Aly was the senior in the regiment; but as the 1st Hussars form a part of the Legion, the rank of which may be guided by different rules from those which prevail in the British national service, his Excellency will refer the question for the consideration of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the Legion. In the mean time Captain Bishoffshausen must continue to command the squadron, and be considered as the senior captain.

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[ 646. ] *The Adjutant-General to Thomas Keate, Esq., Surgeon-General, London.*

9th September, 1809.

The Inspector of Hospitals, Dr. Franck, has referred your letter of the 13th ultimo to his Excellency Sir Arthur Wellesley,* and I am directed by him to acquaint you that with whatever views the Medical Board may have sent the instructions of the 12th August, which your letter conveys, his Excellency is of opinion they will fully agree with him on the impropriety of those orders being now carried into effect; indeed it would be totally impracticable without a manifest suffering of the British army. The battle of Talavera having produced so great an addition to the hospitals of this army, and the army having nearly 10,000 sick, make it impossible, with proper justice to the medical officers now belonging to it, to attend to all the patients, and a greater supply is certainly required here. You will therefore see how little any medical assistance can be spared. Dr. Franck has in consequence been directed to suspend taking any measures, in consequence of your letter, until he hears further from you.

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[ 647. ] G. O. Badajoz, 11th September, 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid observing that the unfortunate catastrophe which has occurred, and the circumstances which have brought these sergeants to trial before

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* Sir Arthur was created a Peer on the 26th August, but the first intimation conveyed to him was contained in the Duke of Portland's letter of the 22nd August, which was received on the 12th September. Sir Arthur did not, however, take up the title until the arrival of the official notification of his elevation to the Peerage, on the 16th September, 1809.

the general court-martial, originated in disobedience of orders, repeatedly given out.

3. The use and object of a sick-cart to any regiment is to carry the men, or the arms of the men, who may be taken ill on the march; and, in order to accomplish this object, the cart ought to be with the regiment, and not two days' march in the rear: if a cart is to be employed to carry sick men, it should equally accompany the regiment, in which case, if the cattle which draw it should be tired, application may be made to the commissary for fresh cattle, and, at all events, no cart carrying sick should be left without some medical officer attending it: besides this, the Commander of the Forces observes that the paymaster's books, and probably other articles belonging to him, were left upon this cart, which is positively contrary to orders, other means being provided to carry the paymaster's books; and he desires that the commanding officer of the 2nd battalion 28th Regiment will call on the paymaster to account for his books being upon this cart, and will report whether he is now furnished with a horse or mule to carry his books.

4. The occurrences which have been the subject, and have been brought out before this general court-martial, point out forcibly the necessity that the officers of the army should obey strictly the orders they receive.

5. The means of transport and conveyance are so scarce in this country, that, unless the regulations respecting them are strictly obeyed, the army cannot be served; and most particularly it cannot be served if every officer and non-commissioned officer is to do as he pleases, and take what he pleases by force of arms, wherever he may meet it.

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*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Fane.* [648.]

12th September, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to request your attention to the inaccuracy with which the regiments in your brigade transmit their returns. Their last dates have been twice sent back, and the inaccuracies marked upon them, so that they may be especially corrected; but they have been returned without alteration or explanation. I have, therefore, to desire that, if the officer who makes out the returns does not see that both men and horses in the last returns are unaccounted

for, he will proceed immediately to head-quarters, that he may furnish, by personal communication, the necessary explanation. If, on the contrary, the omissions are perceived, may I beg you to give the officers commanding regiments and the Brigade-Major a caution that these mistakes do not occur again, as it is inconceivable the trouble that it occasions in this department.

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[ 649. ] G. A. O. Badajoz, 12th September, 1809.

The 4th division having again in three instances plundered beehives, notwithstanding the Orders of the 7th instant,* the regiments of that division are forthwith, upon the receipt of this Order, to be turned out and placed under arms, and they are not to quit their arms till one hour after sunset, when they are to be sent to their huts, and sentries placed round the camp to prevent all men from straggling; and they are to be put under arms again to-morrow morning, at an hour before sunrise, and to stand by their arms till an hour after sunset, and so on day after day, till the soldiers shall have been discovered who have been guilty of these outrages, which, it is repeated, cannot be committed without the knowledge of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments. When the regiments shall be under arms, men must be sent on fatigue for water, for their provisions to cook, &c. &c., under charge of officers and non-commissioned officers, in proportion to the strength of the parties, who must be brought back to the lines as soon as the work required for them shall have been performed.

Colonel Kemmis will report whether the Orders of the 4th instant, requiring that the rolls should be called in the 4th Division every hour, have been obeyed. This Order is not intended to apply to the 11th Regiment.

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[ 650. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Aird, Royal Waggon Train.*

13th September, 1809.

I have laid your letter of the 9th instant, together with its enclosures, before the Commander of the Forces. By a reference to the General Order of the 5th February, of which I send a copy, you will perceive the two troops of the Irish Commis-

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 353.

sariat corps that came to this country with Sir Arthur Wellesley are incorporated in the Royal Waggon Train, and have increased that corps to 12 troops. With regard to the Irish Commissariat Train having their troops at a different establishment from the Royal Waggon Train, it can be of no consequence, as you are only to consider the establishment of the Royal Waggon Train as that which is to direct your corps.

With respect to the question of sergeants; if those men who have been attested as such cannot be reduced for misconduct, they may be dismissed, and their places filled by other men of the corps; however, there are probably few of these. It would nevertheless be advisable for you to refer to the head-quarters of your own corps for precise instructions, if any difficulty of establishment should still exist.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, 34th Regiment.* [651.]*

17th September, 1809.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that his Excellency the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to appoint you to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon, of the Coldstream Guards, in charge of the general hospital at Elvas. You will, therefore, proceed to that place, and receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon such instructions, &c., as may have been sent to him from time to time.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, Lisbon.* [652.]*

18th September, 1809.

I have to request you will furnish a brigade under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham,* now at Abrantes, with copies of all such orders of general regulation as will be necessary for their guidance, and that a copy of the General Orders may be, in future, regularly forwarded to them from your office.

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*The Adjutant-General to ———, Assistant Commissary-General.* [653.]*

19th September, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to inform you, that his Excellency has perused your correspondence on

* Major-General the Hon. Sir E. M. Pakenham, afterwards killed at New Orleans.

the subject of a mare belonging to the 3rd Dragoon Guards lately in your possession. His Excellency is surprised, in the first place, that you should assert that the mare was ever in the possession of the enemy, the assertion being entirely without proof or foundation of any description: 2ndly; that you should have thought that you had any right to keep and use (even for a moment) a horse belonging to a regiment of dragoons, when it was claimed by that regiment and by Lieutenant-General Payne: and, 3rdly; his Excellency expresses equal astonishment that you should have denominated the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Payne (in demanding the mare) indelicate, as if there was to be any delicacy in demanding the King's property, which has been so long withheld after repeated applications.

His Excellency directs me to say that he is happy to find that the mare was returned upon his intimation of his opinion that it ought to be; but he cannot avoid expressing what occurs to him upon perusal of the papers upon the subject.

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[654.] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

19th September, 1809.

I have it in command from his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you, that his notice has been drawn to an order given out by you, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh has been suspended from the execution of the duties of his office as Town Major. His Excellency desires you will be pleased to observe that Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh was appointed to do the duties of Town Major and of Inspector of Convalescents by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Cradock, and has been continued in the performance of them by him; and that he conceives Sir J. Cradock agreed with him in not considering the two duties as incompatible with each other. The Commander of the Forces is very certain that if the duties are incompatible, Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh ought to have the choice which of the offices he would retain; and should he retain that of Town Major, his Excellency does not know who could replace him in charge of detachments. His Excellency further directs me to add that he cannot avoid observing the frequent disputes about nothing in which Colonel Walsh and yourself are involved, and which never occurred when Brigadier-General Blunt commanded in Lisbon: he cannot, therefore, attribute them to Lieutenant-

Colonel Walsh; and as they take up much of the public time and attention upon matters which the Commander of the Forces considers of trifling importance, he, therefore, cannot but desire that they may be discontinued, and that, at all events, the Garrison Order of the 14th September, 1809, may be countermanded.

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G. O. Badajoz, 26th September, 1809. [655.]

2. The Commander of the Forces refers the officers of the Medical Staff to the General Order of the 7th September* (No. 8), in which they will find detailed the mode in which medical boards must be ordered, and the certificates by which it must be preceded. He will notice no reports of medical boards that are not held in conformity with the mode pointed out in that Order.

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G. O. Badajoz, 30th October, 1809. [656.]

1. A certain number of blankets having arrived, they are for the present to be issued to the infantry at the rate of one for two men; the commanding officers of regiments will make requisitions accordingly upon the Quartermaster-General for them, and the Quartermaster-General will take measures for issuing the blankets without loss of time to the troops at the several stations.

2. These blankets are to be considered as articles of regimental necessaries, and are to be carried by the men to whom they are delivered, who are to be accountable for them, and to produce them at every weekly inspection of necessaries; as soon as a large quantity of them shall arrive from Lisbon, a sufficient number will be issued for one blanket to each soldier.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Kemmis, commanding 4th Division.* [657.]

13th November, 1809.

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that he is pleased to remit the punishment awarded by the general court-martial to ———, — Regiment; but his Excellency desires it may be intimated to him that he is induced to show this lenity entirely on account of his good character, and in the hope it will serve as a warning to him, and prevent his being guilty of the like crimes in future.

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 353.

[ 658. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Arentschildt, 1st Hussars, King's German Legion.*

13th November, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to return the annexed certificate of the loss of a horse which belonged to Cornet Baring, and to inform you that, as the horse did not die until five weeks and four days after the action, it cannot be considered as if the horse was actually shot in action, and therefore the claim for the same must be sent in to the Military Secretary, as directed by this day's Order. I am further directed to observe, that it is not for Cornet Baring to certify that the horse died in consequence of the wound, but for the veterinary surgeon; and if you, therefore, will send in the claim of Cornet Baring, accompanied by the necessary vouchers from you and the veterinary surgeon, it will be laid before a Board of Claims, which will consider whether an indemnification will be granted to Cornet Baring or not.

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[ 659. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, Elvas.*

13th November, 1809.

I have laid your letter before his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and am directed to acquaint you, that whatever sentries may be necessary for the hospital, they will be found by the Portuguese troops; and he will write to the General commanding at Elvas, requesting he will give orders for the furnishing them, as his Excellency does not approve of more men being with the general hospital than is absolutely necessary for the attendance on the sick; and he trusts that such discipline will be maintained in the hospital as to insure obedience to the orders the Portuguese sentries may receive.

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[ 660. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Hill.*

13th November, 1809.

Having had the honour of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 26th ultimo, and its enclosures from Assistant Surgeon ———, of the 2nd battalion — Regiment, explanatory of his motive for quitting Talavera de la Reyna, where he had been left in charge of the sick and wounded, I have received his Lordship's commands to desire

that you will be pleased to warn Mr. ——— to prepare to return to Talavera de la Reyna, as he appears, from his own account, to have taken advantage of the liberty afforded to him by the French Commander-in-Chief to make his escape.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.** [ 661. ]

13th November, 1809.

Having had the honour of laying before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing letters from Lieutenant-Colonel ——— and Lieutenant-Colonel ———, of the — Dragoons, and a medical certificate of the ill state of health of Lieutenant-Colonel ———, I have received his Lordship's command to signify to you in answer that he has granted leave of absence to that officer to proceed to England for three months from this date, on his private affairs; and leave of absence to Captain ———, of the — Dragoons, to proceed to England on his private affairs. Captain ——— is to return to Portugal by the first packet which will leave England in January.

The Commander of the Forces has directed me to express his surprise that, when the — Dragoons was under orders for foreign service for many months before it left England, Lieutenant-Colonel ——— and Captain ——— should not have settled any family affairs they might have to arrange before they embarked.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [ 662. ]

15th November, 1809.

Enclosed, I have the honour of transmitting to you two certificates of ill health; and I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that you will be pleased to order a Medical Board to assemble at Lisbon for the purpose of examining and of reporting upon the state of health of the officers therein mentioned. You will be pleased to transmit me the proceedings of the Board.

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*To the Marquess of Buckingham.* [ 663. ]

MY DEAR LORD, Badajoz, 16th November, 1809.

Admiral Berkeley delivered to me your very kind letter of the 23rd August, when I was at Lisbon in October; and as

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* Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., G.C.H.

I have since been in different parts of the country, I have not had an opportunity of thanking you for it. I assure you that I am very sensible of all your kindness towards me, and grateful for the repeated marks of it which I have received since I entered your service as your aide-de-camp.

Your Lordship, although at a distance, has formed a very correct notion of the relative state of the force of the French, and of the allies in Spain. In truth, if we had been able to force the French back to the Ebro, we should have been opposed by larger numbers than we had till then had to contend with; and the circumstances which obliged us to cross the Tagus, after the victory at Talavera, were principally the march into Estramadura of a part only of the force which would have been opposed to us upon the Ebro, if the French had not preferred to abandon all their possessions to the northward, in order to oppose us with this force on the Tagus. I never thought that the allies would derive any military advantage from obliging the French to retire to the Ebro, excepting that of uniting the armies of Estramadura and New Castille, with the troops in Valencia; and of opening a direct communication with that rich province. The possession of the capital was a political object of great importance at that moment, in a view to the affairs of Europe in general, as well as of those in Spain; it was desirable to extend as much as possible, the government of the Junta; and it was expected that the credit gained by the success of these first operations would have added strength to the armies. But if the French had not brought the greater part of their force to bear upon the Tagus, and had allowed the war to be transferred to the Ebro, I should have been as cautious of approaching that river as I have since been of crossing the Tagus. All this shows that you are quite right in your notion of our relative force.

In a war, such as that which is at present carried on in Spain, it is necessary, perhaps, to attend a little to popular opinion and prejudice; and with this view to undertake operations at times not exactly dictated by views of military expediency or prudence. I think the Spanish government attend too much to popular opinion—in fact, they have no other guide, and I am much afraid that their desire to effect some great operation, which will gain for themselves general popular applause, has prevented them from resorting to the more slow, but more

certain plans of operation, and will risk the success of all our objects. I am afraid that their army in La Mancha is upon the eve of a general action, in which I cannot hope for success. If not entirely destroyed by this or similar imprudent measures, I think Spain is still to be saved by perseverance and activity, notwithstanding the peace in Germany, if the people choose to be saved.

I shall not say much to your Lordship about home politics. I regret, and am almost ashamed of what has passed in England lately. I am no party politician, but I wish that old friends would unite and form a strong government to carry the country through its difficulties, and I hope that the day is not very distant, on which people will find out that the best way of serving the country is not by forming parties to oppose or support particular men.

Pray present my best respects to Lady Buckingham, Lord and Lady Temple, and Lady Mary, and

Believe me, my dear Lord,

Ever your most affectionate and faithful humble servant,

WELLINGTON.

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THE BATTLE OF OCAÑA.

*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à son Altesse le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Dos Barrios, le 19 Novembre, 1809.

Les troupes de sa Majesté l'Empereur viennent de remporter une victoire signalée. La bataille s'est donnée à Ocaña, où les insurgés Espagnols avaient réuni 55,000 hommes, dont 7000 de cavalerie, et une nombreuse artillerie. Le 4me corps d'armée réuni au 5me corps sous les ordres de Monsieur le Maréchal Duc de Trevise, la division de dragons du Général Milhaud, la division de cavalerie légère du 5me corps, commandée par le Général Beauregard, et la brigade de cavalerie légère du Général Paris, ainsi que la garde du Roi, et deux bataillons de troupes Espagnoles, sont ce matin partis d'Aranjuez pour se porter à la rencontre de l'armée ennemie, que tous les renseignemens indiquaient en position à Ocaña. A 9 heures l'avant-garde a effectivement reconnu cette armée, à 11 heures le combat s'est engagé, et à 2 heures la bataille était gagnée. Les Espagnols ont fait bonne résistance; la supériorité de leur nombre les encourageait; mais ils ont été

* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 30th November, 1809 *Wellington Despatches*, vol. v., page 319.

abordés si franchement par toutes les troupes que leur position leur était enlevée sans la moindre hésitation.

Les charges de cavalerie et d'infanterie qui ont eu lieu les ont mis dans une épouvantable déroute. Toute l'artillerie et les bagages sont restés en notre pouvoir. On compte déjà plus de 50 pièces de canon, 15 drapeaux, et beaucoup de prisonniers, parmi lesquels 3 généraux, 6 colonels, et 700 autres officiers, sont au pouvoir des troupes Impériales. La terre est jonchée de cadavres, et de plus de 40,000 fusils, ainsi que de débris de bagages et effets militaires: à tout instant on amène des prisonniers. Le reste fuit sans armes, sans trop savoir que devenir. Si les Anglais ont encore une armée Espagnole à sacrifier, ils peuvent la présenter; toute l'armée Impériale en Espagne est disponible.

Ce matin le Roi avait donné le commandement de toute la cavalerie à Monsieur le Général Sébastiani. Les belles charges qu'il a faites ont justifié ce choix. Il a manœuvré avec précision et audace. Monsieur le Général Milhaud s'est aussi très distingué. Tous les chefs de cavalerie méritent d'être cités. Les chevaux légers de la garde Royale ont montré une grande intrépidité.

[*Here follow the recommendations.*]

Notre perte est peu de chose, relativement à l'importance du résultat et de la chaleur du combat. Je ne crois pas qu'elle se lève à 400 hommes, tout compris, &c.

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[ 664. ] *The Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding — Regiment.*

19th November, 1809.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to put you in possession of the annexed papers, forwarded by Lieutenant-Colonel ——, of the 2nd battalion — Regiment, representing the unparalleled proceedings of an officer of your corps. His Lordship has commanded me, in explicit terms, to state, that in his life he never perused a more insulting, more ungentlemanlike, or a more unprovoked letter than that addressed by Lieutenant —— to Captain ——, whilst it appears the former was under arrest for another offence at the very time he committed that at present submitted to consideration. You are, as officer commanding the — Regiment, to give the within letter of Colonel —— and a copy of his own letter to Lieutenant —— for perusal, in order that he may reflect on his past conduct. Call on Lieutenant —— to deliver into your hands a written acknowledgment of his offence towards Captain ——, in which he will solicit the pardon of that officer: this apology, it is to be understood, will be made public. You will give Lieutenant —— one hour to comply with this desire; and in the event of his declining so to do, you are to put that officer under close arrest.

*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Baron Low, King's German Legion.* [665.]

19th November, 1809.

In acknowledging the honour of your letter of the 18th instant, which has been submitted to the Commander of the Forces, I am to request you will give instructions for the suspension of Lieutenant ——'s pay, if possible, from the period of his absence till further orders. I am further commanded to order a Medical Board to inspect that officer, and have instructed Colonel Peacocke, who commands at Lisbon, that in the event of Lieutenant ——'s proving ill, he is to require him to keep his house; on the other hand, should that officer appear to be in health, Colonel Peacocke is to order him in close arrest, and send him to the army for absenting himself from duty without just cause. These, my directions, I have been particularly instructed to communicate to you.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [666.]

21st November, 1809.

Having submitted your letter of the 19th instant, and enclosures of the 16th, to the consideration of the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to convey to you his Excellency's opinion, that Mr. ——'s answer has by no means been satisfactory; and it is his Lordship's wish that you clearly explain to the Purveyors that they will be held strictly accountable for the loss sustained by the regiment in this manner. I have been directed to ascertain the state of the registry of soldiers' accoutrements and necessaries, which ought to be systematic in all hospitals, when, on receipt of his Lordship's final orders on this head, I shall further communicate with you.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, Elvas.* [667.]

21st November, 1809.

Representations having reached the Commander of the Forces, that confusion has occurred, and much loss has been sustained by regiments, by an irregular mode of issuing arms and accoutrements out of the several hospitals, I am directed to require you to examine the registry at Elvas hospital, equally to

ascertain whether it is carried forward with system, as to observe whether, heretofore, arms and accoutrements have invariably been issued to those soldiers who delivered them into store. In such instances as they have been otherwise disposed of, you will be pleased to report the authority. I take this occasion to request you will impress on all officers in charge of stores of this description, that they will be held by his Lordship strictly responsible for any loss or deficiency of such stores from their respective trusts.

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Badajoz, 24th November, 1809.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

*1st Division of Infantry.*

Lieutenant-General SIR JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE, K.B.

| General Officers. | Corps. | Stations. |
|---|---|---|
| Brigade of Guards, Colonel Stopford.* | 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards .. | Badajoz. |
| | 1st do. 3rd Guards .. .. .. | |
| | 5th do. 60th Regt., 1 Company | |
| Brigadier-General Cameron's Brigade. | 2nd do. 24th do. .. .. .. | Arroyo. |
| | 2nd do. 42nd do. .. .. .. | Lobon. |
| | 1st do. 61st do. .. .. .. | Almendralejo. |
| | 5th do. 60th do. 1 Company. | Lobon. |
| Brigadier-General Low's Brigade of the King's German Legion. | 1st do. of the Line .. .. .. | Talavera la Real. |
| | 5th do. do. .. .. .. | |
| | 7th do. do. .. .. .. | |
| | 1st and 2nd Light Batt. Detach. | |
| | 2nd Battalion of the Line .. .. | Santa Marta. |

*2nd Division of Infantry.*

Lieutenant-General ROWLAND HILL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Major-General Tilson's Brigade. | 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment .. | Montijo. |
| | 2nd do. 31st do. .. .. | La Naba. |
| | 2nd do. 48th do. .. .. | Montijo. |
| | 2nd do. 66th do. .. .. | |
| | 5th do. 60th do. 1 Comp. | |
| Brigadier-General Rich. Stewart's Brigade. | 29th Regiment .. .. .. | La Puebla de la Calzada. |
| | 1st Battalion 48th Regiment .. | |
| | 1st do. 57th do. .. .. | |
| Brigadier-General Catlin Craufurd's Brigade. | 2nd do. 28th do. .. .. | Montijo. |
| | 2nd do. 34th do. .. .. | Garrovilla and Esparagolexo. |
| | 2nd do. 39th do. .. .. | Torre Mayor. |

* Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Stopford, G.C.B.

*3rd Division of Infantry.*

Brigadier-General ROBERT CRAUFURD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brigadier-General R. Craufurd's Brigade. | 1st Battalion 43rd Regiment .. | Campo Maior. |
| | 1st do. 52nd do. .. .. | |
| | 1st do. 95th do. .. .. | |
| Colonel Donkin's Brigade. | 1st do. 88th do. .. .. | Campo Maior. |
| | 1st do. 45th do. .. .. | Villa del Rey. |
| | 5th do. 60th do. 5 Companies. | St. Olaia. |

*4th Division of Infantry.*

Major-General the HON. G. LOWRY COLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brigadier-General A. Campbell's Brigade. | 2nd Battalion 7th Regiment .. | Olivenza. |
| | 1st do. 11th do. .. .. | |
| | 2nd do. 53rd do. .. .. | |
| | 5th do. 60th do. 1 Cmp. | |
| Colonel Kemmis's Brigade. | 3rd do. 27th do. .. .. | Badajoz. |
| | 1st do. 40th do. .. .. | Olivenza. |
| | 97th Regiment .. .. .. .. | |
| | 5th Batt. 60th Regt. One Company | |
| | Royal Staff Corps .. .. .. | Badajoz. |
| | 2nd Battalion 83rd Regiment .. | Lisbon. |
| | 2nd do. 87th do. .. .. | |

*Major-General* LIGHTBURNE'S *Brigade.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2nd Battalion 5th Regiment .. | Abrantes. |
| | 2nd do. 58th do. .. .. | |

Lieutenant-General Sir BRENT SPENCER, K.B.

CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-General PAYNE.

Lieutenant-General SIR STAPLETON COTTON.

| General Officers. | Corps. | Stations. |
|---|---|---|
| Brigadier-General Fane. | 3rd Dragoon Guards | Three squadrons, Merida. |
| | | One squadron, Calamante. |
| | 4th Dragoons .. .. | Merida. |
| Major-General Slade. | 1st Dragoons (Royals) | Belem. |
| | 14th Light Dragoons | Villa Viçosa. |
| Brigadier-General Anson. | 16th Light Dragoons | Two squadrons, Olivenza. |
| | | One squadron, Almendral. |
| | 1st German Hussars | Do. Valverda. |
| | | Do. Elvas. |
| | | Do. Campo Maior. |
| | | Do. La Roca. |
| | | Do. Montijo. |

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Brigadier-General HOWARTH.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Troop Horse Artillery .. .. .. .. .. .. | Merida. |
| Do. do. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Elvas. |
| One Brigade 9-pounders .. .. .. .. .. .. | Badajoz. |
| Do. 6-pounders .. .. .. .. .. .. | Talavera la Real. |
| Do. do. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Montijo. |
| Do. do. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Olivenza. |
| The Reserve, with two 6-pounders withdrawn from the troop of Horse Artillery, at Elvas .. .. .. | Badajoz. |

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[ 668. ]

*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

27th November, 1809.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, 24th instant, and enclosures from Lieutenant Crompton, 9th Foot. His Excellency has directed me in reply to communicate, that although it would have gratified him to continue in a Staff situation an officer who has afforded you satisfaction, yet his Lordship cannot sanction the disobedience of an Order issued by his Majesty's command.

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[ 669. ]

*To the Duke of Richmond.*

MY DEAR DUKE, Badajoz, 28th November, 1809.

I enclose a letter which I have lately received from ———, and the copy of my answer. He wanted to impose a promise upon me, which he would afterwards have urged you, and probably would have urged me to request you, to perform; but I think my letter will put an end to all prospect of success on this subject.

The army has been very sickly lately, but I hope that the cold weather, which has now set in, has operated a permanent change for the better.

The troops, allies as well as enemies, are nearly in the positions which I took up in August; and if the Spaniards had not taken it into their heads that they could fight a general action, and had not lost an army of 50,000 men, defeated by half the number of French, in La Mancha, on the 19th of this month, I really believe that the war in Spain and Portugal would have ended in some arrangement advantageous to the world. I don't yet despair, as it is impossible to say what may be the

result of this defeat. If the troops should collect again, and they will only manage them with prudence, I hope that we may yet keep up the ball in the Peninsula sufficiently long to tire out Buonaparte.

I was at Villa Viçosa (the family seat of the Dukes of Braganza) some days ago, and I shot with ball 10 head of deer in three days. The park in which they were is immense, and, I dare say, did not contain less than 5000 head, many of them red deer. This is pretty good sport.

I conclude that you will go to Pole's this winter. Remember me most kindly to the Duchess.

Ever yours most sincerely,

WELLINGTON.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [670.*]

10th December, 1809.

His Excellency desiring to afford the officers commanding corps every means of information relative to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers now absent from their respective regiments, I am commanded to desire you will call for, and forward to this office, as soon as possible, a nominal return of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army in the general and convalescent hospitals at Lisbon.

I do request you will desire that soldiers of the same battalion shall in succession be placed in this return, under a heading of the number of the regiment, the more easily to enable extracts to be forwarded to the corps to which they relate, that being the final object in calling for this return.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, Elvas.* [671.*]

10th December, 1809.

I have had the honour to receive and submit your letter of the 8th instant to the consideration of the Commander of the Forces.

His Excellency, conceiving your request therein to be reasonable, has directed me to order Major Lindsay, of the 39th Regiment, to relieve you from the command of the Elvas station; but you will of course continue to superintend the public

duties there till the arrival of Major Lindsay, when you will put that officer in possession of every instruction and document which may aid him in the conduct of the charge transferred. On the completion of these directions you will be pleased to rejoin your battalion.

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[672.] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

11th December, 1809.

Adverting to the numerous representations which have reached head-quarters respecting the conduct of the troops at Lisbon, and particularly the — Regiment, the Commander of the Forces has not without the utmost concern observed the frequent breaches of discipline, and failure even of common honesty in the soldiery. As these transgressions clearly show general want of order in the corps to which these soldiers belong, you are to call on the officers commanding regiments to exert themselves, and by their example and orders unite the energy of the officers under their command, which is required for the suppression of those disorders, as also for the improvement of their several regiments.

I am further commanded to request you will express to Major ——, of the —, his Excellency's disappointment at the apparent little advantage the corps under his command has derived from being at Lisbon, to which station it was removed purposely to afford every means of improvement. You will, besides, convey to Major —— the observation, that his credit and responsibility in command require his immediate exertion to correct and improve his battalion, the conduct of which in particular has occasioned the displeasure of the Commander of the Forces.

You will be pleased to direct the company rolls of that regiment to be called every hour during the day, till further orders, when no individual whatever is to be absent, those on duty only excepted.

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[673.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Sir J. Sherbrooke, K.B.*

12th December, 1809.

I have had the honour to submit your letter of the 11th instant and enclosures to the consideration of the Commander of the Forces. I am commanded to request you will communi-

cate to Major ——, that his Excellency observes Ensigns —— and ——, of the — Regiment, have not presented such a case as to warrant the passing over the offence of which they have been guilty.

It appears these officers have committed a violent assault upon an inhabitant of Arroyo, who proposes to refrain from further complaint provided the officers in question will compensate him for the injury they have done. Before these gentlemen applied for pardon for their military offence in this instance, they should have been enabled to say they had positively satisfied the individual whom they had wantonly injured, and not have made the satisfaction to the individual dependent on the pardon to be granted them. Such conduct would have manifested the contrition which is the ground of their request for forgiveness, but under existing circumstances his Excellency cannot listen to their application.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Officers commanding at Lisbon and Elvas.* [674.]

13th December, 1809.

I am commanded to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter received from Major Coghlan, commanding 61st Regiment, with the foundation for which, so far as relates to the hospital establishment under your superintendence, you will make the subject of a specific report. I am directed to observe that Staff medical officers are on no occasion entitled to servants from the ranks. His Excellency further requires you will from time to time inspect the state of regiments and brigades, detachments of which may be at the station under your command, having at the same time in mind the relative number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers specified in the General Order, 19th May, No. 3,* as necessary to take charge of and attendance on the sick. When the hospital list shall decrease by their becoming convalescent, such proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers are to be warned to move with them to regimental duty the first convenient opportunity, so as to leave at the hospital station only the number of officers and non-commissioned officers averaged by the regulations above referred to.

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 263.

[ 675.* ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

13th December, 1809.

I have had the honour to receive and lay before the Commander of the Forces your application of the 10th December. His Excellency permits you to recommend an officer eligible to fill the Staff situation which will become vacant by the embarkation of Lieutenant Crompton, conceiving your selection may best answer the service and the wishes you have expressed.

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[ 676.* ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Lindsay,* Elvas.*

15th December, 1809.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, which has been submitted, I am commanded by his Excellency to observe, that the establishment of a British guard in a Portuguese garrison is irregular, unless that guard shall be understood to be under the immediate command of the Governor of the garrison. Should the Portuguese guard neglect the duties appointed to it, by suffering the soldiers to straggle from hospital, or by any other omission, you are to make a report of the same to the Governor, but you are not to order a British guard. Under the circumstances, however, of the Portuguese not exactly understanding the duties possibly required of them in the general hospital, it is recommended you should establish a system of orderly non-commissioned officers and privates for the exterior duties of your post, by which greater regularity and attention to instructions may be attained.

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[ 677.* ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Lindsay, Elvas.*

16th December, 1809.

The Inspector of Hospitals has represented that the establishment of Villa Viçosa requires a military commandant. If you have not already done so, you will nominate the most eligible officer under your orders to that command. I have to observe that the officer you select must not be under the rank of captain, and that all reports and returns from Villa Viçosa must be equally forwarded through you, as those of Estremoz. You will require the officers commanding the out stations to sign all returns, which after inspection you will countersign, so as to preserve the chain of responsibility. I have been delayed some

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* Major-General Sir Patrick Lindsay, K.C.B., K.C.H.

time in sending hospital regulations, in the expectation of receiving from Dr. Franck the hospital instructions which have been referred to in Mr. ——'s letter, when he requested that hospital tickets specifying the number of firelocks, accoutrements, and proportion of necessaries should be forwarded with each sick man. As it is his Excellency's wish to complete these instructions, I beg you will send me the order alluded to, if possible, in the course of this day.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.* [678.]*

16th December, 1809.

In reply to your note of yesterday, and annexed letter from Mr. Assistant-Commissary ——, I have by his Excellency been directed to request you will impress on that officer that obedience to orders is his first duty. It appears also to the Commander of the Forces that those persons to whom the public was indebted would willingly have come five or six leagues for payment of their demands, and that the reasons given for detaining escorts without authority have proved entirely unsatisfactory.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. King,* 5th Regiment.* [679.]*

17th December, 1809.

Dr. Franck having through this office submitted to the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 6th instant, I am commanded to require you to comply with the object of the Inspector's requisition, by ordering Assistant-Surgeon ——, of the 2nd battalion 5th Regiment, forthwith to repair to Elvas station. I have to observe, however, that to obviate such misunderstanding hereafter, as also to preserve the command and responsibility of officers in charge of corps, the instructions of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, so far as relate to regimental medical officers, are henceforward to be notified through the Adjutant-General.

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*The Adjutant-General to Officers commanding Divisions, Cavalry, and Artillery.* [680.]*

20th December, 1809.

I have received Lord Wellington's commands through the Military Secretary to give in a return of officers commanding

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* Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Henry King, K.C.B.

corps at the battle of Talavera, including those who commanded the light companies of brigades, where those companies acted independently as belonging to light battalions. The officers who succeeded to temporary command of battalions from the original leaders being either killed or wounded are also to be noticed.

To enable my compliance with his Excellency's desire, I have to request you will be pleased to put me in possession of returns to this effect, so far as relates to the division under your command, which I am anxious should come under your inspection, to avoid a possibility of omitting any name that of right should stand in this honourable record.

This return being required without delay, I beg those of the — Division may be sent to Abrantes.

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[681.] *The Adjutant-General to Major Lindsay, Elvas.*

9th January, 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge your note accompanying the hospital states of the 4th instant. The Commander of the Forces approves of the indulgence you have granted to Lieutenant Evatt, 57th Regiment; but, to enable the regulations on this head to be as closely followed as circumstances will allow, you are requested not to grant longer than one fortnight's leave on similar occasions, leaving to the judgment of a Medical Board at Lisbon whether a prolongation of that leave be necessary. In reference to your communication of 30th ultimo and annexed reports, I return herewith an order for the delivery into his Majesty's ordnance store of the spare arms that appear, on the face of those reports, to be in the possession of the purveyors of Estremoz and Elvas hospitals. As there may be some mistake, I have to request you will look over the return, No. 2, of regiments that gave in to the purveyors' stores a greater proportion of arms than belonged to soldiers received into hospitals. I wish to be particular on this subject, as, in the event of the case so appearing, it will be necessary to make a specific report of the fact.

I send the routes you have requested for the recovered men of Estremoz and Villa Viçosa stations. It appears necessary that these 100 men should assemble at Elvas, to obtain the

directed proportion of provisions, and from thence to proceed by the route, on which the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General have made arrangements for their reception. His Excellency rather desires a report of men esteemed fit to move, previous to their being allowed to march: you will therefore in future at least average numbers in your report of recovered men, to enable the issue of routes.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [682.]*

22nd January, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, which I have had the honour to receive and submit, it has so far met his Excellency's approbation, together with the extract of transactions, 30th October date, relative to Belem station.

You are authorised to permit the arms, accoutrements, &c., of the sick to be kept in depôt store, instead of being placed in charge of the purveyor; but this departure from general rule is alone to be considered an exception relating to Lisbon hospital, arising from the probability of constant variation in the establishment. and the great relief, under such circumstances, which an affixed depôt may afford.

It is the Commander of the Forces' desire, that you arrange your detachments in conformity to the brigading of regiments in the army, which you can now easily execute by the return of the army forwarded to you from Coimbra.

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G. A. O. Viseu, 23rd January, 1810. [683.]*

The Commander of the Forces desires that the Brigade-Major, of Major-General Lightburne's brigade, will send to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the 4th Division a return, stating the dates and numbers of the several General Orders received by that brigade, which the Assistant Adjutant-General will examine, and he will send to the brigade any General Order which they may not already have received.

The Commander of the Forces desires the attention of Major-General Lightburne to all these Orders.

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[684.] *The Adjutant-General to Major Williamson, Assistant Adjutant-General.*

24th January, 1810.

I have his Excellency's command to place you at the hospital station at Coimbra, it being found absolutely necessary to attach an officer of the department to that establishment, to aid in the conduct of those arrangements which must relate to every part of the army.

You will hold yourself in readiness to move on the arrival of Major Ponsonby * and Captain Cotton, to the first of whom you will transfer the documents of the division; and when you have reached Coimbra, you will be pleased to communicate with me.

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[685.] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

24th January, 1810.

Assistant-Surgeon Whimper, Coldstream Guards, having renewed an application for leave to refit, has drawn his Excellency's attention to his escape from the enemy. You will be pleased to call on that officer to detail by what means he was enabled to effect, and what situation he was in at the time he made his escape; viz., whether prisoner at large, on a species of parole, or closely confined; and whether he received any previous supply of money or otherwise from the French General previous to his departure. Till the receipt of this information, the Commander of the Forces cannot further decide on Mr. Whimper's application.

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[686.] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

25th January, 1810.

In forwarding to you the enclosed papers, I am directed to communicate to you on their purport, that the Commander of the Forces finds with dissatisfaction that his conjecture relative to the reports of Medical Boards proves too well grounded; that the reports are not founded upon an examination of the state of health of the officer produced before the Board, of the existing symptoms of his case, and of a communication with the medical gentleman who has attended, but rather upon the

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* Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir F. Cavendish Ponsonby, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.H.

wish expressed by the officer himself. This inference will be obvious to you, in comparing the tenor of the report of the Medical Board on the case of Captain ——, and the correspondence between Captain —— and Doctor ——.

These papers are transmitted for perusal, that you may be convinced his Excellency's accompanying commands are necessary; that you warn the medical officers of the army that the duty which they are called upon on these occasions to perform is most important to the public as well as to individuals, and that it is expected they will conscientiously perform that duty without bias.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Deputy Paymaster-General.* [687.]

27th January, 1810.

I do myself the honour to enclose a general account of sums expended by Major Lindsay, commanding the hospital station, Elvas, up to the 15th instant inclusive, from the amount received by him for public service. The vouchers of this disbursement are in shape of regimental charges, which, on being checked, correspond with the sums contained in the annexed account. These have been forwarded to the head-quarters of each battalion, and you will be so good as to take the remaining steps to reimburse the public for the general advance. The next period brought into account will be up to the 24th January. I am anxious to learn from you whether this mode of carrying on the extra accounts of the hospitals appears to you correct, or whether there is any other system you should prefer.

You will suspend all pay and allowances from Captain —— till further orders, in consequence of that officer's delay in accounting for public money advanced on similar service.

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G. A. O. Viseu, 28th January, 1810. [688.]

The Commander of the Forces is desirous that all men who are sick and require carriage should be removed to the general hospital established at Coimbra from the several cantonments of the army once a week, according to arrangements and directions sent by the Quartermaster-General and Inspector of Hospitals to the officers of the Quartermaster-General's department, and Medical Staff attached to the different divisions of

the army. The General officers are requested to see to those directions, and have them carried into execution.

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et Neufchâtel, Major-Général, au Roi Joseph.**

Paris, le 31 Janvier, 1810.

L'Empereur m'ordonne de ré-expédier pour l'Espagne l'aide-de-camp de votre Majesté, Monsieur de Clermont Tonnerre, pour porter à la connaissance de votre Majesté ses intentions au sujet de l'expédition de l'Andalousie.

1. En marchant sur Séville et Cadix, l'Empereur pense qu'il faut avoir soin de mener les équipages de siége nécessaires; car si l'ennemi sait qu'on n'a pas les moyens de le bombarder ni de le miner, cela pourra accroître sa résistance.

2. Il faut prévoir que les Anglais peuvent marcher sur Talavera pour faire diversion; l'Empereur juge donc qu'il est convenable de laisser le 5me corps d'armee, qui est composé de nos meilleures troupes, pour être opposé aux Anglais, et de mettre tous les petits corps chargés de garder les communications avec Madrid sous les ordres du commandant du 5me corps, afin qu'il soit à portée de les réunir et de s'opposer aux entreprises des Anglais. Ce corps pourra se porter sur Alcantara et jusque sur les frontières du Portugal, pour éclairer les mouvements des Anglais et correspondre avec le Maréchal Duc d'Elchingen, commandant le 6me corps d'armée.

3. Si les Anglais ne font pas le mouvement de se porter sur Madrid pour faire diversion, ils peuvent se porter sur Salamanque; et, dans ce cas, le 6me corps sera renforcé par la division Loison, le 8me corps, et par 12,000 hommes de cavalerie qui rendraient impossible toute opération dans la plaine.

4. Si le corps qui sera opposé aux Anglais n'est pas fortement constitué, si les corps entre la Sierra Morena et Madrid ne sont pas sous le même commandement, si les Anglais conçoivent l'espoir de faire un mouvement offensif, cela encouragera la résistance de Cadix. Le moindre mouvement rétrograde d'un des corps de l'expédition d'Andalousie serait contraire à toute idée militaire, enhardirait l'insurrection et découragerait l'armée Française: il ne faut donc envoyer en Andalousie que les troupes nécessaires; car, dans cette opération, il faut prévoir la diversion des Anglais.

5. Sa Majesté n'a pas été entièrement satisfaite des projets qui lui ont été soumis; elle ne trouve pas qu'ils présentent d'assez fortes combinaisons. L'Empereur considère qu'il n'y a de dangereux en Espagne que les Anglais; que le reste n'est que de la canaille qui ne peut jamais tenir en campagne; que la communication de Lisbonne avec Séville et Cadix est très-prompte, et que, si on laisse sur le Tage un corps trop faible, on risque de compromettre l'opération.

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* See Despatches to the Earl of Liverpool, 31st January, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. v., page 478.

*The Adjutant-General to Major Lindsay, Elvas.* [689.]

1st February, 1810.

I am instructed to call your attention to the payment of the convalescents, which, as it now stands, is a service of the extraordinaries of the army. The Deputy Paymaster-General has made it appear to the Commander of the Forces that this disbursement might be more regularly classed with the ordinaries.

It is his Excellency's pleasure that this expenditure be transferred from the first to the last named class of accounts, which you will do by passing the receipt given to Mr. Pratt for the sum already received for this service, to the possession of the resident Paymaster at Elvas, and consequently requiring the resident Paymaster to give his receipt to the officer of the Commissariat department for the same amount.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Meacham, Coimbra.* [690.]

2nd February, 1810.

Your letters of the 23rd and 28th ultimo have been submitted to the consideration of the Commander of the Forces. I am in consequence directed to acquaint you that it is not conceived the distance from Coimbra to the cantonments requires your having additional accounts for the accommodation of the officers; they must, therefore, receive their pay as usual from their regiments.

Lord Wellington authorises your obtaining a supply of mats for the comfort of the convalescents, for which you will send in a requisition to the resident commissary at Coimbra; and pray take every means to have these preserved, as there may be difficulty in replacing any deficiency. The great scarcity of straw has prevented his Lordship giving orders for the supply of that article.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Meacham, Coimbra.* [691.]

11th February, 1810.

On the present occasion you will send the perfectly recovered men belonging to the Coimbra station, with the detachment moving towards the army from Elvas, under charge of Captain Hood of the Guards. As a general system, however, you will put in a memorandum, at the bottom of each return, the number

esteemed sufficiently re-established to proceed towards the army, for a man in a convalescent state may not be equal to undergo fatigue; and except in cases of emergency his Excellency does not wish any soldier to be permitted to march till at least a week on the convalescent list. On the back of each state must be written the names of all officers at the hospital station. States to be despatched on the 4th, 10th, and 18th; also on the same dates a nominal return of deaths within the period, agreeable to annexed form, addressed to regiments, and under cover to this office.

When you find it requisite to detain any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier at the station, immediately report the same, that I may be enabled to communicate with the corps to which such persons may belong.

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[692.] *The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.*

11th February, 1810.

I have the honour to enclose letters from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Sherbrooke and Dr. Franck, on the subject of improving the means of transport of the sick from the cantonments towards the general hospital.

The carpenters from the Staff corps, and also those that can be spared from the Guards, are directed to attend at the Adjutant-General's Office to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, where I have to request you will send proper persons to instruct them how to proceed. It will be necessary that as many of the carts should be finished to-morrow as possible, the whole of the sick from the advanced stations being expected in town to proceed the day following towards the rear.

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[693.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.*

13th February, 1810.

I enclose extracts from General Orders of the regulations to be observed by detachments on march to the army, a copy of which you will be so good as to give every officer who leaves Lisbon in such charge. These copies of instructions you will sign, and let it be understood they are intended for the general guidance of officers and soldiers on detachment, and therefore should be promulgated.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [694.]*

18th February, 1810.

You will please to inform your department when any officer of the Medical Staff may have anything to communicate to the Adjutant-General, such communication is only to be made through you, their superior officer. A letter of intended explanation, written by the members of a Medical Board to you, dated 1st February, caused by your announcing to them the purport of a letter of the 25th ultimo from this office, has been perused by my Lord Wellington, in which his Lordship only finds a confirmation of the truth of the facts in Captain ——'s case, which before appeared to exist from some former letters, viz., that without inquiring into the state of Captain ——'s health, or any of the circumstances attending his case, the Board had, on his own desire, allowed that officer to join the army, reporting him fit for duty. From this his Lordship concluded, and still believes most fairly, that if Captain —— had been otherwise disposed, the report would have contained a recommendation that he should remain at Lisbon. By the steps already taken, it was the intention of the Commander of the Forces to caution those officers against this practice. The letter from the Board to their senior officer, of the 1st instant, and that from Doctor —— to the senior of the Adjutant-General's department, only induce a repetition of the same caution. In concluding this letter of renewed observation, I am commanded to convey to you his Excellency's desire not to hear anything further from these officers on the subject in question.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Hill.* [695.]*

20th February, 1810.

Your letter of the 6th instant, so far as referring to Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond's application, has been laid before the Commander of the Forces. His Excellency desires Captain —— of the — Regiment may state the nature of his affairs, and has further commanded me to observe that the recent instance of Major —— of the Adjutant-General's department has induced a particular caution in granting these applications, and his Lordship trusts it may equally act as a caution to you in forwarding them. My Lord Wellington considers when an officer applies for leave of absence on account of his private

affairs, the settlement of those affairs is paramount to every other object, his duty to the service included; but his Lordship cannot understand that an officer is to have leave of absence on account of his private affairs, the settlement of which he can postpone, when a service occurs which it will be agreeable to him to perform, or from which it will not be convenient for him to be absent.

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[696.*] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Harvey,* commanding Portuguese Troops, Coimbra.*

27th February, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces has decided, for the relief of the general hospital, Coimbra, to remove from that station every fortnight a certain proportion of cases towards Lisbon. It is his Excellency's wish that you will be pleased to furnish on these occasions, which will be notified to you by the Military Commandant of Hospitals, an escort to consist of one subaltern and 20 rank and file from the Portuguese troops under your command, which guard is proposed to go as far as Leiria, there to be relieved by an equal number of the forces there stationed.

The officer of the Portuguese service is to be put in communication with the senior British officer in charge of the sick, who has received orders to support the detachment in its duty, which it is expected by my Lord Wellington it will execute with propriety and steadiness, and is to consist in preventing the sick from wandering from their carriages on the march, the carriages from halting without necessity, or the native drivers (where such are employed) taking away their animals or carts without regular discharge from the responsible officer.

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[697.*] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Hill.*

3rd March, 1810.

I have had the honour to receive and submit to the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 25th instant, and enclosed explanation from Major ——. In reply, I am commanded to observe, in the system of service in which the army is at present employed, many officers have shown an inclination to quit it, which my Lord Wellington has been obliged to resist,

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* General Sir Robert Harvey, C.B.

although the duty may not be attended with such honour or advantage as the more active service. On this principle, leave of absence has invariably been refused, except in such cases where the party applying could declare that to obtain leave was paramount to every other consideration.

Under this impression alone Major —— obtained the leave granted, and it was with much surprise his Lordship found that indulgence became a secondary object, when an opportunity of active service presented a creditable prospect. It appears that as for such occasions Major ——'s business could be postponed, it might equally have been deferred for the performance of the ordinary, which at all times is to be considered as essential as the more active duties of the field. Relative to Major ——'s renewed application, it is his Excellency's pleasure that, should you conceive a compliance with his application to be an object to him, paramount to every other consideration in life, you are authorised to permit that officer's absence from the army for a period equal to the original leave granted.

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G. O. Viseu, 4th March, 1810. [698.]

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in communicating to the General officers, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the army, who fought the battle of Talavera, the testimonies of the approbation of the Houses of Lords and Commons of their distinguished conduct.

[*Here follow the votes of the Houses of Lords and Commons.*]

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [699.]

6th March, 1810.

Your letter of the 2nd instant, and accompanying communication from Ensign —— of the — Regiment, have been laid before the Commander of the Forces. However my Lord Wellington may feel disposed to commiserate the case of Ensign ——, yet his Excellency, in justice to the service, and the representation of the officer commanding the —th which caused this medical report, cannot require less from that officer than his forthwith repairing to the head-quarters of his battalion, now in presence of the enemy; or deciding to retire from a profession, the duties of which he is officially reported hopelessly unequal to perform.

[700.] *The Adjutant-General to Major Lindsay, Elvas.*

6th March, 1810.

I am commanded to express to you my Lord Wellington's approbation of the exertions you have manifested in the rapid removal of the hospital establishment from Elvas. The resignation of Major Murphy as Commandant of Detachments, Lisbon, affording his Lordship an opportunity of placing you on the Staff, I am authorised by his Excellency to offer you that command, with option at the same time to receive or decline the charge.

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[701.] *The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Baron Low, King's German Legion.*

10th March, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I am commanded by my Lord Wellington to inform you, that Major —— has already been granted a leave of absence, on the strength and for the purpose recommended in the annexed proceedings of a Medical Board. That indulgence, Major —— has not thought proper to take advantage of, according to his Lordship's expectation; but on its expiration submits a new request for five months' additional leave. Although Lord Wellington cannot refuse leave, asked under the circumstances of this case as stated, yet it appears that a much shorter period would equally answer the purpose of the proposed experiment; and even under such limit, it must in justice be accompanied by the observation, that there appears but little desire on the part of Major —— to recover so far as to return to duty after his long absence. I am also to explain, that his Excellency conceives it your duty, as senior officer of the King's German Legion, to call the attention of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to this officer's continued absence, and to recommend that another officer may be appointed to fill that situation, the duties of which Brigade Major —— appears either undesiring or unequal to execute.

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[702.] *The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd.*

13th March, 1810.

In compliance with your desire, communicated through the Secretary of the Board of Claims, I transmit a return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the actions of the 27th and 28th July,

at Talavera. Having represented to the Commander of the Forces the difficulties in giving further correct information, to enable you to decide as to the claims of colonels of regiments on this head of service, I am directed to put you in possession of his Excellency's opinion, that those difficulties cannot be surmounted, as the deficiency of accoutrements of the regiments that were so employed must far exceed the averaged loss of men, as many soldiers were removed, and otherwise escaped from the several temporary hospitals, on the advance of the enemy, who were not able to bring away any part of their arms or accoutrements.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable G. Lowry Cole.** [ 703. ]

14th March, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, and enclosures, which have been received and duly submitted, I am directed to communicate to you that it appears to my Lord Wellington that the desired inquiry respecting some reports, supposed to have been made to his Lordship (and heard for the first time at Guarda), is not an inquiry into the conduct of the officer, but an inquiry into the truth of the supposed reports. To this his Lordship never will submit; neither can he submit to be questioned by an officer respecting the reports made to his Lordship by any General or other Staff officer, respecting the conduct of any individual placed under the command of such General officer. Having so far decided this point, my Lord Wellington declares that no report of the kind as stated by Major ——, was made to his Lordship by any officer. Lord Wellington, who had the opportunity of seeing all that passed in the battle of Talavera, and having received the reports of the different General officers who commanded divisions, on more than one occasion has expressed satisfaction with the conduct of the whole army; which approval has been repeated by his Majesty upon his Lordship's reports, and has since been expressed in the votes of the two Houses of Parliament. Under these circumstances, it has appeared strange that his Lordship should be called on, at this distance of time, to prove and defend reports supposed to have been made, and to institute an inquiry into the conduct of an officer against whom no charge

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* General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B.

has been adduced; but that he has heard at Guarda; and thinks, that a report has been made injurious to his character. If Colonel —— was aware of any misconduct on the part of Major ——, it was his duty to bring it forward, at the moment the misconduct occurred, and not at this distant period. Should there be any ground for inquiry in Colonel ——'s knowledge, which the Commander of the Forces cannot think there is, that officer must make it known, if he chooses that the conduct of the Major and of the — Regiment should become subject of inquiry; and not call for and promote an inquiry upon vague grounds, and upon reports supposed to have been made to his Excellency.

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[704.] *The Adjutant-General to Officers commanding Divisions.*

16th March, 1810.

Adverting to the early approach of the hot season, in which the soldiers will not require blankets as well as great coats, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to request that, in concert with the General officers in charge of brigades, and officers commanding regiments, you will consider which of those articles it will be expedient to place in store. This may depend much upon the state in which the great coats may be found at the present moment. As the inclement weather may be supposed nearly past, and that the blanket will be more beneficial to the soldier than the great coat during the nights, at the period when it will be necessary to quit cantonments in the villages, it may be deemed expedient to retain the blankets, and to send the great coats into store.

Be pleased, in your report for his Excellency's information, to have annexed the number of blankets or great coats that are to be sent into store by each regiment.

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[705.] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

18th March, 1810.

I am commanded to inform you, that Mr. ——'s explanations of the complaint made by Colonel Drummond and Lord Blantyre, as submitted by you, have proved very unsatisfactory to the Commander of the Forces.

My Lord Blantyre complained that men of the 42nd Regi-

ment had been sent back to that battalion from general hospital with arms and accoutrements belonging to other corps, notwithstanding repeated orders to the contrary, and that means had been adopted to arrange and register all arms, accoutrements, and necessaries. In answer to these representations, the Commander of the Forces is informed that irregularity had prevailed in the admission of men into general hospital.

This irregularity ought not to have prevailed in any instance, and particularly in respect of the 42nd Regiment, as that regiment did not join the army till the month of September. At all events, the mode of admitting patients into general hospital should not have occasioned their being sent out of hospital in January and February with arms and accoutrements belonging to other regiments. The arrangement and registry of the arms and accoutrements delivered into store, were ordered to prevent the occurrence of irregularity in the re-issue, attributed to a want of necessary system, before those aids.

Unless Mr. —— can give a more satisfactory account than he has hitherto done of the arms, accoutrements, and necessaries of the several soldiers in hospital, he must be responsible for all losses, and must besides expect to be brought to the most rigorous account for disobedience of his Excellency's orders. You will be pleased to require a report from Mr. —— whether all the arms, accoutrements, and necessaries, in his charge at Estremoz, Villa Viçosa, and Elvas (with the exception of those delivered to soldiers on discharge), have been removed to Lisbon. If not, they are to be removed forthwith, and that officer is empowered to make a requisition on the Commissary-General for carts for this service.

You will further be pleased to report whether the officers commanding regiments obeyed the Order of the 17th December.*

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Blantyre, 42nd Regiment.* [706.]

19th March, 1810.

I am directed by my Lord Wellington to enclose a copy of Mr. ——'s reply to your Lordship's representation of the 7th instant. Should you have anything to observe on the purport of the annexed, you will be pleased, without delay, to com-

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 446.

municate the same. You will take occasion, also, to state the date of the entry of the men of the 42nd Regiment into hospital, who have returned to the corps with arms and accoutrements broken or exchanged. Further, be pleased to mention whether tickets were sent with the soldiers to hospitals, in obedience to the General Order, 17th December.

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[707.*] *The Adjutant-General to Major ——, — Regiment, Cadiz.*

March, 1810.

I do myself the honour to enclose a correspondence from this office with the Commandant at Lisbon, on the subject of Ensign ——, of the — Regiment, in consequence of your report to Colonel Peacocke, of the 7th February, also returned. His Excellency's object in directing these documents to be put in your possession is, that you should, on the arrival of Ensign ——, require that reasonable proportion of duty which justice to the service demands of every officer; but should it still appear that Ensign ——'s constitution is unequal to the fatigues of a soldier's employment, the reports to this effect must be forwarded to the Horse Guards, for the Commander-in-Chief's decision.

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REPORTS, ETC., RETURNED TO LORD WELLINGTON.

21 March, 1810.

1. Essay on the Method of Defending the Northern Provinces.
2. Survey of the Frontier of this Kingdom, in the province of Minho, &c.
3. Mappa of Supplies embarked for the army.
4. Mémoire de reconnaissance sur la frontière de l'Alemtejo, depuis Jurumenha jusqu'au Tage.
5. Report on the Defence of Alemtejo, by Major Linderthal.
6. Observations by Lieutenant Mulcaster, Royal Engineers.
7. Captain Gifford's Journal.

*2nd April, returned.*

1. Topographical Remarks on the Provinces of Lower Beira and Alemtejo By Colonel Rainsford.
2. Do. By do. 4 Memoirs.
3. Etat présent du Royaume de Portugal.

*5th April.*

1. Mémoire de la Campagne en Portugal, l'an 1762.

*15th April.*

1. Reconnaissance Militaire sur la rive droite du Tage depuis Lisbonne jusqu'à la Frontière.
2. Observations et Reconnaissances de la Côte depuis Carveira, passant par le Cap Roca, Cascaes, St. Julien, Lisbonne, et la Rivière de Louces, en y comprenant des détails intéressans du terrein représenté dans la carte ci-jointe.
3. Journal in French, beginning at Santarem, 20th February, 1790.
4. Description of the Country near Gavião, Macão, &c.

*3rd May.*

1. Reconnaissance et Observation Militaire, faite de la chaîne de montagne dont Cintra s'occupe la droite, Collares la gauche, &c.
2. Observation Militaire de la Côte, formant la rive gauche du Tage depuis la Pointe de Casselhas, &c. Par le Chev. d'Irsory.

*20th June.*

1. Mémoire de Reconnaissance sur la Route depuis Santarem par Leyria, l'intérieur des Provinces d'Estremadura et de Beira, et sur les Frontières de cette dernière province.
2. Correspondence relative to the War in 1762.

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*Received May 24th; returned, June 20th.*

No. 1.—Rough survey from Sobriera Firmosa to Dominguiso.

Rough survey from Dominguiso to Mesno, including Belmonte, Guarda, &c.

No. 2.—Carte Militaire d'une partie des Frontières de Beira et de l'Alemtejo de Guarda, Memaõ, Monte Santo, Castello Branco, Villa Velha, à Punhete and Thomar.

No. 3.—Tracings of roads on Alemtejo.

No. 4.—Portuguese chart of the Province of Meriho.

No. 5.—Plan of Campo Maior.

No. 5.—Plan of Arronches.

Sketch of part of the Province of Alemtejo.

Sketch of the country about Sacavem and Lisbon.

A draught of the Tagus from Cascaes to Salvaterra. Lieutenant Brenton, Royal Navy.

Carte du Terrein et du Côte entre les rivières de Castries et de Manique.

Plan of Valencia.

Carte de Lisbonne et des Environs.

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G. O. Viseu, 21st March, 1810. [708.]

The Commander of the Forces refers the officers commanding regiments to the Orders they received through the Quarter-master General, specifying the form in which the returns of the articles of field equipments were to be made, under the

Orders of the 31st May, 1809.* He requests that the returns may hereafter be made out according to that form. If any articles are returned wanting, a N.B. is to be made at the foot of the return, stating particularly the reason. If any article should become unserviceable, a special report to be made on the subject.

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[ 709. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable G. Lowry Cole.*

29th March, 1810.

I have had the honour to receive and submit your letter to the Commander of the Forces. In consequence of the favourable representation therein contained, his Excellency consents to the charges preferred against Assistant-Surgeon ——, — Regiment, and now returned, being withdrawn, in the expectation that the lenity of his superior and of his commanding officer will have due effect upon him, and induce that officer to attend to his duty more strictly in future.

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[ 710. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——.*

3rd April, 1810.

Your letter of the 25th ultimo has been laid before the Commander of the Forces. I am in reply instructed to observe, that notwithstanding my Lord Wellington's full assurance that Major ——'s application to return to England is grounded on actual necessity, and that your recommendation to that effect is in consequence perfectly justified, yet his Lordship cannot depart from the regulation established for such cases. Major —— must therefore repair to head-quarters, that a Medical Board may report on the state of his health, previous to his departure from the army. His Lordship, after perusal of Major ——'s services, which appear to have been extensive and constant, cannot in justice omit to observe, that Major —— will only be allowed to sell the commissions purchased, as such decision has been given at head-quarters in reference to officers of equal professional claims.

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 273.

*The Adjutant-General to Ensign ——.* [711.]

5th April, 1810.

In acknowledging your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have to convey the Commander of the Forces' commands that you proceed without loss of time to join the 2nd battalion of the 3rd or Buffs, where his Excellency fully expects that the same accuracy of conduct which authorised your promotion will further secure the approbation and consequent attention of the commanding officer of your corps.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Cotton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.* [712.]

7th April, 1810.

On the purport of your communication of the 4th instant, I am commanded to refer you to the original Order attaching the 60th companies to the different brigades of the army, and the recent Orders of the 22nd February * on the same subject. In transmitting this answer, which you will be pleased to make known to the senior officer of the 5th battalion 60th, with the 2nd Division, I am further required to observe that my Lord Wellington has ever manifested a good opinion, and has taken every opportunity of being of service to that corps.

His Lordship is willing to believe that Captain —— is equally deserving with many other of his brother officers; yet it is but due to add, that till lately he has done but little duty with the army, and that, in consequence, he is the last officer for whose benefit or suggestion his Lordship would feel inclined to commit an irregularity, or alter an arrangement and organization which has proved itself eminently beneficial to the service.

Be pleased to report to Lieutenant-General Hill that Captain —— is only required to attend to the duties of his own company.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding —th Light Dragoons.* [713.]

7th April, 1810.

I have to apprise you that a Medical Board has given an opinion that Paymaster ——, of the corps under your command, is unequal to support the fatigues of active service. It is neces-

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 486.

sary, however, previous to that officer's departure for England, that you should recommend that indulgence, at the same time nominating an eligible officer to conduct the public duties in Mr. ——'s absence, for whose accuracy Mr. —— must, in an official letter, acknowledge the continuance of his responsibility, till his return, or the appointment of a successor.

On your forwarding these documents, I have no doubt the leave desired will be granted by his Excellency.

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[714.] * G. O. Viseu, 11th April, 1810.

1. Whenever articles of any description are supplied by the Commissary-General to the troops, for which the troops are to pay, the Paymaster-General must be furnished by the Commissary-General with an account of the articles delivered to each regiment, and their price, if possible, before the 24th of the month in which the articles will have been delivered, but at all events in the course of the succeeding month.

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[715.] * *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

16th April, 1810.

In reference to your letter of the 11th instant, relative to deserters from the enemy, who decline entering his Majesty's service, which has been submitted to the Commander of the Forces, I am to communicate my Lord Wellington's pleasure that you cause such men to be fed, clothed with such articles as may be absolutely necessary, and otherwise well treated. They are to be sent home to the Isle of Wight by the first opportunity, with an accompanying letter to the Commandant at the depôt, stating that his Excellency has promised to forward, and consequently applied for means to facilitate the return of men of this description from England to their native homes or services.

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[716.] * *The Adjutant-General to Captain Meacham, Coimbra.*

16th April, 1810.

You will cause the property of deceased soldiers, or such as may hereafter die at the hospital station under your command, to be sold by public auction under the superintendence of the officer of the same division, brigade, or regiment in whose charge

the men may have been considered, which officer will report to you the amount arising from the sale of each article, placing the sum total in your hands, which you will take the earliest opportunity of returning to the regiments by the officer commanding detachments who may join the army.

The arms and accoutrements you will send down the river the first opportunity for embarkation, and pass them in the transports from Figueira to Lisbon. The officer in charge will deliver the arms into the Ordnance stores at that station, taking the receipt of the officer in charge of his Majesty's stores, who will have received previous instructions to give that voucher for the arms received by him. The accoutrements are to be given over in the same manner, with a regimental register of them, to the Quartermaster-General at Lisbon, who will be directed to send those belonging to each battalion on board the ship in which the baggage of the corps has been embarked, with a copy of the directed register.

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G. O. Viseu, 21st April, 1810. [717.]

1. The communication with head-quarters is to be carried on as follows in future, instead of in the mode pointed out by the General Order of the 15th instant. The *parté* for head-quarters will leave Almeida every morning at 7 o'clock, Freixedas half-past 10, Celorico half-past 2 in the morning, Mangualde 9 in the morning, and will arrive at Viseu at 11 in the forenoon. The *parté* from head-quarters will leave Viseu every afternoon at 4, will be at Mangualde at 6, at Celorico at 12, at Freixedas at half-past 3 in the morning, and at Almeida at 7 in the morning. The letters to and from Pinhel and Alverca are to be left at and taken up at Freixedas. Those to and from Guarda and Trancoso are to be left at and taken up from Celorico. And the officers commanding at the several stations will take care to have persons stationed to bring their letters to them from the places where they will be left.

2. The hussars and guides are still to remain stationed upon the road, notwithstanding that the *parté* will pass daily.

3. The *parté* for Thomar, Abrantes, Portalegre, Elvas, and Badajoz, will leave Viseu at 4 o'clock every afternoon. He will leave at S$^{ta}$ Comba Daõ letters for the 16th Light Dragoons, and at Foz d'Arouce those for Coimbra. He will take up at

those places respectively the letters from them for head-quarters.

The communication between head-quarters and Lisbon will be carried on by the ordinary post.

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[718.] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Donellan, 58th Regiment.*

21st April, 1810.

In acknowledging the honour of your letter of the 18th instant, I am to apprise you his Excellency has been made acquainted with its purport. My Lord Wellington has, in answer, desired me to state that it at all times affords his Lordship satisfaction to be enabled to forward the claims of deserving officers for promotion, and that nothing could give him more pleasure than presenting the claims of the nephew of the late Colonel Donellan. But his Lordship is by no means certain, neither would it be justifiable to give anything like an assurance, that the Commander-in-Chief can attend to your pretensions.

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*Lieutenant-General Graham* to the Earl of Liverpool.*†

MY LORD, Isla, 22nd April, 1810.

From the information your Lordship already had of the miserable state of the fort of Matagorda (never to be considered free from the danger of assault), it will not be matter of surprise that after holding it two months it should now be abandoned.

I have the honour to enclose Captain Maclaine's‡ (of the 94th) report to me. It would be an injustice to the service not to recommend him in the warmest manner to your Lordship's notice, as well as the officers who continued with him to the last of this arduous duty: Lieutenant Brereton,§ of the Royal Artillery; Ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th; and Mr. Dobson, midshipman, of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*. The defence of Matagorda has been witnessed by everybody with admiration, and I should not have been justified in allowing it to be continued so long but from the expectation of the possibility of some diversion being made in its favour, which, however, was found to be impracticable.

It is impossible that I should not endeavour to express to your Lordship the feelings of universal and deep regret excited by the untimely fall of that distinguished officer, Major Lefebure, of the Royal Engineers, whose zeal carried him from the Admiral's ship to be the bearer of my orders for the evacuation of the fort, that he might be satisfied that it was no longer

* General Lord Lynedoch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

† See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 2nd May, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 82.

‡ General Sir Archibald Maclaine, K.C.R.

§ Major-General William Brereton.

tenable. The chief direction of that important department now devolves on Captain Birch. Your Lordship is well acquainted with my opinion of his merit and talents, so well calculated to inspire confidence under this misfortune.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

THOS. GRAHAM.

P.S. The original garrison of the fort of Matagorda consisted of Captain Maclaine and Ensigns Cannon and Scott, 94th Regiment; 25 Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Brereton; 25 Royal Marines; 25 seamen, under Mr. Dobson; and 67 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 94th Regiment. Reinforcements were sent in the evening of the 21st, and reliefs of the whole were offered, but declined.

[ENCLOSURE.]

*Captain Maclaine, 94th Regiment, to Lieutenant-General Graham.*

SIR, Cadiz, 23rd April, 1810.

I have the honour to inform you that, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the enemy opened upon the 74-gun ship *S. Pablo*, and gun-boats stationed near Fort Matagorda, with hot shot, and succeeded in forcing them to abandon their position.

Immediately after this they opened upon Fort Matagorda a very heavy cannonade of guns and mortars; but as it would have been impossible to direct our fire with a certainty, I ordered Lieutenant Brereton, of the Royal Artillery, to delay our fire until daybreak.

The morning discovered three batteries opposed to us, in the Trocadero, of 21 guns, and from the flight of their shells we judged they had eight mortars in other three batteries. From the time they commenced firing at the fort, they kept up a most tremendous cannonade of shot and shells with great effect until night, when the enemy and the fort both discontinued. That day's fire made a very large breach in the escarp of the rampart, on which was the principal part of our guns, and completely laying open our magazine.

We were, from the manner the enemy placed his batteries, and which they had contrived to do under mask of the houses in the village of Trocadero (distant from the fort about 900 yards), only able to bring seven guns to bear on them; yet with these we contrived to silence, and, as I conceive, dismount the guns of one of their batteries, in which were six 32-pounders.

The whole of the night of the 21st and morning of the 22nd I employed in endeavouring to repair the parapet of the south-east face, composed of sand-bags, and which, from the very heavy fire of 21 pieces of cannon (most of them 32-pounders), the enemy had totally demolished, so that the men at the guns were perfectly exposed. We continued to replace the sand-bags and fill up the breach, so as to put ourselves in a tolerable state of defence, and at daybreak in the morning the enemy opened with a salvo from all his batteries. We returned the fire with the same spirit and success as yesterday, but the fort soon became a complete ruin, and nowhere afforded any shelter for the reliefs. The evacuation, however, only took place in consequence of your order. We left the fort at 10 A.M., Captain Stackpole, of the Royal Navy, having been sent by the Admiral to complete its destruction.

I cannot sufficiently express to you the gallantry and coolness with which every individual officer, seaman, marine, and soldier, conducted himself during the two months we maintained this post, particularly during the two last days.

I beg, in a particular manner, to mention the services of that most excellent officer, Lieutenant Brereton, of the Royal Artillery, for his unremitted attention to his duty, and the masterly style in which he kept up his fire on the enemy; as likewise Ensigns Cannon and Scott, of the 94th Grenadiers: and I request, Sir, you will state to the Admiral how highly sensible I am of the handsome manner in which Lieutenants Chapman and M'Pherson, of the Royal Navy, and one or two others, whose names I cannot now recollect, volunteered their services during the heaviest of the fire. Mr. G. Dobson, midshipman of the *Invincible*, had charge of the seamen under my command during the whole time, and I beg you, Sir, to recommend him to the Admiral as a very excellent and brave officer.

Herewith I send a list of killed and wounded; and among the former I am sorry to return Major Lefebure, of the Royal Engineers; he was killed close to me by a cannon-ball. The loss of such an excellent officer is deeply to be lamented.

I have, &c.,

A. MACLAINE.

N.B. Hospital mate Bennet, attached to the 94th Regiment, and who was the surgeon attending the garrison, I beg to recommend to your notice as a most attentive and excellent professional man; he wishes much to be appointed assistant-surgeon of the 94th Regiment. I have omitted to mention Lieutenant Wright, of the Royal Artillery, who succeeded to the command of the artillery in the batteries on the morning of the 22nd, after Lieutenant Brereton was wounded.

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[ 719. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Newman, 11th Regiment.*

24th April, 1810.

In compliance with instructions, I am obliged to return you the within memorial contained in your letter of the 22nd instant, to request you will erase the word "transportation" and substitute "general service" in that document, as in my Lord Wellington's instructions it is particularly specified that transportation under similar circumstances is illegal.

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[ 720. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley,* Assistant Adjutant-General.*

11th May, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces has, in compliance with your request, granted you unlimited leave of absence to return to England. His Excellency, from a just estimate of merit, declines accepting your resignation; on the contrary, please to understand, in the event of duty permitting your return to the Peninsula, his Lordship looks with satisfaction to the renewal of your service on the Staff of this army.

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* Lieutenant-General Sir John Elley, K.C.B., K.C.H.

*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd.* [721.]

12th May, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you that the whole of the absent sick of the army are now assembled at the Coimbra and Lisbon stations. The first of those establishments, though permanent, is only intended for the temporary residence of patients, those who amend returning to the army; the cases of more serious nature being embarked on the *Mondego*, and sent by transport round to Lisbon.

The difficulty of preventing abuse in such establishments as the general hospitals of an army is so evident, that I have attempted to organise every reasonable check. I rather think that deficiency of system will not be found which you seem to apprehend; but I am perfectly satisfied that both Major Lindsay at Elvas, Captain Meacham at Coimbra, and Colonel Peacocke at Lisbon, will attempt to afford you every satisfactory information. Lieutenants ——, 43rd Regiment, and ——, 52nd Regiment, are charged with the management of the men of your command at the Lisbon station.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [722.]

12th May, 1810.

In returning you the annexed detailed account of funeral expenses of soldiers who have died in the general hospital, Lisbon, I am to convey his Excellency's consequent opinion that such an extent of charge cannot in justice be authorised against the credit of the deceased, or, in failure of such means, against the several captains of companies. Under these circumstances you will be pleased to arrange for the casualties that may hereafter occur in the service of the general hospitals under your superintendence, that mode of interment admitted on all other foreign stations, viz. by shell coffin; requiring that every decent attention should be given, to avoid affording disgust in the soldiers, from an alteration in the last office towards a comrade which custom has made respectful, and that every precaution be taken to guard against communication of contagious disease.

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[ 723. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable G. Lowry Cole.*

12th May, 1810.

I have to request you will be pleased to convey his Excellency's orders to Captain ——, of the 11th Regiment, to repair without delay to head-quarters, reporting himself at this office, preparative to that officer's proceeding to Coimbra to command that station, for which arrangement he will accordingly prepare. I have made his Lordship aware of Captain ——'s reluctance to take this charge, which, under present circumstances of the army, has not afforded any dissatisfaction to my Lord Wellington, who at the same time is obliged to require that officer's service as stated.

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[ 724. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, 2nd Caçadores.*

13th May, 1810.

Your letter of the 10th May, and enclosure from Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, I have laid before the Commander of the Forces. In reply, I have the honour to convey to you his Excellency's determination not to interfere in any manner with the orders of the 28th Regiment, or those of Lieutenant-General Hill's division, in reference to servants allowed from the ranks.

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[ 725. ] *The Deputy Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General R. Craufurd.*

15th May, 1810.

It appearing, by a return of deserters from the enemy, that one of them, named —— ——, has been detained by the surgeon of the hussars as a bâtman, in the absence of the Adjutant-General, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to request you will give directions, that no deserter from the enemy should be detained by any officer for the purpose of being employed as a servant, bâtman, or otherwise, and that the man who has been thus detained should be forwarded to head-quarters by the first opportunity. His Excellency's reasons for wishing all deserters to be forwarded are, that a deserter was detained in a similar manner as a servant, and was afterwards sent to head-quarters a prisoner, as being a suspicious character.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Payne.* [726.]*

17th May, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant addressed to the Deputy Adjutant-General, I have the honour to send an extract from the General Order relative to ammunition lost. No mitigation can be allowed in favour of ammunition stolen, as it would be extremely easy to state that all deficiencies had been so made away with.

I received this morning your letter enclosing the proceedings of the Board of Survey, &c., which papers are referred to the Commissary-General by order of the Commander of the Forces, that a strict inquiry may be made concerning the circumstances therein alluded to.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [727.]*

18th May, 1810.

I have laid your letter and enclosure, herewith returned, before the Commander of the Forces, and am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. ——, that the regulations of the service do not allow an officer on the Medical Staff to have orderlies or bâtmen; and the Commander of the Forces has observed that Mr. —— has kept —— —— a considerable time from his duty when not actually employed as an orderly in the hospital. As this, therefore, is contrary to the rules of the service, you will be pleased to acquaint Mr. —— of his Excellency's sentiments, apprising him that —— —— is to join his regiment without delay.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Meacham, Coimbra.* [728.]*

20th May, 1810.

In reply to that part of your letter wherein you state that Colonel ——, Portuguese service, had called on you to furnish him with a weekly state of the hospital at Coimbra, I am to acquaint you that you are not to send such report to that officer, it being quite unnecessary; he having no charge whatever over the British hospital under your superintendence.

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[729.] G. O. Celorico, 21st May, 1810.

1. The officers commanding regiments of infantry are requested to direct the officers commanding companies, the surgeons, and paymasters, to prepare for the Commissary-General bills for the allowance of one dollar per month for the shoeing of each mule employed in the carriage of camp kettles, paymasters' books, and surgeons' chests, since the 1st May, 1809.

2. The officers commanding regiments of cavalry will give the same directions to officers commanding troops, paymasters, and surgeons.

3. These bills are to be made out for the whole regiment for each month, and must be countersigned by the officer commanding the regiment, who must certify that the whole number of mules for which the allowance is demanded have been kept for public service during the month.

4. The quartermasters of regiments of infantry, who have each a mule belonging to the public in his charge for the carriage of intrenching tools, are to send in their bills for the same allowance for the expense of shoeing this mule, to be countersigned and certified in the same manner by the commanding officer of the regiment.

5. Similar bills are to be sent in by the regiments of cavalry by those persons in charge, under the Orders of the 19th June,* of the public mules attached to regiments of cavalry, for the veterinary surgeon, sergeant-armourer, sergeant-saddler, and for the intrenching tools.

6. These bills are hereafter to be sent in at the end of every month.

7. The Commissary-General will pay these bills, thus signed and certified, deducting from the amount of each those sums already paid on this account.

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[730.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Graham, Cadiz.*

23rd May, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint you, by direction of the Commander of the Forces, that in order to enable this office to make up its general returns for the Adjutant-General in England, in

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 291.

the most satisfactory manner, it will be necessary for the Assistant Adjutant-General of your force to comply with the form and instructions hereunto annexed, in transmitting the returns and states from Cadiz to the head-quarters of this army.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, COMMISSARY-GENERAL, COMMANDANT AT LISBON, AND OFFICER COMMANDING DETACHMENTS AT LISBON. [731.*]

The convalescents and recruits, &c., destined for the army from Lisbon, who are not required as escorts, are to come in future by sea from Lisbon to the mouth of the Mondego. Before they embark, the officer in command of detachments at Lisbon is to give the officer in charge of them a list of their names, necessaries, regiments, &c.

The Commandant at Lisbon is to give notice of their departure, by post, to the Assistant Quartermaster-General at Coimbra, and to the Commissary at Figueira, and of their numbers, &c. He is to furnish the officer in command of the detachment with a copy of the General Order in respect to the march of detachments, and to give him positive orders not to march from Figueira without a route from the Assistant Quartermaster-General at Coimbra.

The Commissary at Figueira must be prepared to supply the detachment with food while it will remain at Figueira, and on the march to Coimbra. The Assistant Quartermaster-General at Coimbra will, on receiving notice of the intended embarkation of the detachment, send a route to Figueira, for their proceeding to the army either by land or by water, as may be most expedient, settling with the Commissaries at Figueira and Coimbra where they are to be fed on each day.

An Assistant Provost must be stationed at Figueira, whose duty it will be to attend each of the detachments on their march, till they shall join any division of the army to which a Provost will be attached, when the first mentioned will be relieved and return to Figueira.

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*(Translated from the Spanish translation.)*

*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général, au Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli.**

Le Havre, 28th May, 1810.

It appears by the accounts of the strength of the English army in Portugal, extracted from the London journals, that it consists of 23,000 English and Germans and 22,000 Portuguese.

The Emperor has commanded me to acquaint you what you are to do with the troops which are more than necessary to besiege Ciudad Rodrigo, and to defeat the English if they attempt to raise the siege. His Majesty's intention is, that you should direct these operations with the 6th and 8th corps, leaving 2000 dragoons of the 8th corps with General Kellermann, and also 3000 or 4000 infantry of that corps. These, when joined by the four auxiliary battalions, which will proceed from Burgos, and the Swiss battalions, will form a corps of 12,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, sufficient to keep up communications. You, Prince, with the 6th corps and the remainder of the 8th corps, forming more than 50,000 men, ought to take Ciudad Rodrigo and beat the English if they advance. I have written to his Majesty the King of Spain, and to Marshal Duc de Dalmatie, to place under your orders General Regnier and the 2nd corps, which he commands; and an order has been sent to General Regnier to proceed across the Tagus at Alcantara, and to manœuvre with you on the right of the Tagus.

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[ 732. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Lindsay, Belem.*

28th May, 1810.

I have had the honour of laying your letter addressed to the Deputy Adjutant-General, as well as that to Lord Wellington, before the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency feels the force of the wishes contained in your letters, and he will take an early opportunity of making such arrangement as may promote your views.

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[ 733. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Picton.*†

29th May, 1810.

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you, that in consideration of the good character given to —— —— by his commanding officer; and also being thoroughly convinced that he was led to the commission of the offence of which he has been convicted by the other criminals, —— and ——, his Excellency is pleased to direct that he may be pardoned when brought out for punishment.

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* See Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, 3rd July, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 241.

† Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, afterwards killed at Waterloo.

The Commander of the Forces, however, trusts that he and other soldiers will take warning from what has occurred of the danger of associating with such characters as —— and ——, and of the commission of any offences against discipline and good conduct into which they are invariably led by keeping company with such characters. The commission of these offences almost uniformly ends in the temptations of those of a deeper description, which must produce the disgraceful and shocking consequences the melancholy example before them points out.

You will be pleased to direct that this letter may be entered in the orderly books of your division, and read at the time the sentences of the court-martial are carried into execution.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, Royal Waggon Train.* [734.]

29th May, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that he highly approves of your having tried the men of the — Regiment, and that he desires you will continue to try and punish any men that behave ill on the road, and make inquiries from officers and non-commissioned officers, commanding detachments on their march, if they are desirous of having any soldiers tried, which may be done, and the sentences carried into execution on the spot, except for heinous offences, such as murder and plunder, which demand a general court-martial, for example to the army at large.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Aylmer,* Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Division.* [735.]

1st June, 1810.

I have stated to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces your anxious desire to join your battalion; and his Excellency has directed me to acquaint you that from your long experience and active services on the Staff, especially with the 1st Division of the army with which you have so long served, it is impossible, consistent with the general advantage of the service, to permit you to retire from the Adjutant General's department, especially at a juncture like the present, when the division is passing into new hands, and when your efficient services will be so much required.

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* General Lord Aylmer, G.C.B.

[736.] [CIRCULAR.]

*The Adjutant-General to the Assistant Adjutants-General and Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General of Divisions.*

*1st June, 1810.*

In transmitting the new forms of monthly returns, which you will deliver out to the regiments in your division, you will please to direct that the men left sick at Talavera, Oropesa, Plasencia, &c., and who, it is supposed, *actually* fell into the hands of the enemy, are to be returned in the new form of returns under the head of "prisoners of war;" those who have straggled and stayed behind in the different marches of the army, and are *missing*, are to be returned under the separate head of "*missing*," immediately annexed to the column of "prisoners of war." The actual sick with the army will thus alone be returned in the column of "sick present and absent." In the weekly states the prisoners of war and missing are to be returned, both blended together, in the column "missing and prisoners of war."

Any alterations which may be reported as having taken place among the sergeants, drummers, and rank and file, returned as prisoners of war and missing, not included in the alterations, are to be returned under a separate head, agreeable to the form of the other alterations. One copy of a monthly return and weekly state, made out according to these directions, is herewith transmitted, and you will be responsible that the returns of your division are all forwarded as now directed. These regulations to take place from the 8th and 25th of this month.

[*This Memorandum only sent to the Cavalry.*] The new forms of monthly returns for the cavalry have not yet been received from England, but are expected every day, when they will be forwarded: they will, in the mean time, conform to the above instructions in their weekly states.

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[737.] [CIRCULAR.]

*The Adjutant-General to Officers commanding Hospital Stations.*

2nd June, 1810.

In order, as much as possible, to apprise officers commanding regiments of the situation of all men who are absent from their corps, either in hospital or convalescents, on escorts, &c., with a

view to their making out their monthly returns with greater correctness, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to request that you will cause all officers under your command to transmit monthly to the head-quarters of their regiments, so as to arrive on the 24th of each month, a nominal list of all men under their charge, stating whether they are in hospital, convalescent, on escort, or other duty. In the event of officers not knowing where the head-quarters of their regiments are, by addressing these lists to the Adjutant-General's office, head-quarters, or the Assistant Adjutant-General of any division, the same will be forwarded to the corps.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Slade,* Belmonte.* [738.]

4th June, 1810.

I have had the honour to receive and submit your letter of the 2nd instant, and its enclosure, to the Commander of the Forces. In answer I am commanded to acquaint you that it is impossible for his Excellency to allow any corps of officers, however respectable, to decide that his Majesty shall lose the services of any officer, without being previously informed what the charges are that have been alleged against that officer, and all the attendant circumstances.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Aylmer, Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st Division.* [739.]

5th June, 1810.

I herewith return the weekly state, 2nd battalion —Regiment, for the insertion of the two men stated in the memorandum "to be sent home invalided" in the column "transferred;" and as you have reported the refusal of the officer commanding the — Regiment to comply with your directions already stated upon that head, I am directed to desire you will be pleased to acquaint Major ——, whose signature appears on the face of the return, that I do not conceive it to be optional with the commanding officer of a regiment, to refuse to make an alteration in his return evidently incorrect, when so ordered from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the division, who alone is answerable to the Adjutant-General for the correctness of the returns of the regiments in his division, and transmitted through him. You will, therefore, send this return back to Major —— to be corrected accordingly.

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* General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H.

[740.] G. O. Celorico, 7th June, 1810.

2. The Commander of the Forces publishes this sentence to the army, in order to show his determination to bring to trial those non-commissioned officers who disgrace themselves, and prove that they are not fit for their situations.

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[741.] *The Adjutant-General to Major Archer, 16th Light Dragoons.*
7th June, 1810.

Two horses having been purchased by officers, 16th Light Dragoons, from French deserters, in direct violation of the General Order, 19th May, 1809,* I am commanded to desire that you will please to have those horses sent forthwith to head-quarters, to be disposed of by auction by the Commissary-General, if unfit for his purposes, as directed in the General Order above alluded to, and you will be pleased to report the execution of the same to me for his Excellency's information.

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[742.] *The Adjutant-General to Brigade-Major ——.*
7th June, 1810.

It having been reported to the Commander of the Forces that you have purchased a horse from a French deserter, I enclose herewith, by his orders, extracts from the General Order, dated 19th May, 1809, for your information upon that head. I am further to acquaint you that his Excellency cannot but desire, in justice to the deserter, that he may at least have the fair chance given him of selling his horse for the full value, according to the Order above alluded to. You will, therefore, be pleased to send in the horse thus purchased by you from the French deserter to the Commissary-General, to be disposed of according to that Order.

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*L'Inspecteur aux Revues, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Secrétaire-Général du Ministère de la Guerre, à son Excellence Monsieur le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, Major-Général de sa Majesté Catholique le Roi d'Espagne.*†

Paris, le 8 Juin, 1810.

Le Ministre me charge d'avoir l'honneur d'adresser ci-joint à votre Excellence trois livrets de l'Emplacement des troupes à l'époque du 1er de ce mois.

Le Ministre vous prie, Monsieur le Maréchal, de vouloir bien lui faire renvoyer les trois livrets du mois de Mai dernier.

Je prie votre Excellence, d'agréer l'hommage de mon respect.

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 264.

† See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 8th July, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 264.

*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Slade.* [743.]

9th June, 1810.

In returning the annexed papers, I am commanded to observe it appears to my Lord Wellington, that the officers of the —— are placed in a very delicate situation by the transmission of those documents by Major ——. The officers of the —— may decline to associate with Captain ——, for the reasons which appear on the face of those papers, or they may inform Captain —— that they think his conduct requires to be submitted to an inquiry; but they cannot object to his being allowed to join the regiment in which he bears his Majesty's commission, or prevent him from doing duty if he should join, unless charges be regularly brought against that officer, for which he should be put in arrest.

His Lordship has thought it right to be thus explicit in answer to the proposal from the corps, that Captain —— should have leave of absence. In respect to that particular proposal, divested of the right of submitting such a request on such grounds, from the number of captains doing duty with the ——, his Excellency can have no objection to allow Captain —— to have leave of absence, if the desire to obtain that leave should proceed from himself.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.* [744.]

10th June, 1810.

Captain ——, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, having satisfactorily accounted to the Commander of the Forces for his prolonged absence from the army, I have his Excellency's authority to communicate to you that the General Order, 18th December, 1809,* is dispensed with, in reference to that officer's late absence and case, and that you will in consequence warrant the issue of Captain ——'s Staff pay, and for the period of his absence alluded to, being from the 24th February to the 24th May.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major Lindsay, Belem.* [745.]

15th June, 1810.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to inform you that it will only be neces-

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 448.

sary for officers commanding detachments to send in nominal returns of the men under their charge to their several regiments as near to the 24th of each month as possible; and, allowing these returns to reach the different regiments on that day, the periods must of course differ according to the distance the regiment may be from the detachment. In addition to this, you will please to forward to this office a general nominal return of the whole of the detachments under your command together, so as to arrive as soon after the 25th of each month as possible.

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[746.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, Assistant Adjutant-General, Cadiz.*

15th June, 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant. You will already have received a memorandum relative to returns required by this office; but, for the purpose of being more accurate and explanatory, I now enclose you a list of the different returns, &c., that will be required.

In addition to the individual monthly returns, the correctness of which you will have the goodness to superintend very narrowly, a general monthly return will be required; and it will be of the utmost moment to us that these be despatched from Cadiz on the very first opportunity after the 25th of each month, in order that they may arrive in time at the head-quarters to be included in our general monthly return. Should unforeseen circumstances, however, prevent this, I shall always forward our return, and send a separate monthly return of the troops at Cadiz when it arrives.

In adverting to the new form of monthly returns, I herewith enclose a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Assistant Adjutants-General of divisions, explanatory of the mode in which the Commander of the Forces wishes the prisoners of war and missing to be accounted for; and by the form I send, you will see the addition that is to be made to the monthly return, general as well as regimental.

So soon as the orderly books sent to Cadiz some time back are copied, you will please to return them. I transmit the General Orders that have been issued of late, which it is necessary you should be in possession of.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, Assistant Adjutant-General, Cadiz.* [747.]*

22nd June, 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 3rd and 6th instant, together with the returns you have transmitted. I hope that you will have received before this letter reaches you the instructions that I have sent with regard to making up and forwarding the returns of the troops at Cadiz to this army, and I trust they are so explicit as to prevent any further trouble. In the different returns you have transmitted in your letter of the 3rd, there are errors which it will be necessary to have rectified before we can regularly make up our returns for England. I have therefore taken the liberty of marking the differences that appear on comparison in our office here, and enclose a memorandum of the same, and I have to request you will have them rectified.

I also enclose detailed regulations to be observed by the troops serving under Lord Viscount Wellington in making up their returns; and I hope that these, with my former letters, &c., will fully explain everything to you. With regard to your letter of the 6th instant, the Commander of the Forces has observed that his Excellency has no authority to alter any orders from the Commander-in-Chief in England, or other authorities, relative to the direct communication which has been so ordered; but it is necessary that his Excellency Lord Wellington should be furnished with the returns as directed, in order to conform to the general instructions his Lordship has received.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Dance,* Brigade-Major.* [748.]*

23rd June, 1810.

His Excellency has been pleased to accept of your resignation as major of brigade to the cavalry under the orders of Major-General Slade. I am at the same time desired to communicate to you that my Lord Wellington will have no objection to your entering the Portuguese service, as by that means you can alone be authorised to continue on service with the army now employed in the Peninsula.

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* Colonel Sir Charles Webb Dance, K.H.

[749.] *The Adjutant-General to the Assistant Adjutants-General attached to 1st, 3rd, Light Divisions, and Cavalry.*

24th June, 1810.

I am directed to desire you will be pleased to send in the General Order book of the — Division of infantry to this office, for the purpose of being compared and ascertaining whether all the Orders since April, 1809, have been regularly received and entered.

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[750.] *The Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding 3rd Regiment (or Buffs).*

30th June, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that, in consequence of the good conduct of Sergeant Horner, of the 3rd, or Buffs, the recommendation of Brigadier-General Blunt, and the wish of Marshal Beresford to give the sergeant a commission in the Portuguese service, his Excellency is pleased to order that he may forthwith receive his discharge from the regiment under your command, and follow such orders as he may receive from Marshal Beresford. It may be as well to enclose the sergeant's discharge and the abstract of his accounts to Colonel Arbuthnot, Marshal Beresford's military secretary.

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[751.] *The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.*

1st July, 1810.

Brigadier-General R. Craufurd having bought from a French deserter a very good horse for an officer employed in taking plans of the country in the advance, and having promised the man sixty dollars for the horse, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire you will pay for the same, as the horse is to be returned to the Commissariat as soon as he is no longer required by the General. The Provost Marshal has been directed to acquaint you with the name of the deserter at Celorico, who is to receive the money.

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[CIRCULAR.] [752.]

*The Adjutant-General to the Assistant-Adjutants-General of Divisions.*

1st July, 1810.

There not being a sufficiency of the enclosed printed letters for one to be sent to each regiment in the army, I send as many as can be spared equally among the different divisions. You will be pleased to hold the brigade-majors responsible to you that each regiment in their several brigades is provided with either a *printed* or a *written* copy; the same must be stated in their next monthly returns.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, à son Altesse le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Vice Connétable et Major-Général.**

Au bivouac devant Ciudad Rodrigo, 2 Juillet, 1810.

Nous avons affaire à des gens bien déterminés; je leur ferai encore une sommation, et s'ils se refusent à une capitulation, je les réduirai par la force. . . . . Les habitants sont les plus opiniâtres.

Les Anglais ont leurs avant-postes sur la rive gauche de l'Azava; nous occupons la rive droite, et nos vedettes sont en présence. Le Général Craufurd est à Gallegos avec 7000 ou 8000 hommes, et Lord Wellington, avec le reste de son armée, occupe les environs d'Almeida. Je bloque étroitement Ciudad Rodrigo, et je suis en mesure de recevoir les Anglais s'ils voulaient secourir cette place, ce que je ne crois pas qu'ils osent faire.

Le Duc d'Abrantes commande toutes les troupes qui sont sur la rive gauche de l'Agueda, où se trouve la cavalerie des 6e et 8e corps.

Nous éprouvons beaucoup de difficultés pour les subsistances, surtout à cause du manque de transports. Il n'y a ni chevaux ni voitures dans le pays; nous devons tout faire venir ici par nos propres moyens, et il faut trois jours pour que les convois nous arrivent de Salamanque.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals, Celorico.* [753.]

6th July, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, under the statement you have made, the Commander of the Forces directs you will detain Mr. —— until the arrival of the hospital mates from England.

With respect to instructions relating to transporting the sick from Leiria, I am to observe that the road from Leiria to Figueira is very bad, and there is no accommodation upon it; the distance from Leiria to Villa Nova and Villa Franca is only thirteen or fourteen leagues, and the road good, and there is also

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 4th July, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 242.

accommodation upon it, and at these places the sick would embark on the Tagus; you will therefore be pleased to make arrangements that they go from Leiria by this road. The brigade that was at Leiria being now gone to Thomar, the sick will be removed from thence to Punhete or Abrantes, and thence by the Tagus to Lisbon.

The Commander of the Forces directs that hospital mate —— be placed under an arrest for disobedience of Orders. The charges to be preferred against him, and the list of evidences, to be sent me by Deputy-Inspector ——; and you will be pleased to observe to that officer that his Excellency is much surprised that the Deputy-Inspector should feel sorry to complain of any officer who misconducts himself, and that he should state that he has not preferred a complaint against the hospital mate until his conduct was such that he could not avoid it; whereas the Commander of the Forces expects that every breach of discipline or disobedience of Orders will be reported by the superior officers of the army, with that promptitude and zeal which can alone promote that necessary obedience and attention without which the good of the service cannot be maintained nor due order preserved.

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[754.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron,* 9th Regiment.*

6th July, 1810.

A sergeant and private of the 9th Regiment, shipwrecked in the *Ariadne* transport in 1805, having made their escape from the French service, have been forwarded from hence, with directions to proceed to Thomar, and report themselves to you as commanding the 9th Regiment. I have the directions of the Commander of the Forces to desire that these men may be clothed by the regiment, and two months' leave of absence granted them to proceed to England to see their friends.

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[755.] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable G. Lowry Cole.*

8th July, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing one from Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon,† 97th Regiment, and covering a court of inquiry on Lieutenants —— and ——, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that you will direct

* Lieutenant-General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.
† Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyon, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon to place Lieutenant —— under an arrest for "ungentlemanlike conduct in striking Lieutenant —— of the same regiment, at Guarda." The court of inquiry will be laid before the Deputy Judge-Advocate on his arrival at head-quarters, where he is shortly expected, and the crime, &c., made out in due form, when a general court-martial will be assembled.

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*The Adjutant-General to J. P. Boys, Esq., Deputy Paymaster-General.* [ 756. ]

12th July, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces desires you will make an advance of 50 dollars each to two French officers, of the detachment of prisoners of war, who are to arrive at Celorico to-day, and for which this shall be your authority.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, à son Altesse le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Au bivouac sous Ciudad Rodrigo, le 12 Juillet, 1810.

La belle conduite de la 3me compagnie de grenadiers du 22me de ligne, contre un parti Anglais, ne peut être passée sous silence. Cette compagnie envoyée, le 11 au matin, à Villar de Puerco pour soutenir une reconnaissance de dragons, avait à peine dépassé le village qu'un parti de cavalerie Anglaise, de plus de 400 chevaux, est sorti du bois à gauche de la route et a chargé la compagnie de grenadiers. Le capitaine de cette compagnie forma aussitôt un quarré par demi-sections; il attendit de pied ferme l'ennemi; un feu de file bien nourri fait à 30 pas, a arrêté la cavalerie ennemie, qui sabrait déjà dans les rangs et dont les coups n'ont porté que sur les fusils et les baïonnettes. Une 2me charge a été reçue de la même manière; 12 baïonnettes attestent qu'elles ont été enfoncées dans le poitrail des chevaux. L'ennemi allait tenter une 3me charge; mais il se ravisa, et récapitulant les pertes qu'il venait de faire, il prit le parti de se retirer. Les deux premières charges ont laissé autour de notre quarré 24 cavaliers morts, parmi lesquels le chef de la troupe et 20 chevaux. Nous n'avons eu de notre côté ni blessés ni tués. La présence d'esprit et la fermeté du capitaine Gouache et le courage du sergent Patois ont servi d'exemple aux braves grenadiers de la 3me compagnie du 22me de ligne. Cet exemple mérite nos encouragements et une récompense. Je prie votre Altesse de proposer le premier pour le grade de chef de bataillon, qui a été demandé plusieurs fois pour lui; et pour le deuxième la décoration de Légionnaire.

* See Letter to the Commander-in-Chief, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 264.

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EXTRAIT DU JOURNAL HISTORIQUE DE LA CAMPAGNE DE PORTUGAL, PAR LE GÉNÉRAL BARON FRIRION, p. 25.*

Le Général Craufurd fut resserré jusque sous le canon de la place; il y fut attaqué et repoussé au-delà de la Coa par la brigade du Général Ferey et la cavalerie légère du 6e corps. Les Anglais perdirent dans cette journée environ 1200 hommes tués ou blessés; notre perte s'éleva à environ 500 hommes.

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[ 757. ] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

17th July, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to enclose a report received from the 11th Regiment relative to John ——, private in the said corps, and I am to desire you will cause inquiry to be made as to the medical officer who took this man for his servant when sent into hospital. It is the Commander of the Forces' pleasure that you place the medical officer that has committed this impropriety under an arrest, reporting to me so soon as you have executed this order.

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[ 758. ] *To the Marquess of Buckingham.*

MY DEAR LORD, Almeida, 17th July, 1810.

I have had no opportunity of sending letters to England since I wrote to you on the 11th, at which time I had not received the report of the circumstances which had led to the death of poor Talbot.

I now enclose a copy of General Crauford's report, and the copy of a letter from Captain Cocks,† of the 16th Dragoons, to Sir Stapleton Cotton, which, I think, conveys a clearer idea of what passed.

The little body of French infantry appear to have conducted themselves in the most gallant style; but they must have been cut off as well as their friends of the cavalry, if the appearance of our own hussars, coming out of Barquilla, had not been taken for the enemy, and had not suspended for a moment the operations against them, during which they entered the woods, and retired upon Celorico. However, what has happened upon this occasion is another instance of what infantry, when forced, can do against the best cavalry; and will convince our officers that

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* See General Craufurd's Report, 25th July, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi, page 294.

† Major the Hon. E. C. Somers-Cocks, afterwards killed at Burgos.

they cannot be attacked with impunity. I have witnessed and known of many similar occurrences.

The enemy in our front have made no movement of importance since the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo. They are bringing across the Tagus the corps which they had upon the Guadiana; and General Hill's corps is likewise about to move across the Tagus.

I beg to present my best compliments to Lady Buckingham, Lady Mary, to Lord and Lady Temple, and Lord George, if they should be at Stowe; and that your Lordship will believe me,

Ever your most affectionate and obliged humble servant,

WELLINGTON.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Picton.* [759.*]

20th July, 1810.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General by your order, covering enclosures from Lieutenant-Colonel —— (herewith returned), and I am to acquaint you in reply, that nearly two months have now elapsed since the army has been ordered to be in readiness to march, and that the regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel ——, in particular, has been in a situation in which it might be called upon to make the most rapid movements at a very short notice. All the arrangements on the part of the Commander of the Forces have indicated a desire that all the regiments should be free from incumbrances, the sick are removed periodically, and everything has been done to preclude the occurrence of the circumstance which Colonel —— has now reported. This letter has not explained in a manner at all satisfactory to the Commander of the Forces, his having detained these arms, &c., to this moment. The requisition for the same has been signed by me, and is herewith enclosed; and you will be pleased to call on the Commissary at Pinhel for carriages to remove the arms, &c., and the stores to the rear. As some of the articles to be returned, however, appear to belong to the Colonel of the regiment, it must be clearly understood that no claim upon the public can be made for them if lost.

P.S. An arrangement for sending off the women may be made by this opportunity.

[760.] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Picton.*

23rd July, 1810.

The women of the division under your orders arrived here this afternoon: they have assembled, and seem very much dissatisfied at leaving their regiments; and I understand from the officer who has charge of the detachment, that he has not received any money for their subsistence, nor is any arrangement for their remaining at Lisbon made. Under these circumstances the Commander of the Forces feels that the women cannot be compelled to proceed to the rear, and such of them as are unwilling to go must return to their regiments, of which you will duly apprise the officers commanding regiments. The officer is directed to proceed with the rest of the detachment and stores to Lisbon, and comply with the orders he has received.

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[761.] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

26th July, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to apprise you that he is very desirous of there being every exertion used to forward the sick and wounded, who must not be allowed to make any delay on the road, it being very essential to keep the rear unobstructed, in the event of the movement of the army.

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[762.] GENERAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY ON THE 28TH JULY, 1810.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton will place his head-quarters at Alverca on the 28th instant, and will canton the Hussars, 14th and 16th Light Dragoons, in such manner as to observe the roads leading from Pinhel to Trancoso and to Alverca, the direct road from Almeida, and the roads coming from the side of Jerumelia.

Lieutenant-General Cotton will draw in two squadrons of the Royals from their present cantonments, and place them at Maçal do Chão, or between that and Alverca.

Two squadrons of the Royals will remain attached to the

4th Division under the orders of Major-General Cole, and will be placed at Guarda and in front of it.

The two squadrons of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, now at Villa Cova and Chaus, will march to-morrow morning by Maceira, Sobral, and Frontelheira, to Minucal.

The two squadrons at Mangualde will march the same day to Villa Cova and Chaus, and will proceed on the 29th instant from Villa Cova to Minucal by the route above mentioned.

The forge-carts of the regiment are to proceed to Celorico by the roads which have been already reconnoitred for that purpose, and are to be parked on the parade before entering the town of Celorico.

The sick and lame horses with the regiment are to be sent to Soures, near Condeixa, by the accompanying route.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton's head-quarters will be to-morrow at Alverca. The head-quarters of the army will be at Celorico.

The 4th Dragoons will march to-morrow morning from Mello, &c., to Baraçal.

The regiment will not pass through Celorico, but will leave the great road between Cortiço and the little hamlet of Cazos de Sonero by a road on the right hand which leads towards Ratoeira. It will cross the Mondego at a ford near Ratoeira, and proceed from thence to Baraçal.

The regiment will meet a division of Portuguese troops commanded by Brigadier-General Campbell, and the commanding officer will, therefore, send forward to make the most convenient arrangements for enabling the two corps to pass without embarrassment or interruption to the march of either.

If the forge-carts meet any troops after quitting their own regiment, they must draw out of the road and halt till the troops have passed.

Brigadier-General Campbell will march from Ratoeira and neighbourhood to-morrow morning at daybreak, with the following corps:—

Brigadier-General Campbell's brigade;

Brigadier-General Coleman's brigade;

The artillery at Ratoeira (with the exception hereafter stated).

These corps will march from Ratoeira by the little valley

between Celorico and Aldea da Serra, and will join the great road before coming to Cortiço. They will then continue in the great road to Pinhanços, and there halt.

The troops are in future to be cantoned or to bivouac as circumstances require, and according to the extent of accommodation.

Brigadier-General Campbell will meet the 4th (British) Dragoons on the march, and he will be so good as to send forward to make arrangements with the commanding officer for enabling the corps to pass each other without embarrassment.

Major-General Cole has been authorised to attach to his division the brigade of mountain guns (carried on mules) now at Ratoeira, and he has been desired to apprise Brigadier-General Campbell this evening whether or not he means to avail himself of that authority.

Brigadier-General Campbell will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of this order.

The head-quarters of the army will be to-morrow at Celorico, and Marshal Beresford's head-quarters at Lagiosa.

Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery will move with the 4th Dragoons. It will be necessary that an officer should precede the guns to ascertain how any bad parts of the road towards Ratoeira can be avoided.

The 9-pounder brigade and reserve artillery will march to-morrow morning at daybreak from Cortiço to Pinhanços, and there halt.

A corps of Portuguese troops under Brigadier-General Campbell will also be at Pinhanços to-morrow.

Brigadier-General Pack * will be pleased to march his brigade to-morrow morning at daybreak from Trancoso to the village of Jejua, near Celorico.

Brigadier-General Pack will march the brigade by the village of Frontelheira. He will cross the Mondego by the bridge between that village and Celorico, and will turn off to the right, so as to get into the road leading to Jejua before entering Celorico.

The above line of march is prescribed to prevent the brigade interfering with other troops, or embarrassing the streets of Celorico.

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* Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B.

ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH

Jejua is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Celorico, on the road to Fornos.

The 4th and 6th Battalions of Portuguese Caçadores will march to-morrow morning at daybreak to Rio Torto, through Juncaes, Villa Franca, Cabra, &c. They will halt at Rio Torto till further orders.

The 3rd Division will march to-morrow morning at daybreak by the road through Maçal da Ribeira and Minucal to Celorico, and thence to Carapichana, near Villa Cortez.

The 1st Division is also to march through Celorico, and Major-General Picton will not move his division out of the road leading from Minucal into that which goes from Baraçal to Celorico until the rear of the 1st Division has passed by.

The Light Division follows the 1st Division, but Brigadier-General Craufurd will be directed to let Major-General Picton's corps precede him at the point where the roads meet.

Head-quarters will be to-morrow at Celorico.

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EXTRACT FROM THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY ON THE 28TH JULY, 1810. [763.]

*Cavalry.*—Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton will establish his head-quarters to-morrow morning at Alverca, and will place the cavalry in the manner pointed out in the instruction given to him.

*1st Division.*—The 1st Division will march at daybreak by the great road to Celorico, and thence to Sampaio.

*3rd Division.*—The 3rd Division will march from Cerejo by Maçal da Ribeira and Minucal to Celorico, and thence to Carapichana.

*Light Division.*—The Light Division will march at daybreak by the great road to Celorico, and there halt.

Brigadier-General Craufurd will allow the 3rd Division to precede him by letting it come into the road from Minucal leading to Celorico before the Light Division passes beyond the point of junction.

General Picton will be directed to place an officer at that point to apprise General Craufurd whether the 3rd Division has passed or not.

The cavalry now with the Light Division are not to march

with it, but to remain behind and receive their orders from Lieutenant-General Cotton.

The 1st Division will march at daybreak by the great road through Baraçal to Celorico, and will halt at Sampaio and neighbourhood. The German Legion may halt at Villa Cortez.

The 4th Division will remain at Guarda, and two squadrons of the Royals will continue for the present attached to it.

The brigade of artillery attached to the 4th Division will march to-morrow to Lagiosa, as also all wheel-carriages and whatever heavy baggage is with the division.

When circumstances render it necessary for Major-General Cole to retire from Guarda, he will march to Linhares and Mello by the short road through Prado, and the brigade of artillery at Lagiosa will move by the great road to Villa Cortez.

A brigade of Mountain Guns (Portuguese artillery) carried by mules, is now at Ratoeira, which Major-General Cole may attach to his division or place in the Val de Mondego to move with his division when it retires over the hills to Linhares, if he thinks fit. Major-General Cole will be so good as to apprise Brigadier-General Campbell (Portuguese Service) this evening what his wishes are respecting this artillery, as it will otherwise move to-morrow from Ratoeira along with Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier-General Coleman's brigades now at Ratoeira.

The Light Division will be to-morrow at Celorico, where head-quarters will also be established.

Marshal Beresford's head-quarters will be at Lagiosa.

When the 4th Division retires from Guarda, Major-General Cole will order the two squadrons of the Royal Dragoons to join the brigade of artillery (British), and march with it to Villa Cortez, or until they can join the cavalry.

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[ 764. ] *The Adjutant-General to the Officers commanding Divisions, excepting the 2nd.*

29th July, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that, as several women have been sent away from the divisions to the rear, his Excellency does not see any necessity for obliging the women of the several regiments to quit them.

There is no objection to their going to the rear if they think proper, and it must be clearly explained to them that they will not be allowed to go in cars if they stay with their regiments, but that they must keep with the baggage of their several corps if they remain with them.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable G. Lowry Cole.* [765.]*

29th July, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to observe that your sick arrived here yesterday on eight cars, and about twenty-eight in number, under the charge of Lieutenant Bell, but that there was not any party whatever as a guard to escort them. It is absolutely necessary that each division should spare the requisite number of men to convey with regularity their different convoys to the rear, and if they are not forwarded in good order when they commence their march, they scarcely ever can regain it.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.* [766.]*

1st August, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to enclose you a communication received from Major-General Picton, and to desire that Mr. Strachan may be directed to furnish the Portuguese brigades of artillery with whatever they may require in equal proportions with our own brigades, as they should have at least everything shared with them, although our own supplies may not be to the extent required.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [767.]*

3rd August, 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo. The Commander of the Forces is well pleased that the sick, &c., have reached their destination, and that the exertions of the Medical Staff have been so creditable to themselves, which you will be pleased to make known to them.

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[ 768. ] *The Adjutant-General to Ensign and Assistant-Adjutant Swinburne, 83rd Regiment, Lisbon.*

5th August, 1810.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing some communications from the French officers that are prisoners, which they wished to be forwarded to their outposts, and I request you will inform them that I will take care to have them sent the first opportunity.

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[ 769. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Marston, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Coimbra.*

7th August, 1810.

I have to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces has appointed you until further orders military commandant of the general hospital at Coimbra, in the room of Captain Marsden, 11th Regiment, deceased; and has been pleased to direct that you take upon yourself the complete superintendence of the sick and convalescent at that station.

You will be pleased to call upon Captain Hamilton,* 5th Regiment, the senior officer now at the depôt, to put you in possession of all the regulations that have been from time to time issued for the rule and guidance of the concerns of the military hospitals; and you will not fail to pay the strictest attention to the "Regulations for Hospital Stations," extracted from General Orders and transmitted to the depôts. You will also forward with regularity the usual states, and will be pleased to communicate constantly with me, not only with respect to the constant routine of the business, but also with regard to any other alterations, arrangements, or circumstances, which you may think conducive to the public service.

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[ 770. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Myers,† Royal Fusiliers.*

8th August, 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosure from Captain ——, herewith returned; and you will be pleased to acquaint that officer that the Order he refers to is the common standing regulation of this army. It is in the General Orders of every regiment, which it is the duty of every

* Lieutenant-General Hamilton, K.H.

† Afterwards killed at the Battle of Albuera, 16th May, 1811.

officer, particularly a Captain, to be acquainted with. I am expressly directed, therefore, by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that his Excellency hopes he shall never again hear of such an excuse for a neglect of duty.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.* [771.]*

9th August, 1810.

Captain ——, of the 7th or Royal Fusiliers, having urged as an excuse for allowing some men of a detachment that was marched from Lisbon under his charge to join the hospital at Coimbra without a return of necessaries, that no orders were issued to him on the subject at Lisbon, and that he had been absent from the army from July, 1809, until he arrived in June last at Lisbon, and consequently never saw or was acquainted with the General Order of the 17th December,* I beg to be particularly informed whether any instructions were given to Captain —— at Lisbon, or from the depôt at Belem, agreeable to the Orders of that date, or if the enclosed printed instructions were all that he received. I beg further to call your attention particularly to this subject, and desire you will communicate with Captain Tucker, Commandant at Belem, so that no officer ever leaves Lisbon with a detachment for the army without every instruction that has been given out in General Orders for the guidance of officers coming up with detachments, especially the Orders of the 17th December, 1809.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Thomas Fermor,† 3rd Guards.* [772.]*

9th August, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you, that if you refer to the General Orders you will see that those Lieutenant-Colonels who happen to be the seniors of the brigades in which their regiments are respectively placed, are to receive the allowance stated, in order to enable them to defray the expenses of their situation; and they are put in Orders to command these brigades, which they would command at all events, only that they may receive the allowance. In fact there is nothing new in this General Order except the allowance, as

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 446.

† General the Earl of Pomfret.

all these Lieutenant-Colonels being the seniors of their several brigades, have commanded them for a great length of time.

If the Commander of the Forces were to select officers to command brigades, they would of course be the seniors of the rank; but in this case the brigades being formed of a certain number of regiments, and there being no General officer or Colonel on the Staff to command them, the senior officer in the brigade takes the command as a matter of course, and is put in Orders only that he may receive an allowance to enable him to defray his expenses.

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[ 773. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable G. Lowry Cole.*

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9th August, 1810.

I have had the honour to lay your letter of yesterday's date, and several enclosures relative to Lieutenant ——, of the — Regiment, before the Commander of the Forces; and I am directed to acquaint you that you may inform that officer through the regular channel, that he has been so long in arrest, because the Judge Advocate was employed in the trials at Lisbon, and since his return to the army it has not been convenient to assemble a general court-martial.

It is no excuse for any neglect or omission of an officer that he had not seen the General Orders, as every officer ought to be acquainted with them; and indeed the General Orders, with the neglect of which Lieutenant —— is charged, prescribe nothing but the ordinary duty which every officer in command of a detachment ought to perform. However, at the desire of his General and commanding officer, the Commander of the Forces is pleased on the present occasion to overlook what has occurred, and his Excellency is pleased to direct Lieutenant —— should be released from his arrest and return to his duty.

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[ 774. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General ——.*

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9th August, 1810.

I have had the honour to lay your letter of the 7th instant before the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency has made the distribution of the army according to the best view he could take of the service each part was required to perform, and therefore it is not in his power to make the alteration you propose.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.* [ 775. ]

12th August, 1810.

The court of inquiry that assembled to inquire into the circumstance of Mr. —— having in his possession a considerable quantity of church plate, and which was found in his baggage, have laid their proceedings before the Commander of the Forces, who has been pleased to approve of the same, and has directed me to acquaint Mr. —— that, although there do not appear any positive grounds of charge against him, his Excellency thinks his conduct suspicious, and that he hopes what has occurred will be a warning. The plate you will be pleased to cause to be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Waters immediately, who has received directions to have it sent through the proper channel to the Bishop of Pinhel. The Juiz de Fora will give Colonel Waters a proper receipt for it.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [ 776. ]

14th August, 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letters of the 8th and 10th instant, and have communicated your proposal, relative to the carts for the sick, to the Commander of the Forces, to which there is some difficulty, as it is desirable that no carts should ever be unemployed; and if a demand of 20 carts for the sole use of each division is made by the commissary of it, there will be more difficulty in getting from the country the carts necessary to bring up the supplies. The object is, if possible, to manage that the carts that come up with supplies return loaded with sick.

The Commander of the Forces conceives the General Order enclosed, if acted upon, will ensure the most efficient arrangement, and has desired me to transmit it for your consideration. The plan of collecting the sick of the different divisions at Pinhanços as a first stage, and then forwarding them by a relief of cars to Farinha, is only objectionable, as there is no hospital at Pinhanços; and it might be extremely inconvenient to collect many sick and remove them from one conveyance to another, where there is no hospital If, however, you wish to establish a temporary hospital at Pinhanços, to answer this purpose, the Commander of the Forces has no objection, provided you deem it best.

His Excellency further considers that it may be advisable for you now to return to head-quarters on the completion of the arrangement for the sick, in order that you may be at hand to direct what may further be necessary.

I beg you will have the goodness to call the attention of the Medical Boards to specify in their reports to what place the officers, whom they recommend for leave of absence, should go, whether England, Lisbon, Figueira, Caldas, or elsewhere. This becomes the more necessary when an officer is recommended a long leave of six weeks or two months. This has been the case in Captain —— and Major ——'s instances, and in many of the last reports no destination is pointed out.

I have acquainted Brigadier-General *Baron* Low, for the information of Paymaster ——, that as the operation on him can be performed in this country, his Excellency cannot grant him leave to return to England.

P.S. I have sent the officer to take charge of convalescents at Farinha.

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[777.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.*

19th August, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant and enclosures, I have to request that great accuracy may be observed not only in furnishing the depôt at Belem and the garrison of Lisbon with all General Orders received; but that you will especially take care that all former Orders are made up in the General Orderly book at the depôt, and that all regiments that arrive from England immediately set clerks to work to copy every Order of importance in the very first instance, taking the others afterwards.

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[778.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Myers, Royal Fusiliers.*

19th August, 1810.

I have received information from the Assistant Adjutant-General at Lisbon that Captain ——, of the Royal Fusiliers, received no instructions for marching his party up to the army but those he got at the Adjutant-General's office, which did not include the specific Order of the 17th December.* The Com-

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 446.

mander of the Forces, however, thinks that if Captain —— had made known his absence particularly to the Commandant at Belem, and his ignorance of all Orders that had been given out, and had taken pains to make himself master of any regulations that had been lately more strongly enforced, but which, nevertheless, are universal and usual in the service for the performance of similar duties, the neglect that arose would not have occurred; nor can his Excellency ever take as an excuse for a non-performance of Orders that an officer of this army can be under any circumstances ignorant of them, if he chooses to make himself acquainted with them.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable C. Lowry Cole.* [779.]

19th August, 1810.*

I have the honour to enclose a letter I have received from the commanding officer of the artillery, and I am directed to request that there may be no similar delay on the part of regiments making their application for ammunition as soon as it is wanted.

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*Brigadier-General Henry Fane to Lieutenant-General Hill.**

Sir, Escalhos de Cima, 22nd August, 1810.

I have the honour to report to you that the troop of the 13th Light Dragoons and one of the 4th Portuguese Dragoons, forming the squadron under the command of Captain White, of the 13th, at Ladoeiro, this morning fell in with a patrole of the enemy's dragoons, consisting of one captain, two subalterns, and about sixty men. Captain White fortunately succeeded in coming up with them, when he immediately charged and overturned them; and the result has been the capture of two lieutenants, three sergeants, six corporals, one trumpeter, and fifty privates, and about fifty horses. The captain was also a prisoner, but escaped during the bustle on foot.

I am happy to say this has been performed without the loss of a man on our side: six of the enemy are wounded. Captain White expresses his obligation to Major Vigoureux, of the 38th Regiment, who was a volunteer with him, and to the Alferes Pedro Raimundo de Oliveira, commanding the Portuguese troop (which he states to have done its duty extremely well, and to have shown much gallantry); and also to Lieutenant Turner, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to whose activity and courage he reports himself to be indebted for several of his prisoners. I trust the whole will be considered to have merited the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

H. Fane.

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 29th August, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 389.

[ 780. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.*

23rd August, 1810.

The case of Captain ——, of the 39th Regiment, has received such strong support in the enclosures contained in your letter of the 20th instant, that the Commander of the Forces has consented to grant the indulgence requested for that officer, although it is contrary to the established rule of this army to have less than six captains with a battalion.

You will also be pleased to communicate to Lieutenant-General Hill his Excellency's wish that it should be impressed on Captain —— the propriety of his returning to his corps the moment his affairs may permit his absence, should such be the case previous to the expiration of his actual leave.

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*Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford to Marshal General Viscount Wellington.**

MY LORD, Moimenta da Serra, 4th September, 1810.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter I have received from Colonel Cox, late Governor of Almeida, and a copy of the capitulation of that place.

With whatever regret it was we witnessed the unexpected fall of that place, uninformed as we then were of the cause, I think the circumstance related in the Governor's letter of the unfortunate loss of his entire ammunition, and the injury sustained by the town and works, and loss to the garrison by the effects of the explosion, will prove sufficiently the impracticability of a protracted defence; and I regret to say the conduct of ——— and ——— increased the difficulties occasioned by the explosion. The former had until the commencement of the enemy's fire acted with much zeal and propriety, but on that commencing shut himself up in bomb-proofs; and after the explosion, from personal fear and to avoid any further firing, took advantage of the consternation and confusion which must be ever attendant in such a case, to counteract the Governor's attempt to hold out at least some short time longer. ———, it appears, had acted well during the siege, but after the explosion appears to have added treachery to cowardice, and, to gain favour with the enemy, communicated to him the real state of the garrison, and that it had no ammunition whatever left, which caused Marshal Massena to refuse the terms demanded by the Governor.

Until the unfortunate accident of the explosion of the magazine the garrison appears to have been in the highest spirits, and in the best possible disposition and resolution to defend the town, and which they unanimously state their Governor's conduct inspired them with, as every officer and man gives the highest applause to his unremitting zeal and activity, encouraging all by his own example.

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 5th September, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 404.

Your Lordship will see that it was of very little consequence what capitulation the garrison had got, as it is obvious the enemy would not have observed it, where it was his interest to break it, and which will be witnessed by his having detained by force, and contrary to the terms of the capitulation, seven officers and 200 men from each of the three regiments of militia that were in the garrison, and this with the object of forming them into a pioneer corps.

The officers and soldiers of the militia regiments, to a man, continued to refuse to enter voluntarily into the service of the enemy, and the seven officers and 200 men of each regiment were detained forcibly. Such are the circumstances which have come to my knowledge of the conduct of the garrison of Almeida, and which I think it necessary to communicate to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,

W. C. BERESFORD.

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*Colonel Cox to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford.*

SIR, Aldea del Obispo, 30th August, 1810.

The painful task has fallen to my lot of acquainting your Excellency that I was reduced to the necessity of surrendering the fortress of Almeida, which I had the honour to command, on the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock at night, in consequence of the unfortunate explosion of the great magazine of powder in the castle, and the small magazines contiguous to it, by which dreadful accident I was deprived of the whole of my artillery and musket ammunition, with the exception of a few made-up cartridges which remained in some of the expense magazines on the ramparts, and 39 barrels of powder which were deposited in the laboratory.

Upwards of half of the detachment of artillery, and a great number of infantry soldiers, besides several of the inhabitants, were destroyed by the effect of this terrible explosion. Many of the guns were dismounted upon the ramparts, the works were materially injured, and a general dismay spread amongst the troops and inhabitants of the place.

In this distressing situation I received a letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the French army of Portugal, proposing to me that I should surrender the place to the French army under his command upon honourable terms, which, he said, he was ready to grant. I answered, that I wished to know the terms which he proposed; upon which the articles, of which I have the honour to send your Excellency a copy, were transmitted to me, and which, after using every effort in my power to obtain more favourable terms, I accepted, with an exception in favour of the militia regiments. I hope my conduct on this trying occasion will meet your Excellency's approbation, and that I shall remain justified by the circumstances in the eyes of my country.

The Prince d'Essling has been good enough to allow me to return to England on my parole, accompanied by Major Hewitt and Captain Foley, of the 24th Regiment, and we are now on our way to France, to embark from thence to a British port.

I have, &c.,

W. Cox.

CAPITULATION FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE FORTRESS OF ALMEIDA.

Camp before Almeida, 27th August, 1810.

Article I. The garrison shall be prisoners of war, with the honours of war, that is to say, they shall march out with their arms, which they shall deposit on the glacis of the place.

Answer—accepted; except that the militia, being only few, shall return to their homes after having deposited their arms; they are not to serve during the present war against France or her allies.

Article II. The officers of every description, and the soldiers, shall retain, the former their swords and baggage, and the latter their baggage only.

Article III. The inhabitants shall retain their property, and shall not be disturbed for their opinions.

Article IV. The military stores and artillery shall remain at the disposal of the French army, and shall be given up to the commander of artillery.

Article V. The magazines, chests, &c., shall be given up to French commissaries appointed for that effect.

Article VI. The plans and memorials of the fortress shall be given up to the commandant of engineers of the French army.

Article VII. The sick of the English and of the Portuguese army shall be taken care of and maintained at the expense of the French army, and on their recovery shall follow the destination of the garrison.

MASSENA, Prince d'Essling, &c.
W. COX, Governor of Almeida.

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[ 781. * ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuthnot,* Military Secretary to Marshal Beresford.*

31st August, 1810.

It appearing by the enclosed documents, which I will thank you to return, that the reward to the Portuguese peasants bringing in prisoners has been paid, in the instance of the two Russians, both at Marshal Beresford's head-quarters and at this office, I have to request that you will communicate to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces' wish that the rewards should be paid only at the British head-quarters, where the prisoners are ultimately forwarded; unless it should be attended with some special inconvenience to the party interested, when it will be necessary for the Marshal to direct a particular communication to be made to me of the rewards paid and advanced at his head-quarters, in order that I may include them in my account, and that we may guard against the circumstance of the gratuity being given in both places.

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* Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

*The Adjutant-General to the Reverend Samuel Briscall, M.A.* [782.]

4th September, 1810.

The Commander of the Forces having been pleased to direct that you should be attached as chaplain to the head-quarters of the army, I have to desire you will make such communications from time to time with the other chaplains of the forces as will enable me to ascertain that they are at their respective situations, and doing their duties agreeable to the instructions they receive. As it will facilitate very much my communication with these gentlemen, I shall request of you from time to time to report at the office to me anything extraordinary that occurs, so far as comes within your knowledge.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Baron Low, King's German Legion.* [783.]

7th September, 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, which I have submitted to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces; and I am directed to acquaint you that positively no cars are allowed to carry baggage of any description, and that the Commander of the Forces will hold you responsible for the smallest disobedience of his orders in this respect.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry.* [784.]

7th September, 1810.

Having procured a forge-cart to be attached to the Adjutant-General's office at head-quarters, I am very desirous of getting two good smiths for the purpose of keeping the horses of the Staff from the farriers of the dragoon regiments. If Sir Stapleton Cotton could so far assist an arrangement which would be much for the public service, as to spare any man who may be an unemployed farrier in the dragoon regiments to work at head-quarters, it would be of infinite advantage. I well know how valuable farriers are in the cavalry, and therefore this request is submitted with extreme reluctance; but I am sure, if managed, it would be attended with very general good effects; and, feeling this, I have no hesitation in submitting it for consideration.

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[ 785. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable G. Lowry Cole.*

8th September, 1810.

I have laid Colonel Harcourt's letter, agreeably to your desire, before the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency can by no means admit a short march across the mountains as a reason why a camp kettle mule should be replaced at the public expense. You will therefore be pleased to direct Colonel Harcourt immediately to call upon the captain of the company to replace the mule at his own expense; and you will acquaint me, for his Excellency's information, on the 10th instant, that these orders are obeyed.

I return Colonel Harcourt's letter.

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[ 786. ] *The Adjutant-General to Brigade-Major* ——.

8th September, 1810.

I have laid your letter of the 2nd instant, addressed to Colonel Pakenham, before the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to acquaint you that, in consequence of your very long absence, he cannot permit you to resume your Staff situation.

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[ 787. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Baron Low, King's German Legion.*

10th September, 1810.

I have laid your letter of the 8th, and the enclosures from Lieutenant-Colonel Belleville and Paymaster ——, before the Commander of the Forces, and am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency will not grant the leave of absence requested, because the Paymaster states in his letter that he considers his responsibility for money which he has received on account of the battalion to be at an end. You will therefore be pleased to inform Mr. —— that he and his securities are responsible for every sum that he has received on account of the battalion; and that he has mistaken the mode of obtaining a favour from the Commander of the Forces, if he supposes it is to be procured by making a vain and fruitless threat.

N.B. I return the enclosures.

*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.* [788.]

11th September, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you, in reply to your letter to him relative to a suspicious person who is in confinement at the head-quarters of the 14th Light Dragoons, supposed to be a spy, that there appears from your statement sufficient evidence against this man to convict him before the commission that is established; and you will be pleased to cause him to be sent under an escort to head-quarters. The person relative to whom I wrote in a former letter which I addressed to you, and who is in confinement here, is named ——; and I beg to be informed if you know the circumstances of this man's apprehension, or anything concerning him.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry.* [789.]

14th September, 1810.

I have laid your letter of this date before the Commander of the Forces. He wishes as much as possible to encourage the peasants bringing in the men they find of the French army, and therefore is glad to reward all that arrive, whether they come with deserters or prisoners of war. It is, however, desirable, as far as possible, for the sake of the men, to know of which description they are.

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ORDRE DU JOUR.*

Au Fort de la Concepcion, le 14 Septembre, 1810.

Le Maréchal Prince d'Essling, commandant en Chef l'armée de Portugal, rappelle à l'armée que le respect qu'elle portera aux personnes at aux propriétés sera pour la nation Portugaise le présage de la prospérité qu'elle devra à sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi, et pour les soldats la garantie du bon accueil qui leur sera fait dans les contrées qu'ils vont parcourir. Une mission ne peut être plus belle que celle qui est confiée à l'armée de Portugal: vaincre à la fois les Anglais par les armes, et par la persuasion et l'estime d'un peuple entier qu'on a trompé sur ses intérêts et sur la générosité Française; car toute l'armée sait que ce n'est pas aux Portugais que Napoléon le Grand l'a envoyée faire la guerre: les triomphes qui l'attendent annonceront qu'il n'a signalé à la valeur des braves qui la composent que l'ennemi du Continent.

Tous les soldats ayant leurs vivres avec eux, ils n'auront aucun prétexte de quitter leurs rangs, et il est expressément recommandé à Messieurs les

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* See Letter to Lieutenant-General Hill, 15th September, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 441.

officiers généraux et officiers de veiller à ce qu'ils marchent toujours en masse et serrés. La plus stricte surveillance à cet égard est d'autant plus importante que la bravoure ne peut assurer le succès si elle n'est pas accompagnée de la discipline et du bon ordre; que la conduite des habitants sera déterminée par les premiers sentiments que leur inspirera la nôtre; et qu'enfin le salut de l'armée en général et la sûreté de chaque militaire en particulier y sont intéressés.

'Le Maréchal Prince d'Essling ordonne que le présent ordre du jour sera lu à la tête de chaque compagnie, et prévient Messieurs les chefs de corps et officiers qu'ils sont personnellement responsables de son exécution conformément à l'ordre du jour du 14 Août.

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[ 790. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Marston, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Coimbra.*

17th September, 1810.

I have to acquaint you that it is the Commander of the Forces' orders that the sick should be removed from Coimbra to Figueira, at which place the whole are to embark as soon as they arrive. It will be necessary that you should ascertain not only the number of our own sick, and the quantity of tonnage for them at Figueira, but also the Portuguese sick, as they are also to be moved.

With regard to the women whom you mention in your letter of the 15th, received this day, you will be pleased to have such proportion of them sent to Figueira as you may understand there is room for in the ships after the sick are accommodated; and the remainder, or indeed the whole, should there not be tonnage, are to be sent by route to Lisbon. Of course all sick officers, &c., are comprehended in the removal.

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[ 791. ] *To the Quartermaster-General.*

DEAR MURRAY, Sampaio, 17th September, 1810, half-past 8 A.M.

I cannot see the enemy in motion in front, but it is very obvious from the dust about Mangualde that they are in motion on that side.

I think you had better immediately order the cavalry, Light Division, and Head-quarters to make the movement we settled last night. I am going up to Gouvea, and I shall return by the high road through Ruo.

Ever yours,

WELLINGTON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. [792.]

"Head-quarters, Cortiçó, 18th September, 1810.

"The 1st Division of infantry will march to-morrow morning from Foz d' Arouce, by N^a S^a da Serra; the ford of the river Deixa, near Venda do Cego; and by Cruz dos Morouços to Coimbra. But the artillery, and all other carriages attached to the division, will move to-morrow through Miranda do Corvo to Cazal Novo, and will proceed on the 20th through Condeixa to Coimbra.

"Brigadier-General Pack will march his brigade at daybreak to-morrow morning to S^ta Comba Daõ. He will push his advanced guard a considerable way in front, and will endeavour to ascertain whether the enemy has made any movement towards S^ta Comba Daõ and neighbourhood, either from the side of Viseu through Tondella, or direct from Mangualde by the left bank of the river Daõ.

"If the enemy should have already advanced towards the neighbourhood of S^ta Comba Daõ (which is not supposed to be the case) in such force as to prevent Brigadier-General Pack from making his march to that place, he will continue to watch the enemy as long as possible upon the right bank of the Mondego, and will retire towards Sampaio, when forced to recross the river.

"If Brigadier-General Pack should, however, succeed in making his march to-morrow to S^ta Comba Daõ, he will continue there till further orders, or until forced by superior numbers to retire. In the latter case he will fall back behind the river Criz, by the road towards Barril, and will dispute the passage of the Criz as long as it appears prudent to do so. When forced to fall back from the right bank of the Criz, he will retreat through Barril and Mortagoa towards Botaõ.

"Brigadier-General Pack will communicate all intelligence, after he has reached S^ta Comba Daõ, through Mortagoa to Botaõ; and he will station a letter party of his cavalry at Mortagoa for that purpose, and will take care that the magistrate there has mounted guides always in readiness to accompany the dragoons sent to Botaõ. It will be desirable, in the event of the enemy marching in the direction of the bridge over the Daõ at S^ta Comba Daõ, or by the bridge over the Criz between that place

and Barril, that these bridges should be destroyed before his arrival. An officer of engineers has accordingly been ordered to accompany Brigadier-General Pack to superintend that service; and a supply of powder will be forwarded for the purpose by the General officer commanding the artillery."

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[ 793. ] * EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

"19th September, 1810.

"The following troops will march to-morrow morning, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, from Coimbra to Mealhada, and the villages adjacent:—

"The 1st Division of infantry.

"The 1st battalion 7th Fusiliers, and

"1st battalion 79th Regiment.

"Brigadier-General Campbell's, and } Brigades of Portuguese
"Brigadier-General Coleman's } infantry.

"And the brigade of Portuguese artillery attached to them.

"Sir Brent Spencer will be pleased to leave orders for the brigade of British artillery attached to the 1st Division to follow to Mealhada on the 21st instant.

"The Light Division will move from its present cantonments at daybreak to-morrow morning; will cross the river Mondego at the Barca de Couço, and will march from thence to Mortagoa.

"Brigadier-General Craufurd will send forward, as early as possible, to ascertain whether the artillery of the division can proceed by the above route; and should no practicable road for artillery be found, he will lose no time in reporting the same to head-quarters. But if the roads are practicable, though difficult for guns, the artillery may divide the distance into two marches. Brigadier-General Craufurd will put himself in communication as early as possible with Brigadier-General Pack, who is at S^ta^ Comba Daõ, and who is to be under General Craufurd's orders whilst the army continues in the position in which it will be placed by the movements of to-morrow.

"Instructions given to Brigadier-General Pack are enclosed for Brigadier-General Craufurd's information.

"In the event of General Craufurd being forced to fall back,

by the advance of a superior enemy, he will retire to the neighbourhood of the convent of Busaco.

"He will be pleased to report anything particular that occurs to Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer at Mealhada, as well as to head-quarters.

"The 4th Division of infantry will move from its present cantonments to-morrow morning, and after crossing to the right bank of the Mondego it will canton in the neighbourhood of Penacova. But the artillery of the division will march to-morrow, through Foz d'Arouce and Miranda do Corvo, to Caza Novo; and will proceed on the 21st through Condeixa to Coimbra, where it will receive further orders."

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général, à Monsieur le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli.**

Paris, le 19 Septembre, 1810.

Prince, L'Empereur m'ordonne de vous expédier un officier pour vous faire connaître que son intention est que vous attaquiez et culbutiez les Anglais. Lord Wellington n'a pas plus de 18,000 hommes, dont seulement 15,000 d'infanterie et le reste de cavalerie et d'artillerie. Le Général Hill n'a pas plus de 6000 hommes, infanterie et cavalerie. Sa Majesté pense qu'il serait ridicule que 25,000 Anglais tinssent en balance 60,000 Français, qu'en ne tâtonnant pas et en les attaquant franchement, après les avoir reconnus, on leur fera éprouver de grands échecs. Quant aux troupes que vous devez laisser sur vos derrières, l'intention de l'Empereur est que vous laissiez les régimens provisoires de cavalerie. Votre armée a 12,000 hommes de cavalerie: il n'y en aura pas besoin de plus de 6000 en Portugal; c'est donc 6000 à laisser entre Ciudad Rodrigo, Alcantara, et Salamanque: vous laisseriez à cette cavalerie quelques pièces d'artillerie. L'artillerie est le complément de la cavalerie. L'Empereur trouve que vous avez quatre fois plus d'artillerie qu'il ne vous en faut contre l'armée ennemie. Sa Majesté est trop éloignée, et la position de l'ennemi change trop souvent pour qu'elle puisse donner des conseils sur la manière de mener l'attaque, mais il est certain que l'ennemi est hors d'état de résister. D'après les nouvelles les plus sures que l'on tient de l'espionnage à Londres, si l'on joint à l'armée Anglaise dans la Péninsule 4000 hommes qui sont à Cadiz, on trouvera qu'elle est de 28,000 hommes, ce qui est toute la force des Anglais, qui ont renforcé leur armée de Malte et de Sicile.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. [794.]

"20th September, 1810.

"The cavalry under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton (with the exception of one squadron) is to cross

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 27th October, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 545.

the Mondego to-morrow morning, and proceed to occupy cantonments in the vicinity of Mortagoa, and in the villages which lie near the road that leads by the convent of Busaco to Mealhada. Sir Stapleton Cotton will be so good as to ascertain at what places the passage of the Mondego can be most easily effected by the cavalry; adverting, however, to its being necessary to pass the river below where it is joined by the Daõ.

"By sending to the Light Division, which is to pass the river this day, he may ascertain whether its artillery has been able to accompany it, or has been obliged to proceed to Mortagoa by a different route; and he will be so good as to act accordingly with respect to the troop of horse artillery attached to the cavalry.

"Major-General Cole will be pleased to put the 4th Division in march by its left at daybreak to-morrow morning, and conduct it up the valley of Naranja, in the lower part of which it is now cantoned. The division is to continue its march to the neighbourhood of the convent of Busaco, and it is to be hutted, or cantoned, near where the road leading from Mortagoa to Mealhada crosses the serra on the north side of the park wall of the convent of Busaco.

"The artillery of the division has been ordered to join it from Coimbra by Mealhada.

"Major-General Picton will move the 3rd Division to-morrow morning by its left across the Mondego at Penacova, and will place it in the cantonments which the 4th Division now occupies, but from which it will move at daybreak to-morrow. The road being practicable for *Portuguese* artillery, that which is attached to the 3rd Division will follow in rear of the division. In cantoning the troops, Major-General Picton will be so good as to push the left as far up the valley of Naranja as may be convenient, adverting to its being unnecessary to keep any considerable force at Penacova.

"Major-General Leith will march the troops under his orders to-morrow morning, from Foz d'Arouce and neighbourhood, to the cantonments at present occupied by the 3rd Division, but from which that division is to move to-morrow. General Leith will be pleased to place the left of his division near the Mondego, opposite to Penacova.

"Lieutenant-General Hill will be so good as to direct the *British* artillery which is with his corps, on its march from Espinhal, to turn off at Miranda do Corvo, and proceed by

Condeixa to Coimbra, where orders will be sent to regulate its further march.

"Head-quarters are to move this day from Cortiçó to the convent of Lorvaõ, on the right bank of the Mondego.

"The officer in command at Condeixa will, immediately on the receipt of this order, cause the 9-pounder brigade of artillery at that place to march by Coimbra to Mealhada. The distance may be divided into two marches, the first of which should be to Fornos. A report is to be sent on to Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, commanding at Mealhada, of the time when the brigade of artillery may be expected to arrive there.

"None of the other carriages which are with the park are to move from Condeixa."

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EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. [795.]

"Busaco, 22nd September, 1810.

"The following arrangement for the 3rd Division is to be carried into effect early to-morrow morning.

"The division is to be cantoned or hutted in two separate corps, as follows:—

"One brigade of British infantry to be near Loredo or Carmos, at the point from whence it can most conveniently ascend the serra to the southern extremity of the park-wall of the convent of Busaco.

"One brigade of British infantry, the Portuguese brigade, and the artillery, to be near the villages of Contenças and Palheiros, at the point where the road, coming over the serra from S. Antonio do Cantaro, passes through to go to Botaõ.

"A strong piquet from the latter body of troops is to be posted on the eastern side of the serra near S. Antonio do Cantaro; and a piquet of communication is to be placed upon the top of the serra where the road crosses it. The pioneers of the regiments are to be employed, in the first instance, in making a communication to enable the artillery to ascend to the top of the serra; and, in the next place, in making such other communications as may facilitate the ascent of the infantry. Major-General Picton and Major-General Leith will communicate with

each other, and will mutually support each other in case of either being attacked."

"The following arrangement for the troops under Major-General Leith is to be carried into effect early to-morrow morning.

"The division is to be cantoned or hutted in two parts as follows:—

"One part, consisting of the British brigade and Lusitanian legion, and one brigade of artillery, is to be placed near the road which leads between the southern extremity of the Serra do Busaco, and the chapel of N^a S^a del Monte.

"These troops are to place a strong piquet and two pieces of artillery on the height of N^a S^a del Monte.

"The other part of the division, consisting of the remaining troops under Major-General Leith's orders, is to be placed near the point where a road comes over the Serra do Busaco from Gondalim and Carvalho, and descends into the valley of Laranjeira; a strong piquet from these troops is to be placed at the foot of the slope upon the eastern side of the serra, and a piquet of communication with it is to be established on the top of the serra.

"The pioneers with the division are to be employed in making communications to facilitate the movements of the artillery and troops to the points most liable to be attacked, and to where the guns can be placed to most advantage.

"Major-General Leith and Major-General Picton will communicate with each other, and will mutually support one another in case of either being attacked.

"Lieutenant-General Hill will place the left of the British infantry of his corps to-morrow morning in the cantonments in the valley which leads from S. Miguel to the Mondego opposite Penacova, and which lies behind the Serra da Murcella. The right of the British infantry to be at S. Miguel and vicinity.

"The cavalry to be in the villages behind the infantry, with the exception of one regiment, which is to be in advance of Ponte da Murcella at Moita."

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[796.] "CIRCULAR.

"The whole of the troops are to be held in readiness to move upon the shortest notice, without baggage, and provided with

bread for three days. Those which are not upon duty in advance towards the enemy are to cook their meat every day at an early hour in the morning *for the day following.*"

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RAPPORT DE L'INTENDANT GENERAL LAMBERT À SON ALTESSE LE PRINCE DE WAGRAM ET DE NEUFCHATEL, MAJOR-GÉNÉRAL, SUR LA SITUATION DE L'ARMÉE DE PORTUGAL.*

Viseu, le 23 Septembre, 1810.

L'Armée de Portugal a fait son mouvement le 15 de ce mois par les défilés de Guarda, Celorico, et Pinhel, regardés toujours comme impraticables pour les voitures. La dernière de ces communications, indiquée comme la seule où il fût possible de risquer des voitures d'artillerie et de vivres, s'est trouvée la plus longue et la plus mauvaise.

Le quartier général a couché le 16 à Freixedas, le 17 à Celorico, le 18 à Mangualde, le 19 à Viseu, où il attend encore l'arrivée de l'artillerie du grand parc et de la réserve.

Les points occupés aujourd'hui par l'armée entre Viseu et Coïmbre sont Ste Comba-Daõ et Pont de Criz par le 2me corps; Sabugosa, Tondella, et Casal de Maria par le 6me corps; Viseu et son rayon par le 8me corps; la réserve de cavalerie, le grand parc, et tous les équipages, sont à deux lieues en arrière, mais hors de danger, après avoir causé de véritables inquiétudes et retardé les opérations.

Les routes ne pouvaient être plus détériorées ni plus obstruées. Les ponts de la Coa, du Mondégo, et de leurs affluents étaient intacts; ce qui est d'une grande importance dans un pays où les rivières sont profondément encaissées, et où le moindre ruisseau devient au premier orage un torrent formidable.

Villes, villages, hameaux, tout était déserté, au point que le Prince n'a jamais eu un seul guide. Partout, les habitants avaient fui dans des lieux d'un accès difficile, chassant devant eux leurs bestiaux, et emportant de leurs maisons ce qui pouvait nous être de quelque utilité. Cependant l'extrême fertilité du pays, l'abondance des vins, celle des fruits et des plantes potagères, ont offert beaucoup de facilité d'existence au soldat, qui d'ailleurs avait du biscuit et du riz dans son sac, et ses parcs de bœufs à sa suite.

Le Beira produit peu de blé; mais ses vallées sont couvertes de maïs; ses coteaux, de vignes; ses bois plantés d'oliviers, de châtaigniers, et d'une espèce de chêne dont le gland offre un aliment agréable. Toutes ces productions seront utilisées lorsque leur maturité aura permis de les recueillir.

Viseu était sans habitants, comme tous les lieux où nous avions passé. On y a vainement cherché des magasins; tout avait été évacué par l'armée ennemie. Les maisons des particuliers étaient cependant approvisionnées, ce qui a tourné au profit des soldats, sans qu'on ait pu en faire de distribution régulière, la nécessité de forcer les portes pour se loger ayant livré la plupart des maisons à des dégâts inévitables.

L'hôpital de Viseu avait 300 fournitures en bon état; mais le Prince

* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 7th December, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 33.

n'ayant pas considéré cette ville comme située dans sa ligne future de communications, j'ai dû renoncer à l'idée d'y établir le petit nombre de malades que les corps ont à leur suite.

C'est à présent, Monseigneur, que j'apprécie l'extrême utilité des brigades de mulets, qui, sans perte aucune, ont exactement suivi nos mouvements, tandis que les équipages, qui les ont retardés, arrivent dans un état déplorable.

Quatorze caissons du 1er bataillon provisoire et cinq caissons du 10me ont été délabrés et brûlés; le 1er bataillon a perdu quinze chevaux, et le 10me quatre mulets. 29,000 rations de biscuit contenues dans ces caissons, et dans quelques autres qu'il a fallu alléger, ont été distribuées à différens régiments qui suivaient cette route, et n'ont pu parvenir au 6me corps, auquel elles appartenaient.

J'ai acquis l'expérience que quatre mulets de bât, portant huit quintaux, marchent aussi vite que les colonnes; tandis qu'un caisson chargé à 800 ne peut franchir aucun des obstacles des montagnes. Aussi désirai-je organiser de cette manière nos attelages de relais, parce qu'il serait désavantageux au gouvernement de faire construire de nouveaux caissons à Lisbonne, y trouvât-on le moyen de le faire économiquement.

Je dois désirer que les deux nouvelles brigades formées à Bayonne, malheureusement trois mois après la demande que j'en avais faite, puissent atteindre le grand quartier général, et que six autres brigades puissent y être formées en toute hâte, ce seul genre de transport étant le seul propre aux routes de ce pays.

Telle est, Monseigneur, la situation de l'armée, qui reprendra bientôt son mouvement sur Coïmbre.

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[ 797. ] G. O. Busaco, 24th September, 1810.

Heads of departments will send in to the Adjutant-General's office on the 21st instant, or as soon after as possible, nominal returns of the officers at present serving in their respective departments, specifying the regiments to which they belong, and the names of the places in which they are stationed.

The Assistant Adjutants-General attached to divisions will send in to the Adjutant-General's office on the 25th instant, or as soon after as possible, nominal returns of the Generals and other Staff officers at present serving in the respective divisions, specifying the nature of their appointments, regiments and stations, and to note at the bottom any alterations which have taken place during the preceding month.

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[ 798. ] *The Quartermaster-General to Lieutenant-General Hill.*

Convent of Busaco, 25th September, 1810.

Should you have reason to believe that there is not any large force of the enemy on the left bank of the Mondego, the Commander of the Forces directs that you will cross the river at the

ford near Penacova to-morrow morning at daybreak. You will bring with you the 2nd Division of British infantry, and also Major-General Hamilton's division of Portuguese infantry and the artillery attached to it. You will be pleased to march these troops by their left; and Major-General Leith will be directed to send an officer to point out to the head of your column a road by which it can ascend the Serra do Busaco near its southern extremity. After ascending by that road, the column is to continue its march by the communication which has been formed along the serra, towards this end of it; and when the head of the column has gained ground sufficient to enable the whole to form line, the column is to be halted, and is to continue in that situation, prepared either to wheel up on the ground where it stands, or to be put again in motion towards the left of the position, as circumstances may require.

When upon the serra, the troops are to be kept a little behind the ridge, so that they may not be seen by the enemy until it becomes necessary to move them up on the ridge to repel an attack. You are to leave Major-General Fane with the cavalry under his orders in front of Ponte da Murcella, and you will direct Colonel Le Cor to place his division and guns upon the Serra da Murcella. You will leave at S. Miguel all the baggage of the troops that cross to this side of the Mondego under your orders. A supply of musket ammunition will be in the course of this night at Botaõ; and a supply has also been ordered up by water to Penacova. I beg you will acknowledge the receipt of this letter by the bearer, or by another messenger, if that will be more expeditious.

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*The Quartermaster-General to Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, K.B.* [799.]

Convent of Busaco, 25th September, 7½ P.M.

The Commander of the Forces directs that you will move the 1st Division, together with the Portuguese brigades (Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier-General Coleman's), and all other troops now under your orders, and all the artillery at Mealhada, before daybreak to-morrow morning, to the village of Luz, which is at a short distance from this, and near the great road from Mealhada here. The troops are to march by battalions or brigades from their respective stations, to avoid the

loss of time which would arise from forming them into more considerable columns, and also to render their march lighter and more expeditious. The whole are to march by the *right* of battalions; but such as are cantoned nearest this, will, of course, be nearest to the head of the column.

Be so good as send forward an officer to announce the approach of the troops, and the probable time of their arrival at the village of Luz. The baggage of all the troops under your orders is to be left at Mealhada.

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[800.*] CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

(*Confidential.*)

In the event of the army being ordered to retire from the position which it occupies on the Serra do Busaco, the following are the roads by which the several divisions are to move:—

1st. The troops under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer will move by the great road through Mealhada to Fornos, and thence into the large plain below Coimbra; and will cross the river Mondego, at the ford near Casas Novas.

Sir Brent Spencer is already aware how his column is to avoid interfering with any other troops, in passing through Fornos; and he will be pleased to give orders that an officer, who knows the turn that the column is to take in the village of Fornos, may be placed there (with a guard), in due time to prevent any part of the baggage that precedes the troops from taking a wrong direction. The whole of this route is practicable for artillery. Sir Brent Spencer will receive further orders how he is to proceed after crossing the Mondego.

2nd. The 4th Division will retire by a road which leads direct from Busaco to Fornos, through the village of Marmeleira. This road has been reconnaitred by Lieutenant Westmacott, of the Royal Staff Corps, and reported fit for British artillery. Lieutenant Westmacott will be sent to conduct the column. After reaching Fornos, the 4th Division is to continue its march by the great Coimbra road. It will cross the Mondego by the bridge at Coimbra, and ascend the hill upon the other side of the river. Major-General Cole will not discontinue his march along the great road, after passing the Mondego, until he receives orders to that effect; it being necessary that he should

move on sufficiently to give room for the divisions following in the rear of the 4th.

3rd. The Light Division will retire by the road which passes through the village of Paul to Botaõ, and thence to Fornos. From Fornos the Light Division will take the great road to Coimbra; but it will halt before reaching the houses called Cazas do Conigo Paes, at which point the troops under Major-General Picton are to enter the great road, and these troops are to be allowed to move into the great road before the Light Division resumes its march. The road through Paul and Botaõ to Fornos has been reconnaitred by officers of the Light Division, and also by Captain Scovell, of the Quartermaster-General's department, who will be attached to the Light Division during the march as far as Fornos. The whole of this road is reported practicable for British artillery. Brigadier-General Craufurd will receive further orders during the halt of his division between Fornos and Cazas do Conigo Paes.

*4th.* The troops under Major-General Picton will retire by the road which leads through Alagoa and Eirás, and joins the Coimbra road at Cazas do Conigo Paes. This road has been reconnaitred, and reported fit for Portuguese artillery, by Lieutenant Shanahan, of the Royal Staff Corps, who will be sent to conduct the column. The troops under Major-General Picton will enter the great road at Cazas do Conigo Paes, after the 4th Division has passed that point, taking their place in the column of march between the 4th Division and the Light Division. After coming into the great road, Major-General Picton will continue to follow the 4th Division, until he receives further orders.

5th. Major-General Leith's division will retire by the road which leads through the village of Povoa to Dienteiro, and thence by the Quinta dos Lagares do Seminario to the convent of S. Antonio dos Olivaes above the town of Coimbra, where Major-General Leith will halt and wait for further orders. This road has been reconnaitred and reported practicable for light artillery (aided by men at some steep ascents), by Lieutenant Shanahan, of the Royal Staff Corps: as that officer is, however, to be attached to the 3rd Division during the march to Coimbra, Major-General Leith will lose no time in having the road reconnaitred by officers of his own division. The 9-pounder brigade which was with Major-General Leith having

been attached for the present to the corps under the orders of Lieutenant-General Hill, it will conform to the movements of that corps.

6th. The troops under Lieutenant-General Hill which are in the position of Busaco will (in the event of the army retiring) recross the Mondego at the ford near Penacova, and will be placed between that point and the village of San Miguel de Poyares. A separate instruction will be given to Lieutenant-General Hill respecting the further operations of the above part of his corps, and also of the other troops belonging to it which are still on the left of the Mondego, in the neighbourhood of Ponte da Murcella.

7th. Lieutenant-General Hill's corps on retiring will march by its right. All the other divisions above mentioned will move by their left.

8th. The cavalry will retire by the great road through Mealhada and Fornos, and thence into the large plain below Coimbra, following Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer's corps.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton will send forward an officer with a small party of dragoons to Fornos, to take post at the point where the road turns in that village to lead into the great plain. This officer is to prevent any part of the cavalry from taking a wrong direction, or from interfering with any of the other troops that are to move from Fornos by the great road to Coimbra. The officer and guard directed to be stationed at this point by Sir Brent Spencer, is not to quit it until relieved by the party of dragoons above mentioned. Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton will form the cavalry in the great plain below Coimbra, and will there wait for further orders.

9th. It is clearly to be understood, that no movement under this instruction is to take place, unless in the case of orders being received for the army to retire.

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CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

*(Confidential.)*

Serra do Busaco, 26th September, 1810, ¼ before 5 P.M.

The camp kettles and the meat are to be immediately sent for, and the troops are to cook as soon as they arrive. Such regiments as can find means of doing so, at hand, may make

huts. Piquets are to be thrown out along the front, and a connexion to be established between those of contiguous divisions. A line of communication, by means of small posts, is also to be established along the position itself, for the purpose of insuring the prompt circulation of orders during the night. The General officers commanding divisions will be so good as to report to the Quartermaster-General the place where each will be stationed during the night. The whole of the troops are to be under arms at their respective stations on the position at half an hour before daybreak to-morrow morning.

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*Le Général de Division Comte Claparède à son Altesse le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Commandant en Chef de l'Armée de Portugal.**

Bayonne, le 26 Septembre 1810.

Je vais prendre à Vitoria le commandement d'une division de 15 beaux bataillons qui étaient à Essling, à Wagram, &c., et avec lesquels j'ai combattu sous les ordres de votre Altesse pendant la dernière campagne. Cette division sera la première du 9me corps de l'armée d'Espagne. Je désire, Monseigneur, que les événemens me fassent trouver encore avec elle sous le commandement de votre Altesse, et je ferai tous mes efforts pour continuer à mériter la bienveillance dont elle veut bien m'honorer. Je suis, avec un profond respect, &c.

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMBINED BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE ARMY ON THE 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1810.

His Excellency Lord Viscount WELLINGTON, K.B., Commander-in-Chief of the combined army.

His Excellency Marshal BERESFORD, commanding the Portuguese troops.

Lieutenant-General Sir BRENT SPENCER, K.B., second in command of the British troops.

Major-General the Honourable CHARLES STEWART, Adjutant-General.

Colonel MURRAY, Quartermaster-General.

Brigadier-General HOWORTH, commanding the Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel FLETCHER,† commanding Engineers.

*In the Position of Busaco.*

Lieutenant-General HILL.

Major-General the Hon. W. Stewart:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, 66th Regiment:—3rd Regiment (Buffs); 48th, 2nd battalion; 66th; 31st; one company, 60th.

Colonel Wilson, 39th Regiment:—28th Regiment; 34th; 39th; one company, five battalions, 60th.

Colonel Inglis,‡ 57th Regiment:—48th Regiment; 57th; 29th; one company, five battalions, 60th.

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 27th October, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 545.

† Sir Richard Fletcher, Bart.

‡ Lieutenant-General Sir William Inglis, K.C.B.

*Portuguese Troops*:—Major-General Hamilton:—
Brigadier-General Fonseca:—2nd Regiment; 14th.
Colonel Campbell:—4th Regiment; 10th.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart:—5th Caçadores, Portuguese. Two brigades of Portuguese artillery.

Major-General LEITH.

*British Troops*:—
Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes (Royal):—1st Regiment (Royal); 9th; 38th.

*Portuguese Troops*:—
Brigadier-General Spry:—3rd Regiment (two battalions); 15th, ditto; Thomar Militia.

*Portuguese Troops*:—
Colonel Baron Eben:—8th Regiment (two battalions); Lusitanian Legion ditto.
One 9-pounder, one 6-pounder, brigade Portuguese artillery.

Major-General PICTON.

*British Troops*:—
Colonel Mackinnon:—45th Regiment; 74th; 88th.

*British Troops*:—
Major-General Lightburne:—5th Regiment; 83rd; 60th (three companies).

*Portuguese Troops*:—
Colonel Champlimand:—9th Regiment; 21st.
One 9-pounder, one 6-pounder, brigades Portuguese artillery.

Lieutenant-General Sir BRENT SPENCER, K.B.

Honourable Colonel Stopford:—Coldstream Guards; 3rd Guards; one company, five battalions, 60th Regiment.
Major-General Cameron:—24th Regiment; 42nd; 61st; one company, five battalions, 60th Regiment.
Honourable Colonel Packenham:—7th Regiment (1st battalion); 79th; Royal Staff Corps.
Major-General Baron Low:—1st Line battalion, King's German Legion; 2nd do.; 5th do.; 7th do.; 1st and 2nd Light battalions detachments. In reserve in rear of the right of Major-General Cole's division.

*British Troops*:—
Two squadrons, 4th Dragoons in reserve.

*Artillery*:—
One 9-pounder; two 6-pounders brigades, British.
One 6-pounder, brigade Portuguese.

Brigadier-General ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*British Troops*:—
Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith*:—43rd Regiment (Light Infantry); 95th (four companies).

*Portuguese Troops*:—
3rd Caçadores.

*British Troops*:—
Lieutenant-Colonel Barclay†:—52nd Regiment (Light Infantry); 95th (four companies).

*Portuguese Troops*:—
1st Caçadores. Troop of horse artillery (British).

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* Lieutenant-General Sir Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.
† Died of wounds received at the battle of Busaco.

*Portuguese Troops:—*

Brigadier-General Pack:—1st Regiment; 16th; 4th Caçadores. one 3-pounder brigade Portuguese artillery.

Brigadier-General Coleman:—7th Regiment; 19th. Troop of British horse artillery. In reserve behind the Light Division.

Major-General The Honourable G. LOWRY COLE.

*British Troops:—*

Major-General Campbell:—7th Regiment (2nd battalion); 11th; 53rd; 60th, one company.

Colonel Kemmis:—27th Regiment; 40th; 97th; 60th, one company.

*Portuguese Troops:—*

Colonel Harvey:—11th Regiment; 23rd.

Brigadier-General W. Campbell:—6th Regiment; 18th; 6th Caçadores.

*British Troops:—*

One brigade, 6-pounders.

*In the Position of Ponte de Moçella, on the Left Bank of the River Mondego.*

Cavalry. Major-General FANE.

*British Troops:—*

Colonel Head*:—13th Light dragoons.

*Portuguese Troops:—*

Colonel La Costa:—1st Regiment; 7th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell:—4th Regiment; 10th.

*Portuguese Infantry:—*

Colonel Le Cor:—12th Regiment; 13th; Castello Branco Militia; Toanha do.; Covilhar, do. One brigade, 6-pounders.

*In the Country on the Left of the Position of Busaco.*

Lieutenant-General Sir STAPLETON COTTON, Bart.

Major-General Slade:—1st (Royal) Dragoons; 14th Light Dragoons.

Major-General Anson:—16th Light Dragoons; 1st do. (King's German Legion).

Honourable Colonel De Grey:—3rd Dragoon Guards; 4th Dragoons.

SKETCH showing the Situation of the combined British and Portuguese Army under the command of his Excellency Lord Viscount WELLINGTON, in the position of Busaco when attacked by the French Army under Marshal MASSENA, on the 27th September, 1810.†

*References.*

A—British and Portuguese army.

B—The 6th Corps of the French army under Marshal Ney, supported by the 8th Corps under General Junot.

C—The 2nd Corps of the French army under General Regnier.

D—Attack made by Marshal Ney's Corps.

E—Attack made by General Regnier's Corps.

G—Road formed along the Serra of Busaco to facilitate the movement of the troops and the artillery.

| | |
|---|---|
| British Infantry. | Portuguese Infantry. |
| British Light Infantry. | Portuguese Light Infantry. |
| British Cavalry. | French army. |

* Lieutenant-General Michael Head.

† This refers to a plan that has not been engraved.

[802.] EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

"Coimbra, 30th September, 1810.

"The Commander of the Forces directs that Lieutenant-General Hill will put the troops under his orders in motion to-morrow morning towards Thomar. These troops include the 2nd Division; the Portuguese Division under Major-General Hamilton; the troops under Colonel Le Cor, of which the Santarem militia, and two regiments of Lisbon militia, when they join, are to be considered as forming a part; and the cavalry under Major-General Fane.

"Lieutenant-General Hill will form these troops into two, or, if he shall think it expedient, into three separate divisions, to follow each other at intervals along the line of march, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having too large a body in one column. The rear of the infantry should be to-morrow at Foz d'Arouce.

"Lieutenant-General Hill will be so good as to communicate the details of the arrangements he may make for his further march to Thomar, as soon as they are determined upon; and he will continue to report daily to head-quarters by the following routes:—

"1st. Through Venda do Cego to Coimbra.

"2nd. Through Miranda to Condeixa.

"3rd. Through Anciaõ to Pombal.

"The 3rd Division will move to-morrow morning from Condeixa to Pombal; but Major-General Picton will be so good as to order the reserve brigade of 9-pounders which is with the division, to remain at Condeixa till further orders.

"Major-General Leith will be pleased to move his artillery this afternoon into the great road that leads to Condeixa, and as far on at least as Sarnache; and order it to proceed to-morrow to Redinha (between Condeixa and Pombal), to which place he will also march his division to-morrow morning, at daybreak, if he receives no other order before that time.

"The 4th Division will move this afternoon from its present quarters to a village called Cruz dos Morouços, about two miles from Coimbra, on the road to Condeixa.

"The troops under Brigadier-General Craufurd are to fall back this afternoon to the neighbourhood of Cazas do Conigo

Paes, the Light Division from Eiras, and the troops with General Pack from Fornos, by the great road.

"The spare carriages of the brigade of artillery are to be sent back this afternoon to the square in the suburb, at the south end of the bridge of Coimbra; and if there is any baggage still with the division, it is to be sent back to join that which is already in the olive groves on the top of the hill beyond the bridge of Coimbra.

"Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer will be pleased to move the troops under his orders to-morrow morning through Pereira, Granja, &c., to Soure, leaving, however, one brigade of British infantry in the neighbourhood of Granja, to be a support, as circumstances may require, to the cavalry, when it falls back by the route above mentioned.

"Sir Brent Spencer will be so good as inform Sir Stapleton Cotton at what place the brigade of infantry intended as a support to the cavalry in case of need is posted.

"Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton will be pleased to move the brigade of heavy cavalry to-day into the great plain below Coimbra; and bring one of the other two brigades of cavalry to this side of Fornos, keeping out the other brigade in front of that place. If pressed by the enemy he will move the whole of the cavalry division into the great plain; and, if necessary, he will retire across the Mondego by the fords in the neighbourhood of Cazas Novas, near which place (on the left bank of the river) Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer's corps is now cantoned.

"In the event of the cavalry moving still farther back, it is to march from Cazas Novas through Pereira, Fermozelha, Granja, &c., to Soure; and Sir Stapleton Cotton will communicate with Sir Brent Spencer, whose corps is to move to-morrow morning by the same route, and will regulate the length of his march as circumstances seem to render necessary, apprising Sir Brent Spencer of everything extraordinary that occurs, and transmitting his reports to head-quarters through Condeixa, after he has passed the Mondego, until he is informed that the Commander of the Forces has moved back beyond that place. Sir Stapleton Cotton will endeavour to obtain intelligence whether the enemy is pushing forward any troops from the direction of Tentugal, Monte Mór o Velho, or any other place on the lower part of the Mondego.

"The officer commanding the detachment of cavalry at Botaõ will call in this afternoon the party of dragoons left at Busaco by Brigadier-General Craufurd. He will patrol the roads from Botaõ towards Busaco, and more especially those towards Mealhada; and he will communicate with Sir Stapleton Cotton at Fornos, and receive his orders respecting his further movements."

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[ 803. ] *The Adjutant-General to the Officer in charge of Prisoners of War.*

30th September, 1810.

You are to proceed with the French officers, prisoners of war, consisting of one Lieutenant-Colonel and three Captains at head-quarters, to Lisbon. They are to be conducted by peasantry to Villa Nova, and to be there embarked. The peasants are to be relieved at the different stages for which you will receive an order from Marshal Beresford. A sergeant and eight men will accompany you. These may be relieved by any Portuguese militia or ordenanza on the road, and return to join their division. Rations are to be drawn for the officers at the different stations by the medical officer, who has directions to proceed with them. On arrival at Lisbon they are to be delivered to Colonel Peacocke, commandant of the place.

The officers have received money for their private purposes. Your expenses will be liquidated by producing a statement of them to the Military Secretary.

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[ 804. ] ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF THE CENTRE AND LEFT OF THE ARMY.

Condeixa, 1st October, 1810.

1. Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier-General Colman's brigades of Portuguese infantry will separate from Sir Brent Spencer's corps, and march on the 2nd instant through Louriçal and Guia to Monte Redondo; and on the 3rd instant to Marinhas. The artillery heretofore attached to these brigades will move with them unless it be ascertained that the roads are not practicable for it, in which case it is to continue with the 1st Division.

2. The remainder of Sir Brent Spencer's corps is to march to-morrow from Soure through Almagreira, and it will receive

further orders at the point where it enters the great road about a league beyond Pombal.

3. The cavalry has been ordered to fall back to-morrow through Almagreira, where Sir Stapleton Cotton will receive further orders. The movements of the cavalry must, however, be regulated by circumstances, and Sir Stapleton Cotton will retain possession of Soure so long as it can be held without risk.

4. The 3rd Division will march to-morrow from Pombal to Leiria.

5. Major-General Leith's division will march to-morrow to the neighbourhood of Boa Vista, about one league short of Leiria.

6. The 9-pounder brigade and the reserve of artillery, and the forge-carts of the cavalry which are drawn by horses, will march this day from Condeixa to join Major-General Leith's division, with which they will continue to move till further orders.

7. The 4th Division will halt this day near Arrifana, about two miles beyond Condeixa, and proceed to-morrow to the heights beyond Pombal.

8. The Light Division will fall back, according to circumstances, towards Condeixa; and to-morrow to Redinha.

9. Head-quarters will be this day at Redinha.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Lightburne.* [805.]

3rd October, 1810.

I have to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces is pleased to allow Brigade-Major Potter to return to his duty as brigade-major to the brigade under your command. I am likewise to inform you that the officer who has been acting as brigade-major during Major Potter's absence is to receive the pay and emoluments from the time Major Potter left the brigade until the day of his return, which you will be pleased to see carried into effect.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.* [806.]

6th October, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint you that I have stated the substance of Mr. ——'s conversation with me, "in which he pressed for an inquiry into the circumstances attending his

being placed under an arrest by Brigadier-General ——," to the Commander of the Forces; and I am directed to acquaint you, for Mr. ——'s information, that as it appears he was released from his arrest, and accepted the same by returning to his duties, it is not for the Commander of the Forces to urge General —— now to bring Mr. —— to a court-martial, the only proceeding that the Commander of the Forces in such cases would approve of.

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*Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton to Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington.**

MY LORD, Miguel, 6th October, 1810.

The enemy attacked my piquets on the Pombal and Soure roads at 6 A.M. yesterday, and obliged them to retire upon the former road. I went forward with the supporting squadron (16th Light Dragoons) to reconnaitre the enemy, when, perceiving that he was in force (seven regiments of cavalry, six guns, and a division of infantry), and that his cavalry (two regiments) were advancing rapidly, I sent for two more squadrons of the 16th and one of the 1st Hussars, determining to seize the first favourable opportunity of checking him before his infantry could come up. This was done in the most gallant manner by the piquets of the Royals, 14th and 16th Dragoons (amounting together to about 60 men), and a squadron of the 16th. This attack, by which the enemy had a good many killed and wounded, had the effect of checking him till supported by six pieces of artillery and the rest of his cavalry. The squadrons above mentioned then retired in the best order, charging the head of the enemy's column with great success eight times during the retreat to the Mendinello, about two miles. After passing the river I was well supported by Captain Bull with two guns. The enemy then allowed me to withdraw the troops, and I retired gradually through Leiria to the position to which (according to the instructions received through the Quartermaster-General) I had sent the body of the cavalry in the morning.

I cannot speak too highly in praise of the gallant and steady conduct of officers and men upon this occasion, and I am happy to say that though frequently exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, our loss was trifling. On the part of the enemy the number of killed and wounded was considerable. Few prisoners were brought away (though many were made in the different attacks), owing to our being on the retreat before a very superior and increasing force; consequently not being able to bring off such as we wounded or dismounted.

I think it my duty to recommend to your Lordship's notice Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General, whose exertions contributed much to the good order and regularity preserved by the troops upon

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 509, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 13th October, 1810.

retiring; and I beg leave to mention that I received great assistance from Captain the Marquess of Tweeddale, and the rest of my Staff.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

STAPLETON COTTON.

P.S.—I send to head-quarters three officers and 20 dragoons and horses prisoners.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General ——.* [807.*]

8th October, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, from Ribaldeira, I am directed to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces is of opinion that it would not be proper for you now to absent yourself from the army.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Leith,* 5th Division.* [808.*]

8th October, 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and enclosures, herewith returned; and you will be pleased to communicate to Brigadier-General Spry that the Commander of the Forces will speak to Marshal Beresford to relieve him from the command of the Thomar militia.

I am likewise directed to request you will inform Brigadier-General Hay that there is no excuse whatever for the — regiment. There were plenty of shoes to be had if they had been applied for. The men that stayed behind committed all kinds of irregularities. The Commander of the Forces is strongly inclined to report the battalion to his Majesty, and to recommend the removal of it, and that the promotion of the officers may be stopped.

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*Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton to Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington.†*

MY LORD, Quinta da Torre, 9th October, 1810.

I have the honour to report to your Lordship the good conduct of Captain Murray, 16th Light Dragoons, who with part of his squadron had been left yesterday on piquet near Rio Maior, after I retired to Alcoentre. The enemy's cavalry advancing rapidly drove Captain Murray through the town of Alcoentre, when I ordered that officer to attack the three squadrons which the enemy had pushed into it. This Captain Murray, with part of his squadron only, executed with great spirit, killing and wounding a great many of the enemy, and bringing off about 20 men and

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* Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, G.C.B.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 509, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 13th October, 1810.

horses. Most of the enemy's wounded and several who were made prisoners escaped by getting into the houses. I am happy to add, that we did not lose a man or horse, except one taken by the enemy in consequence of his saddle turning.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

Stapleton Cotton.

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*Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton to Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington.**

My Lord, Carregado, 9th October, 1810.

The enemy's cavalry advanced this morning to Quinta da Torre, where I kept him in check till he was supported by three battalions of infantry and artillery, when I fell back with the three regiments of cavalry upon the plain, on the flanks of which the enemy sent small parties of cavalry with infantry, but did not follow with the body of his cavalry.

In the evening I sent the regiments on towards this place according to instructions, and remained myself with detachments of the hussars and 16th Light Dragoons to observe the motions of the enemy. The enemy's infantry remained in the wood near Quinta da Torre, the body of his cavalry filed off in the direction of Abregada. A piquet supported by a strong squadron was left by the enemy in front of the wood. I sent Captain Cocks, 16th Dragoons, with a few dragoons of that regiment and some hussars, to attack the piquet, and supported him with the rest of Captain Aly's squadron of hussars. These officers charged the enemy with great spirit and success, and without any material loss. The whole of the enemy's squadron and piquet would have been taken had they not been supported by infantry. One officer, 19 men, and 16 horses were taken, and the enemy had the greater part of his squadron and piquet killed or wounded. I had ordered a squadron of the Royal Dragoons to be in readiness to support, should there be occasion; but by some mistake this squadron (when the 16th and hussars were retiring with their prisoners) advanced towards and received the fire of the enemy's infantry, by which they lost two men and four horses killed, and had a few wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

Stapleton Cotton.

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[809.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart,† 3rd or Buffs, commanding 5th Caçadores.*

10th October, 1810.

I have not failed to lay your letter of yesterday's date before the Commander of the Forces, and I have strongly represented the circumstances you stated in your conversation with me; but although his Excellency admits the justice of your claim, and the fair right you have to return hereafter to the command of the Buffs, he nevertheless cannot at the present moment, in the

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 509, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 13th October, 1810.

† Major-General William Stewart.

face of the enemy, sanction an arrangement which would place new commanding officers at the head of two battalions, and which might be extremely prejudicial to the service. With this impression his Excellency desires that you may for the present remain with the 5th Caçadores; and hereafter he will take an opportunity, at a proper moment, of attending to your claim to take the command of the Buffs.

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE ALLIED ARMY ON THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1810:—

| Corps. | Stations. |
|---|---|
| 3rd Division .. .. .. .. .. .. | Torres Vedras. |
| Brigadier-General Campbell's Portuguese brigades | Torres Vedras. |
| Brigadier-General Coleman's Portuguese brigades | Torres Vedras. |
| Colonel de Grey's brigade of cavalry .. | Ramalhal, in front of Torres Vedras. |
| 5th Division .. .. .. .. .. .. | Enxara dos Cavalleiros. |
| 6th Division .. .. .. .. .. .. | Ribaldeira. |
| 4th Division .. .. .. .. .. .. | Duas Portas. |
| 1st Division .. .. .. .. .. .. | Sobral. |
| 14th Light Dragoons .. .. .. .. .. | In front of Sobral, towards Abregada. |
| Brigadier-General Pack's Portuguese brigade | In front of Sobral, towards Alemquer. |
| Light Division .. .. .. .. .. .. | Arruda. |
| Caçadores, battalions of ditto .. .. .. | Matos and Carvalhal, behind Arruda. |
| 2nd Division .. .. .. .. .. .. | Alhandra. |
| Major-General Hamilton's Portuguese infantry .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | Villa Franca. |
| Colonel Le Cor's Portuguese infantry .. | Alverca. |
| Major-General's Fane's cavalry .. .. | Loures. |
| Three squadrons of ditto .. .. .. .. | On outpost duty in front of Major-General Hamilton. |
| Three regiments of cavalry under Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton .. | S. Antonio do Tojal, and to move to-morrow to Mafra. |
| Head-quarters .. .. .. .. .. .. | Sta Quintina, near Sobral. |

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*The Military Secretary to the Quartermaster-General.*

MY DEAR MURRAY, October 1810.

Lord Wellington wishes particular orders to be given to Hill not to allow Hamilton to engage in any serious affair at Villa Franca, but to retire to Alverca when the cavalry in his front shall announce to him that the enemy's infantry have passed Carregado Bridge in any force, and in the mean time he will send his baggage to Alverca.

Yours,

J. B.

*The Military Secretary to the Quartermaster-General.*

Wednesday morning, 5 A.M.,
October 10, 1810.

MY DEAR MURRAY,

Lord Wellington wishes Sir Stapleton at once to fall back from Carregado to the villages in rear of Alverca—as Povoa; and towards Tojal on the other road.

He wishes Fane's three squadrons, which are in advance, to take the outpost duty this day.

Hill to keep one British brigade in Alhandra, and two Portuguese brigades in Villa Franca, ready to fall back (when the enemy advances in force) behind Alhandra, as the works close to that place are to be kept by British.

Two or three gunboats to be immediately sent to anchor off Villa Franca to assist in covering the retreat of the troops from Villa Franca.

Yours sincerely,

J. BATHURST.

P.S.—Do you not think some good huts had better be made as soon as possible behind the works near Alhandra?

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[ 810. ] *To the Quartermaster-General.*

MY DEAR MURRAY, October, 1810.

Let a letter be written to Lieutenant-General Hill to inform him that the enemy showed themselves in strength at Alemquer at two this day, when Brigadier-General Craufurd retired from thence.

The enemy's column had not followed Brigadier-General Craufurd, but turned apparently towards Carregado. A part only came on this side of Alemquer.

Captain Cotton says the column he saw on the Carregado road was about 4000 men.

Yours sincerely,

WELLINGTON.

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[ 811. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable C. Colville.**

11th October, 1810.

Lest you should not have seen the General Orders of the army at Lisbon, I think it right to apprise you that you are appointed to command the brigade of infantry, consisting of the 2nd battalion 5th Regiment, 2nd battalion 83rd Regiment, and 94th Regiment, lately under the command of Major-General Lightburne, and in the 3rd Division of the army now at Torres

* General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., G.C.H.

Vedras. You will be pleased therefore to repair immediately to join your brigade; and if you will report to me the officer you wish to appoint your aide-de-camp, he shall be inserted in General Orders.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. [812.]

*Occupation of Sobral.*

12th October, 1810, 7 A.M.

Sobral de Monte Agraço is to be re-occupied by two battalions of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer's division. The 42nd Regiment is to be removed into the villages between Sobral de Monte Agraço and the great redoubt.

The alarm-post of these two battalions is to be on the high ground in front of the town, and the troops must not be withdrawn from their post till it will be ascertained that the enemy is about to attack them with superior force of infantry.

In case these battalions should be obliged to retire, they will fall back upon the remainder of the division formed on the heights between Sobral and the great redoubt, from whence, if necessary, the division will retire upon Zibreira, part of it by the great redoubt, and part by the road of Cabeda, to Zibreira.

A piquet of observation of the 14th Light Dragoons will be thrown out in front of Sobral.

Major-General Cole and Brigadier-General Craufurd, to be immediately informed that our troops are again in Sobral.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade to occupy Cazaes de Portella, Malgas, and Montellas, and to be in readiness to occupy the redoubts at a short notice.

WELLINGTON.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. [813.]

*Concentration of Troops.*

Ajuda, 12th October, 1810.

As it appears that the enemy is not in force in front of Lieutenant-General Hill, or at all more forward upon the great road than Carregado, we may expect that he will yet move in strength upon Sobral and the position between the redoubt and Ribaldeira. I wish, therefore, that the following arrangement should be made to-morrow morning.

First, that the British brigade in Major-General Leith's division should be moved in the morning to Pero Negro.

Secondly, that their artillery should go by Guia and Sapataria to Malgas.

Thirdly, that the remainder of the troops of that division should be closed up to Enxara de los Cavalleiros, and prepared to move at the shortest notice.

Fourthly, that Major-General Picton should be directed to put his British troops in motion on the high road from Torres Vedras, and canton one brigade in Cadraceira, on the left of the road coming from Torres Vedras. If that village will not hold them, some may go into Malvoiera, on the right of the high road. The other brigade to be at Mugideira. The Portuguese brigade in this division, and the two Portuguese brigades under Brigadier-Generals Campbell and Coleman, to be collected at Torres Vedras, and prepared to march at the shortest notice.

Fifthly. Let the two brigades of artillery with Major-General Picton's division move to-morrow to Enxara de los Cavalleiros.

Sixthly. Desire Major-General Picton to reconnoitre the road from Cadraceira to Patameira by Mata da Guerra, and Major-General Leith to reconnoitre the road from Enxara de los Cavalleiros, by Pero Negro to Zibreira.

WELLINGTON.

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[814.*] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

13th October, 1810.

I have laid your letter of yesterday's date before the Commander of the Forces. He regrets that the spring waggons have failed, but he thinks it would be quite impossible to make the arrangement of the bullock cars you propose, it being so essential to keep the roads clear: and it would not be possible to get the cars. All that can be done therefore is for you to write to the Staff surgeons of divisions to take every opportunity, by the return of the provision mules, or of cars that may be going back, to send their sick to Bucellas, Loures, Montachique, and Mafra, from which places they must be forwarded to Lisbon, as far as possible by cars at those stations, and by some waggons stationed at Bucellas. I shall communicate with the Commissary-General on the above subject, and let you know what he states.

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*The Military Secretary to the Quartermaster-General.*

My dear Murray, October 13th, 1810.

Lord Wellington says that the point of landing may be decided to-morrow or the day after, but that he is very anxious to have the boats at Aldea-Gallega as soon as possible, as he thinks that is of great consequence.

Yours sincerely,

J. B.

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*The Military Secretary to the Quartermaster-General.*

My dear Murray, October 13, 1810.

The only thing Lord Wellington has mentioned this evening was to request you would let him know what arrangements have been made respecting the embarkation of the Marques Romana at Aldea Gallega, and he appears to think Saccavera the best point to have him landed at. I will send to you if anything else occurs; at present, he says, there is nothing more than the above.

He talked of moving part of Hill's troops this way, but there has been, I understand, some skirmishing on that side.

The mail goes this night, about eight or nine, for England.

The French attacked Cole's picquets, and they have brought forward about ten guns behind their troops.

Yours sincerely,

J. Bathurst.

I am very sorry De Lancey* is hurt at a most accidental and unintentional occurrence last night, in being sent with the orders for Leith and Picton, and to write to Cole from Zibreira; particularly as he appears to think I was to blame for it.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. [815.*]

13th October, 1810.

When the army shall be ordered to occupy the position of Zibreira and Patameira, the troops will be formed as follows from the right:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer's division, with its right at two windmills between Zibreira and the redoubts of Sobral, will occupy a line extending to an old mill on the right of Zibreira, and thence to another old mill on the left of the church of Zibreira, bringing their left to the ravine.

This line extends about 1000 yards.

The remainder of the troops of the division to be in reserve in the rear of this line, with the exception of the battalions of light infantry attached to the brigades which are to occupy Zibreira.

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* Colonel Sir William De Lancey, afterwards killed at Waterloo.

Major-General Picton's division is to form with its right in a line with the left of the 1st Division, and is to extend to the village of Patameira about 800 yards. The remainder of this division to be in reserve in the rear of the right of Major-General Cole's division, throwing its light infantry along the ravine in its front, and occupying the houses at Patameira.

Major-General Cole's right is to rest on the ravine in a line with Patameira; his centre on the lower of the two mills on the hill, on which there are two; and his left on the high road from Ribaldeira to Enxara de los Cavalleiros, where that road passes through the Portella.

This line extends 1700 yards; and the remainder of the troops of this division will be in reserve in rear of its left throwing the light infantry battalions of the brigades of Portuguese and British infantry out in its front.

The 6th Division are to place their right at the point where Major-General Cole's left will stand, and occupy the mountain on the left of the Portella, looking to Ribaldeira, placing the Lusitanian Legion on the mountain, still farther upon the left, on the left of a road leading from Runa into the high road from Ribaldeira to Enxara de los Cavalleiros.

Major-General Leith's division will be in reserve in rear of the right.

Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier-General Coleman's brigades in reserve, in rear of the left on the high road from Ribaldeira to Enxara de los Cavalleiros.

The artillery to be placed as follows:—The British 9-pounders and the 6-pounders attached to Lieutenant-General Hill's division at Zibreira.

The 6-pounder brigade attached to the 1st Division, at the mills on the right of that division.

Major Arentschildt's 9-pounder and 6-pounder Portuguese brigades at an old mill on the right of Patameira.

Major Dickson's* 9-pounder Portuguese brigade and the brigade of Portuguese 6-pounders attached to Major-General Leith's division, on the left of the village of Patameira, and on the right of Major-General Cole's division.

The brigade of artillery attached to Major-General Cole's division at the mill, where his centre will stand.

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* Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, G.C.B., K.C.H.

Three of the 6-pounders attached to the 6th Division in the Portella, on the high road from Ribaldeira to Enxara de los Cavalleiros, and three on the road from Runa to Enxara de los Cavalleiros. The 3-pounders attached to Brigadier-General Campbell's brigade to be in reserve, as well as Captain Ross's* troop of horse artillery.

The General officers commanding divisions will reconnoitre the situation of their several posts. The communications are from the great redoubt of Sobral by the windmills to Zibreira; thence to the rear, and across the ravine by a concealed road to Patameira; thence, in the rear of Patameira, to the right of Major-General Cole's post; thence, behind the mountain on which his centre will stand, to the high road leading from Ribaldeira to Enxara de los Cavalleiros.

As soon as possible cover should be made for the guns at Zibreira, and on the right and left of Patameira, masking them from the view of the enemy.

WELLINGTON.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Olfermann,† 97th Regiment.* [816.]

14th October, 1810.

I have laid your letters of this date before the Commander of the Forces, and am directed to acquaint you that if you proceed and report yourself to Colonel Pakenham, commanding the brigade consisting of the Fusiliers, 61st Regiment, and Duke

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* Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B.

† Ernst Olfermann entered the British service in 1796, as a bugler in the 90th Regiment, and became sergeant-major of that regiment on the 11th June, 1799. Serving in the island of Minorca, under Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stuart, he was promoted, in December of the same year, to be Adjutant and Ensign of the battalion of Queen's Germans, afterwards the 97th Regiment, and was wounded in March, 1801, at the battle of Alexandria, in Egypt. He was with his regiment at the battle of Vimeiro, in 1808, and on the 17th October, 1810, was appointed Major of Brigade on the Staff of the army in the Peninsula. This situation he resigned in 1813, to serve with the Hanoverian troops assembled under the command of Lieutenant General Count Wallmoden, on the Elbe, in the north of Germany; and after the affair at der Göhrde he was named Major in the Brunswick service, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 28th December, 1813, and Colonel and Brigadier-General on the 9th August, 1814. He was chief of the Staff of the Brunswick troops in 1815; and on the death of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, at Quatre Bras, on the 16th June, 1815, he succeeded to the command of them, and was wounded at Waterloo. He afterwards, as Major-General, in January, 1816, commanded the Brunswick contingent in the army of occupation in France. He died at Blankenburg, on the 18th October, 1822.

of Brunswick Oëls' light infantry, and if you act as a Brigade-Major to the latter corps, explaining to them such instructions as the Colonel commanding may think proper to issue, as also pointing out to them the states and returns they are to furnish this department with from time to time, his Excellency will take a proper opportunity of taking your services into consideration. On showing this letter to the officer commanding the 97th, and proceeding to join Colonel Pakenham, it will be a sufficient authority to the former to give you permission, and the latter is already apprised that you will be ordered to join him.

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[817.] ADDITIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR-GENERAL PICTON.

Head-quarters, October 14, 1810.

Major-General Picton will be pleased to order the two brigades of artillery of his division, now at Enxara de los Cavalleiros, to move into some other village, as head-quarters are to be to-morrow at Enxara. These brigades must not, however, be thrown out of the direction of Patameira, near which their station is to be, when the army takes up its intended position.

Major-General Picton will be pleased to instruct Major Arentschildt to prepare cover for his artillery in their intended position, as pointed out in the General Memorandum of this day's date.

Major-General Picton will also be so good as to communicate to Brigadier-General Campbell the General Memorandum above referred to.

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[818.] ADDITIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR-GENERAL LEITH.

Head-quarters, October 14, 1810.

Major-General Leith will be pleased to send instructions to Major Dickson's 9-pounder brigade of Portuguese artillery respecting the situation it is to occupy when the troops take up the intended position, and he will also apprise Major Dickson of that part of the General Memorandum which directs cover to be prepared for the artillery on the left of the village of Patameira, which is the position pointed out for that brigade, as also for the 6-pounder brigade of Major-General Leith's division.

It is desirable that Major Dickson's 9-pounder brigade should be moved out of Enxara de los Cavalleiros, as head-quarters are to be established there to-morrow.

The 9-pounders must, however, be so placed as that they may move without difficulty (when ordered) to their station in the position, and their new cantonment must be reported to the Quartermaster-General. The following is the situation in which Major-General Leith is to place his division when it takes up its ground as a reserve in rear of the right of the army, viz.:

One brigade (right in front) is to cross the bridge above Zibreira, and to be prepared to support the 1st Division. This brigade will continue in column near the road, after having crossed the bridge, until called for, and the commanding officer must ascertain communications by which to move to any point of the rear of the line occupied by the 1st Division.

The remainder of the division is to be formed in a column (*left in front*) on the same side of the ravine where it now is, and to be prepared to move to the support of Major-General Picton's division, or the right of Major-General Cole's division. Communications should therefore be ascertained by which that part of Major-General Leith's division can move along the rear of Major-General Picton's line, and of the village of Patameira.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [819.]

15th October, 1810.

Although the Commander of the Forces entertains the most confident hopes of the happy result of the operations of the army, still he is desirous to provide for every possible contingency, and take such measures as will insure the embarkation of the army against every fatality or accident that may arrive.

As his Excellency is excessively pressed with business, and is obliged to be on horseback all day, he has directed me to desire you will wait upon the Admiral, and express the above reasons as the cause of Lord Wellington's not writing himself; and that you will then concert with the Admiral the means of embarking without loss of time all those cases in general hospital that are actually bedridden cases, and that in the event of an embarkation would have to be carried on board ship. Such men as are

able to walk could at any moment be sent on board; but as the transport of men is a slower operation, and as I understand from you there are many cases that would require a long time to recover, and perhaps in any event would have to be sent to England, his Excellency thinks it advisable to lose no time in the embarkation of cases of this description.

You will be pleased to report to me, for the Commander of the Forces' information, the number of sick that will be thus embarked, their cases, and what remain in the general hospital at Lisbon.

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[ 820. ] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

17th October, 1810.

In reply to your letters of the 15th instant, relative to an arrangement for transporting the slighter cases of diseases from the hospital on shore to hospital ships, I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency fully approves of the plan, and he desires you will wait upon the Admiral, and settle with him the mode of carrying it into effect. Lord Wellington has written to the Admiral relative to more vessels being appropriated to the use of the hospital, &c.

With regard to your query relative to the four wounded officers and fifty privates, his Excellency desires they may be treated in every respect like British soldiers, and a part of the hospital allotted to them.

I apprehend that none of the sick or wounded which have fallen ill these last five or six days have yet reached Lisbon, and I fear there are a great many.

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[ 821. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

17th October, 1810.

In reply to your letter and enclosure, herewith returned, I have to acquaint you that no compensation has been ever given to deserters, but they are allowed to enlist in the foreign corps upon bounty.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.* [822.]

18th October, 1810.

I have to request you will send me immediately a return of the French prisoners of war now at Lisbon, specifying their regiments, rank, and the corps of the French army to which they belong. You will also, in like manner, send me a return of the French officers who may be still at Lisbon; and you will acquaint the Commandant that no more prisoners of war are to be sent off until further orders, as the Commander of the Forces has it in contemplation to agree to an exchange that has been proposed for some English prisoners that have been made.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable G. Lowry Cole.* [823.]

18th October, 1810.

The two French soldiers of the 46th Regiment, who have been sent in, state they deserted six days ago, that they are natives of Germany, although in the French service, and that they long had the intention of deserting. If this is true, it would be hard to consider them as prisoners. The dragoon also states himself a deserter. The two men of the 15th Regiment admit they were taken prisoners.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.* [824.]

18th October, 1810.

I have to request you will forward to this office regular returns of the prisoners and deserters as they may arrive at General Hill's division, at the same time specifying whatever information may be obtained from them, which must be regularly entered in a book kept by you for that purpose.

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*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General R. Craufurd, Light Division.* [825]

18th October, 1810.

A German chasseur who arrived with the other prisoners states that his horse has been detained by an officer of the 43rd Regiment, for which he has received no payment. As this is contrary to General Orders, you will be pleased to direct that the horse is sent in to be sold by auction at head-quarters.

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[826.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry.*

18th October, 1810.

The General Orders which have been issued will answer Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton's wishes with regard to the orderlies. The Commander of the Forces allows one orderly to each General commanding a division, and one to the Quartermaster-General. Major-General A. Campbell is allowed to keep two for the purpose of communication. These are all that have been reported to me, or as yet applied for through me. Sir Brent Spencer, General *Baron* Low, and Brigadier-General R. Craufurd have parties, which they will of course account for to the Lieutenant-General.

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[827.] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

19th October, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that the Portuguese government have consented to give up the Rope Walk for a hospital for the British army, and his Excellency is of opinion it would be very advantageous to accept of this place, being more convenient for the purposes of embarkation, and affording thus the convenience of rendering it optional whether even the worst cases should continue to be embarked, as the situation of the Rope Walk will always be most favourable for any sudden embarkation. In the event, however, of this place being occupied by you for the general hospital, all other places appropriated now for that purpose must be given up; and you will immediately wait upon Mr. Stuart, the ambassador, and acquaint him of your intention to occupy it, agreeably to these instructions. You will have the goodness in this case then immediately to set about arranging the removal of the hospital stores, bedding, &c., from the present hospitals, and when the Rope Walk is fit to receive the patients the present houses are to be delivered up. Should any particular objection or difficulty occur to you in carrying these instructions into effect, you will be pleased immediately to acquaint me, for the information of the Commander of the Forces.

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*Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford to Marshal-General Viscount Wellington.**

My Lord, Cazal Cochim, 19th October, 1810.

I have the honour to annex, for your Lordship's information, a letter which I have received from Brigadier-General Blunt,† Governor of Peniche, informing me of the loss occasioned to the enemy by some small parties sent out from his garrison, and of the good conduct of those troops of the line and militia employed on those occasions.

I have, &c.,

W. C. Beresford.

[Enclosure.]

*Brigadier-General Blunt to the Military Secretary.*

Sir, Peniche, 16th October, 1810.

You will be pleased to represent to his Excellency Marshal Beresford, that a few days since I sent out a party consisting of one sergeant and 18 privates of the Tondella militia (volunteers), with the view of intercepting couriers, or any other service by which they might annoy the enemy; they returned yesterday, bringing with them two cavalry horses equipped, some swords, pistols, caps, &c. The sergeant reports having fallen in with 30 horsemen, at the moment dismounted, attacking them and killing five; the rest made their escape. The horses flew in different directions, so that only two could be secured; one militia man was killed and two wounded.

You will also be pleased to report to his Excellency, that in consequence of information received from the country people that between 200 and 300 marauders were destroying the habitations and committing dreadful outrages on the few peasants that fell into their hands, about 5½ leagues from this, I detached the Major da Praça Fenwick with 150 recruits and militia yesterday evening, to disperse or bring them in, in which he has succeeded, killing a few men,‡ and making 28 prisoners, with the loss of only two men. Major Fenwick speaks in the warmest terms of the ardour of the recruits and militia, with the officers who commanded them; but what, under the circumstances, he has considered equally worthy of admiration, was to see resentments stifled, and the soldiers, alive only to the feelings of humanity, anxious to spare the enemy they had subdued.

You will also be pleased to report the arrival of twelve deserters, who, with the prisoners, shall be sent to Lisbon the first favourable occasion.

I have, &c.,

R. Blunt.

P.S.—I hope his Excellency will not disapprove my having permitted the party of militia to dispose of the horses.

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 526, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 20th October, 1810.

† General Richard Blunt.

‡ Five killed, four wounded.

*Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford to Marshal-General Viscount Wellington.**

My Lord, Cazal Cochim, 20th October, 1810.

I have the honour to annex the extract of a letter I have this instant received from Brigadier-General Blunt, by which your Lordship will see he continues to pick up the marauders and stragglers from the enemy.

I have, &c.,

W. C. Beresford.

[Enclosure.]

*Brigadier-General Blunt to the Military Secretary.*

Sir, Peniche, 19th October, 1810.

You will be pleased to report to his Excellency Marshal Beresford, that, in consequence of information, I detached a party on the 17th, under the command of Major Tavares, to fall in with the enemy's foragers, but unfortunately the enemy had retired.

Major Pinto was detached yesterday for the same purpose to a distance of five leagues. He succeeded in taking 23 prisoners; two of the enemy were killed and one of the recruits. It is great gratification to see the alacrity with which they offer themselves on every occasion.

I have, &c.,

R. Blunt.

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[828.*] G. O. Pero Negro, 19th October, 1810.

2. Officers commanding regiments are requested to send to the Military Secretary their recommendations for the vacancies that have lately occurred.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the officers of the army will not shoot in the park of Mafra, without having leave to do so from the government.

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[829.*] *The Adjutant-General to M. le Général Fririon, Chef d'État-Major de l'Armée Française.*

Ce 20 Octobre, 1810.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 15 Octobre, et je suis chargé par son Excellence le Vicomte Wellington, K.B., Général en Chef de l'armée anglaise et portugaise, de vous faire connaître que son Excellence consentira à l'échange qui a été proposé par son Altesse Monsieur le Maréchal Prince d'Essling; mais qu'il sera nécessaire, afin d'arranger cet échange, de faire passer à son Excellence le Vicomte Wellington une liste des noms des officiers anglais et portugais, et le nombre des soldats anglais et portugais, qui sont actuellement prisonniers

* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 27th October, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 551.

auprès de l'armée française. Pour parvenir au même but, j'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-incluse, par ordre de notre Général en Chef, une liste des prisonniers français, officiers et soldats, qui sont à Lisbonne. Il y en a encore qui ont été pris ces jours derniers, mais jusqu'à présent nous n'avons pas la liste exacte de ceux qui sont en route pour le dépôt.

Je suis chargé en même temps de vous dire que son Excellence le Vicomte Wellington a reçu un rapport qu'il y a 80 officiers et 5000 prisonniers qui sont tombés entre nos mains à Coimbra, mais jusqu'à présent son Excellence n'a pas reçu la liste des noms et des grades des officiers. Il faut aussi vous rappeler, Monsieur le Général, des officiers français qui ont été pris à la bataille de Busaco, et que son Excellence ne voudrait pas transporter à cause de leurs blessures graves et de leurs prières à cet effet. Leurs noms sont ici joints, et ces messieurs ont donné leurs paroles d'honneur comme prisonniers de guerre.

Quant aux trois officiers du 3me Hussards qui ont été faits prisonniers près d'Alcobaça, son Excellence le Vicomte Wellington a donné l'ordre qu'ils recevraient chacun la somme de 50 dollars (ou piastres). Par un parlementaire qui est arrivé le jour suivant, une bourse contenant la somme de 195 dollars (ou piastres) a été reçue: comme ces messieurs sont partis pour Lisbonne et pour l'Angleterre deux jours après leur prise, il n'était pas possible de leur faire passer cet argent; ainsi les 150 dollars qui ont été donnés ont été replacés dans notre caisse militaire, et j'ai l'honneur de vous remettre les 45 de surplus par l'officier qui porte cette dépêche.

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*Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford to Marshal-General Viscount Wellington.**

My Lord, Cazal Cochim, 20th October, 1810.

Since writing to your Lordship the information I have received from Brigadier-General Miller relative to the re-occupation of Coimbra, I have received from Colonel Trant a more detailed statement of the circumstances, and which I have the honour of annexing a copy of for your Lordship's information.

The prisoners, by Colonel Trant's statement, appear to have been more numerous than by the first accounts we were led to consider them; 300 or 400 afterwards collected by Brigadier-General Miller, dispersed in plundering parties in the neighbourhood of Coimbra, will have to be added to what Colonel Trant captured.

The circumstance and mode of the re-occupation of Coimbra is an

* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 20th October, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 526.

additional proof of the activity and prudent enterprise with which Colonel Trant has fulfilled the objects of the instructions given to him, and which I have no doubt your Lordship will appreciate.

I have, &c,

W. C. Beresford.

[Enclosure.]

*Colonel Trant* to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford.*

Sir, Coimbra, 7th October, 1810.

I have much pleasure in acquainting your Excellency with my having successfully attacked the town of Coimbra this day, with the loss of only a few men killed and wounded.

In my letter of the 6th I had the honour to inform you, that it was my intention to proceed to Mealhada in the course of the day, with an expectation of forming a junction with the corps under the command of Brigadier-General Miller and Colonel Wilson, and combining an attack on this city; but, on my arrival there, I learned that those two corps were delayed from want of supplies in the very exhausted districts extending immediately north of Busaco, and that the cavalry attached to them could not move forward in consequence of the fatigue it had experienced in its former marches.

I had now no other alternative in order to prevent any measures of defence taking place at Coimbra, from whence I was only three short leagues distant, than to proceed on with my own division, while yet a strong probability existed of my arrival at Mealhada not being made known.

I therefore marched at midday, having a squadron of cavalry in my front, under the command of that gallant young officer Lieutenant Dutel, whose name I have already had occasion to submit to your Excellency's notice, supported by 200 light troops; the column of infantry was headed by the Coimbra regiment as the post of honour. In my plan of attack it was intended to enter at two points at one time, one division by the high road from Oporto, the other to branch off from the column on having passed Fornos, and by ascending the heights to the eastward of the town, enter by the Arco S$^{ta}$ Anna, passing through Loretto; but this arrangement was to take place only in the event of my finding the enemy on his guard.

At a short distance from Fornos, towards Mealhada, I fell in with a detachment of the enemy to the right of that village; it commenced firing; but having pushed on the cavalry to Fornos, I succeeded in cutting it off from all communication with Coimbra, and it surrendered, after losing some men; and I met no other post of the enemy. I directed the cavalry to gallop through the principal streets, cross the bridge of the Mondego, and by penetrating into the Lisbon road, to intercept any information sent to the main army. This was effected with the utmost spirit by Lieutenant Dutel, with the loss of only one dragoon killed. I despatched divisions of infantry into the principal parts of the town; an unconnected resistance took place during an hour, in which we had only two men killed; Colonel Serpa, of the Penafiel, and about twenty-five men wounded of that corps. Colonel Serpa commanded the 1st brigade, and his spirited conduct has entitled him to your Excellency's approbation. On the S$^{ta}$ Clara side of the Mondego, where a great proportion of the enemy's force was stationed in the Convent, some irregular firing was kept up upon the cavalry in crossing the bridge; but the French commanding officer, immediately after Lieutenant Dutel had crossed, proposed capitulating. I proceeded to the Convent, and would allow no terms but discretion. On my promise of

* Sir Nicholas Trant.

exerting my protection against the insults of the peasantry the troops laid down their arms and marched out.

I have reason to believe the number of prisoners exceeds 5000, of whom nearly 4000 are marched off towards Oporto, including an entire company of the Emperor's Marine guards; 3500 firelocks were found, and almost the whole loaded, from whence you may form an idea of the number in a state for defensive service: those arms I have distributed amongst the Ordenanza of the country; I found no artillery. We got possession of a quantity of oxen and sheep, which were collected for the subsistence of the enemy's troops, and have proved a seasonable supply to our own. Amongst the prisoners are, I should suppose, 80 officers. The Commissaire Ordonnateur en Chef, Monsieur Flandin, who represented a governor, will remain sick at Coimbra.

From the nature of the attack, your Excellency will easily conceive how difficult it was to control the soldiers, or to prevent the armed peasantry from plundering. These latter, I am sorry to say, committed acts of violence, but, I believe, not more than six or eight Frenchmen were the victims of their resentment. I should here observe, that nothing can possibly exceed the state of wretchedness in which I found the city; the enemy, not content with sacking it to the very utmost extent, and stripping the few housekeepers who remained of even their personal clothing, had wantonly set fire to some houses, and had heaped into the streets, in one general mass of disorder, all the furniture which they could not take with the army; it cannot be expected, therefore, that soldiers, of whom about 800 were natives of the town and its neighbourhood, accompanied by their wretched relatives, could patiently witness a scene of devastation in which their property had been thus unjustifiably and irretrievably destroyed. I request your Excellency, however, to be persuaded that every possible exertion has been made to give protection to the French who have fallen into our hands; and after the first moments, I succeeded in securing them from insult.

As Brigadier-General Miller's and Colonel's Wilson's corps will arrive here to-morrow, I propose to leave one of my brigades behind, and to march, with the remainder of my division, as an escort to Oporto; for such is the animosity of the people of this country, excited by the late passage of the French army, that I consider my presence absolutely necessary, particularly in the intermediate district between the Mondego and Vouga.

I shall conclude this report by assuring your Excellency that the spirit of the militia upon this occasion was such as would do credit to any troops of the line, and I have observed no individual exception; I do not, therefore, compliment any particular officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

N. TRANT.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.* [830.]

22nd October, 1810.

As it is impossible to keep an exact account here of the prisoners and deserters who arrive from the enemy, as they come in to different points of the line, and it would be an inconvenience to forward them to head-quarters, I have to call your serious attention to this object, and to desire that you will take the necessary measures for sending in to me, every 1st,

8th, and 15th of each month, an exact return of prisoners and deserters, agreeably to the annexed form. You will be so good as to communicate these instructions to the Commandant, and request his assistance in forwarding this object with regularity.

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[ 831. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.*

23rd October, 1810.

Lieutenant Crompton cannot be allowed any officer under him, or any assistance in a clerk: the Commander of the Forces does not think it necessary. It has been stated to me that the Provost, who should assist and have charge of the prisoners, is employed as a clerk in the Town Major's office. Should this be the case, and it reaches the Commander of the Forces' knowledge, his Excellency will not fail to take serious notice of it. As to a commissary or deputy-commissary of prisoners of war, &c., Lisbon is not a station where such officers can be permanently necessary.

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[ 832 ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.*

23rd October, 1810.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the information given by prisoners and deserters, &c., which has been laid before the Commander of the Forces. His Excellency is of opinion that the servant Schielbert and the three men of the 70th Regiment must of course be considered as prisoners, and not allowed to have the advantages of being deserters. The amount of the sale of horses, mules, or appointments you will divide among the captors, if they are taken with prisoners; or give to the owners, if deserters, as an encouragement, agreeably to the arrangements which the Commander of the Forces has fixed heretofore.

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[ 833. ] *The Adjutant-General to Monsieur le Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat-Major de l'Armée Française.*

Ce 25 Octobre, 1810.

J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer que les ordres sont expédiés pour un nombre d'officiers, sous-officiers, et soldats français,

prisonniers de guerre, semblable à l'état que je viens de recevoir des prisonniers anglais et portugais au pouvoir de l'armée française, d'approcher les avant-postes, le 27 de ce mois, vers midi, afin d'effectuer l'échange que les Généraux en Chef ont ordonné. Un officier de l'Etat-Major aura le commandement de vos prisonniers, et il arrangera tout l'échange avec un officier français, que je vous prie, M. le Général, d'expédier pour le même objet. Son Excellence le Vicomte Wellington échangera de même manière les autres militaires quand ils arriveront de l'Espagne.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [834.]

25th October, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint you that, agreeably to an arrangement proposed by Marshal Massena, and consented to by the Commander of the Forces, such French prisoners as are able to march, not exceeding the numbers specified in the enclosed return, are to proceed by route and under a proper escort to-morrow to Alhandra, for the purpose of being exchanged for a similar number of our prisoners, at the outposts of the two armies, on the following morning. It will be necessary the prisoners should march with provisions for to-morrow and next day.

The enclosed list of the rank of the officers and the numbers of the soldiers the French propose exchanging will enable you to select officers of as nearly similar rank as you can, that may be in our custody, for the purpose of carrying the exchange as far as possible into effect. It will be necessary for an intelligent officer to have the charge of the prisoners, and he will receive further directions from Lieutenant-General Hill at Sobral Pequeno, near Alhandra.

P.S.—344 French prisoners are to be exchanged for the 120 British and 224 Portuguese.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Hill.* [835.]

25th October, 1810.

I have the honour to enclose a letter I have received from the Chef d'Etat-Major of the French army, and to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces has agreed upon the exchange therein proposed, as also the manner in which it is

to be carried into effect; and orders have been sent this night to Lisbon that a similar number of French prisoners to the British and Portuguese who are fit to march, and also a like number of French officers, should proceed to Alhandra to-morrow, for the purpose of carrying into effect the following day the exchange proposed. It will be necessary that Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke should meet the Staff officer who will be sent with the English and Portuguese to be exchanged, in order that every explanation necessary should take place, and the service be properly executed. I have requested the Commandant of Lisbon to send an intelligent officer up with the prisoners, and only to send men capable of marching, not exceeding the number agreed upon. I have directed that the men should march with provisions for to-morrow and next day; so all that they will require to-morrow at Alhandra will be some place to stop in until the following morning.

I shall be obliged to you to return the papers enclosed, being originals. Colonel Peacocke is ordered to send you an exact list of their prisoners who will arrive.

I enclose a letter announcing his Excellency's consent to this exchange, to be sent in in the morning.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, à Monsieur le Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat-Major Général.**

Alemquer, le 25 Octobre, 1810.

Monsieur le Général; partez au reçu de la présente pour vous rendre à Santarem. Je n'ai jamais douté de tout le zèle et de la bonne volonté du Général Eblé; je crains seulement que les obstacles qu'il doit nécessairement rencontrer pour l'établissement du pont ne le rebutent. Notre position est difficile, c'est pour cela que nous devons redoubler de moyens pour la vaincre. Vous visiterez à Santarem tout ce qui a été fait et préparé pour la construction du pont de bateaux ou de radeaux. Vous mettrez tout en note pour m'en faire un rapport.

Vous verrez l'Intendant-Général; vous saurez par lui quels sont les moyens qu'on prend pour réunir toutes les subsistances à Santarem. Vous lui direz que je suis instruit que dans plusieurs villages il y a beaucoup de blé dont on ne s'est point occupé, et qui se trouve à la merci de ceux qui veulent en prendre. Voyez le Général Lazowski pour savoir où en sont les moulins, et si les fours sont commencés; vous le presserez pour ces établissements importants.

Vous verrez par vous-même l'hôpital qui doit être établi. Vous m'apporterez un état de toutes les denrées qui se trouvent à Santarem.

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 27th October, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 555.

Après avoir vu par vous-même tous les établissements de cette ville, si vous le jugez nécessaire, vous irez voir les Généraux Loison et Montbrun. *Vous examinerez leur position avec la plus grande attention, et vous verrez si l'expédition d'Abrantes est faisable avec le nombre de troupes mises à leur disposition, et si vous croyez qu'il soit nécessaire d'y envoyer Monsieur le Maréchal Duc d'Elchingen. Voyez tout, et notez tout.*

Il me paraît indispensable que tout le bataillon de marins soit chargé de l'enlèvement des barques pour les faire descendre à Santarem. Après que vous aurez jugé que cette mesure est nécessaire, vous vous concerterez avec le Général Eblé, que les marins partent et soient remplacés par des travailleurs de la garnison.

Ayez soin de m'instruire souvent de tout ce que vous aurez appris, de tout ce qu'il y aura à faire pour que mes intentions soient remplies.

Emmenez avec vous vos aides-de-camp et des officiers de l'Etat-Major.

Vous m'enverrez l'état des ouvriers arrivés à Santarem, en distinguant ceux de l'artillerie de ceux des régiments.

Chemin faisant, si vous trouvez encore des télégraphes anglais à Azambuja et Santarem, ordonnez leur destruction.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [836.]

26th October, 1810.

In the event of the French prisoners not having marched previous to your receipt of this letter, it is the Commander of the Forces' pleasure that they should be sent to Alhandra by water, for which purpose you will apply to the Admiral immediately for boats.

I herewith enclose a letter for Captain Mellish, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Lisbon, whom Lord Wellington directs should have charge of this service. He will receive your instructions, agreeably to my letter of yesterday, and the enclosed contains further orders for his guidance.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. [837.]

*March of the Army from the Position of Zibreira to that of Ponte de Rol.*

26th October, 1810.

Brigadier-General Coleman's brigade, Brigadier-General W. Campbell's brigade, and Major-General Picton's division, to move to San Pedro de Cadeira.

Major-General Cole, Major-General Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, and Major-General Leith, to Ponte de Rol.

Lieut.-General Hill, Brigadier-General Craufurd, and Brigadier-General Pack, to convent of Barotosa.

Spanish division in reserve at St. Marmade.

Cavalry at * .

Artillery to accompany divisions.

Brigadier-General Coleman would move from Torres Vedras upon San Pedro.

Brigadier-General Campbell from Mugideira and Trocifal to San Pedro through Farandrika.

Major-General Picton from San Sebastian, through Trocifal and Farandrika, to San Pedro.

Major-General Cole, by Cadroceira, near Mugideira, to Trocifal and Ponte de Rol.

Major-General Alexander Campbell to follow Major-General Cole, unless he should be able to march by Nina and Torres Vedras.

Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, by Pero Negro, San Sebastian, Trocifal, and Ponte de Rol.

Major-General Leith by the same road.

Brigadier-General Craufurd by the great redoubt, Pero Negro, San Sebastian, and Torres Vedras.

Lieutenant-General Hill, with one brigade of 3-pounders, by the great redoubt, by Pero Negro, San Sebastian, and Torres Vedras.

The horse artillery by Pero Negro to San Sebastian, turn off near Mugideira, to Trocifal and Pont de Rol.

WELLINGTON.

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[ 838. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Mellish, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.*

26th October, 1810.

Colonel Peacocke will give you instructions relative to your proceeding with 344 French prisoners from Lisbon to Alhandra this day, in order to be exchanged with a similar number of British and Portuguese, at the outpost to-morrow. If the prisoners have already marched, you will be so good as to follow them to Alhandra, applying to General Hill for all further orders, as I have written to him, stating the whole

* Blank in manuscript.

arrangement. Lord Wellington, however, is desirous that you should be employed on this service. If the prisoners have not marched, they are to proceed by water. You will carry with you an exact list of the French prisoners, and exchange them with the British and Portuguese.

On the service being completed, such soldiers of ours as are equipped and properly clothed will proceed to join their corps, and you will send them under charge of non-commissioned officers, requested from the 2nd Division for that purpose. The Portuguese, in like manner, will be sent to their respective regiments, if in a state to join them; if not, they must be sent to the depôts at Lisbon, to be equipped, and marched up to the army with the next batch of convalescents. In this latter case you can make use of the boats returning for their passage.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Slade.* [839.]

26th October, 1810.

I am to call your very serious attention, by direction of the Commander of the Forces, to the irregularity and incorrectness with which the returns of your brigade are made out, and his Excellency desires you will seriously apprise the commanding officers of regiments that he will hold them responsible for such incorrectness as appears with their names signed to the returns; and if the Brigade Major omits again to forward them at the time required to the Assistant Adjutant-General, the Commander of the Forces will be under the necessity of appointing another officer to the situation.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Marques de la Romana.* [840.]

26th October, 1810.

I have the honour to enclose, for your Excellency's information, the copy of a General Order which has this day been issued by the Commander of the Forces, relative to the supply of the troops with rice, and also the issue of salt-meat rations two days in the week. The Commander of the Forces has directed the same arrangements in the issue of provisions to the Spanish forces.

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[ 841. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Hill.*

27th October, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint you that, as it appears by the enclosure the exchange of prisoners is delayed, his Excellency is of opinion that it would be advisable to send back the French prisoners to Lisbon to-morrow, directing them to be in readiness to come up again by water when written for. Captain Mellish, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, in charge of the French prisoners, will receive your further instructions on the subject.

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[ 842. ] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

28th October, 1810.

I have laid your letter and enclosures, relative to the appropriation of the Rope Walk at Lisbon, before the Commander of the Forces. His Excellency is well satisfied with your exertions on the subject, but things must remain as they are at present. I am charged, however, particularly by his Excellency to write to the English ambassador to acquaint the Admiral that the demand for the Rope Walk did not proceed either from you or the Commander of the Forces, but the offer of the *whole building*, for the accommodation of the British sick, came from the Portuguese government.

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[ 843. ] *The Adjutant-General to his Excellency Charles Stuart.**

28th October, 1810.

The Inspector of hospitals having transmitted the enclosures to me for the Commander of the Forces' information, I am directed by his Excellency to request that you will be pleased to inform the Admiral that the demand for the Rope Walk, for the accommodation of the sick, neither originated with the Commander of the Forces nor Doctor Franck; but the offer of the *whole building*, for the accommodation of the sick and wounded British, came from the Portuguese government.

Be pleased to return the enclosures, being originals.

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* Lord Stuart de Rothesay.

*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [844.*

28th October, 1810.

I have not failed to lay your letter of the 25th instant before his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, because I felt satisfied that an immediate communication of your feelings as there expressed was essential, both for your satisfaction and his Excellency's information; and I am directed to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces is of opinion that your letter is written under a misconception of the General Order alluded to, as the Commander of the Forces declares it in no way reflects upon you, and he thinks it impossible to show where the Order points at any want of zeal, or exertion, or ability in you, in the discharge of the important duties committed to your care.

The General Order, in his Excellency's opinion, goes to remedy abuses in the employment of orderlies, ward-masters, &c., in the hospitals, and greater abuses in the convalescent depôt at Belem, with which you have nothing to do. These sentiments, therefore, of his Excellency, I think, will be perfectly satisfactory to you.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Tucker, Belem.* [845.]*

28th October, 1810.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter containing a proposal for an arrangement for the depôt at Belem, which the Commander of the Forces will take into consideration, and I hope very shortly increased aid will be afforded you. His Excellency will consider the officers you recommend, if an opportunity offers.

I have likewise to acquaint you that I have received this morning the nominal lists, &c., of the depôt. It has enabled me to give complete information to the different regiments of the army of the numbers and names of their men at Belem; and the general return is satisfactory in accounting accurately for all the convalescents, &c., at Belem.

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[ 846. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Tucker, Belem.*

28th October, 1810.

Lieutenant ——, of the — Regiment, seems to have marched from Lisbon on the 26th, and from Belem the 25th, with a detachment of 41 men. He has only brought up 29 of these soldiers in a march of five leagues. Either the men were not fit to join their regiment, or some gross neglect of the officer has been the cause of only 29 of this detachment arriving. I have, therefore, ordered him back to Belem to account for the men that have strayed from him, and to find them all out on his way; and if no satisfactory account can be given you, you will make a special report to me, in order that Lieutenant —— may be placed under an arrest, and tried by a general court-martial for neglect of duty.

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[ 847. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Leith, 5th Division.*

28th October, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint you, in reply to your letter and enclosures herewith returned, that no allowance can be made for the packs alluded to, because, in disobedience of positive Orders and regulations, the men with their packs must have been not less than 20 miles in rear of their regiments when their packs were destroyed. Disobedience of Orders at all times, and in all cases, puts an end to any claim that might exist to compensation for losses.

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[ 848. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Leith, 5th Division.*

28th October, 1810.

In reply to your letter and enclosures herewith returned, I have to acquaint you that the claim transmitted should go before a Board of Claims, when one may be ordered, but the Commander of the Forces does not think any Board of Claims would admit of it. Compensation is never given for losses occasioned by accident, when the claimant has an allowance purposely to avoid the chance of that accident occurring.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.* [849.]

29th October, 1810.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, and enclosures herewith returned, I am to acquaint you that officers may go to Lisbon, on private business, with the leave of the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry, in the morning at daylight, if all is quiet, and be with their regiments the following morning at daybreak, but are not to stay longer on any account. The commanding officer of the regiment must judge of the time necessary for any officer to remain at Lisbon on regimental business, but the Commander of the Forces conceives six hours enough for any regimental business any officer can possibly have.

Lieutenant ——, of the — Dragoons, may proceed to Lisbon, reporting himself on his arrival to the Inspector-General for a Medical Board.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Mackinnon.* [850.]

29th October, 1810.

Your letter of the 27th, and enclosures, have been submitted to the Commander of the Forces. His Excellency is very much shocked at the account Lieutenant —— gives of the mode in which the sick and wounded were conveyed from Coimbra; and he will be glad if Lieutenant —— will positively state the name of any officer, or medical officer, who went at the time he did, or if he can state the day on which he quitted Coimbra. His Excellency wishes particularly to discover who the surgeon was that refused to dress the soldier's stump, and who was the senior officer of the escort. When an officer observes these abuses going on, it is his duty not only to inform his superiors of their existence, but to name, or to assist in the discovery of the persons who have been guilty of them, otherwise he becomes an encourager of their continuance.

The Commander of the Forces will see whether any arrangement can be made for paying the expenses incurred by Lieutenant ——. It is his Excellency's intention that a serious inquiry should take place into this business.

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[ 851. ] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

29th October, 1810.

I regret to be under the necessity of sending you the enclosed letters, as I am sure the circumstances therein detailed will give you most serious concern. It will be necessary that you should make the strictest inquiry to ascertain, for the Commander of the Forces' information, who the military and medical officers were who came down with the detachments of sick with Lieutenant ——, as it is his Excellency's intention, in justice to the service, to make the conduct of these gentlemen the subject of most serious inquiry.

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[ 852. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, K.B., 1st Division.*

29th October, 1810.

In reply to an application, transmitted for leave of absence, from Major ——, — Regiment, herewith returned, I am directed to desire you will acquaint that officer that if his health requires two months' leave of absence, he must apply for a Medical Board to recommend the same. If his private affairs induce him to demand the leave, he must distinctly state that the necessity of having permission to go to England is paramount to every other consideration in the world. Under present circumstances the Commander of the Forces can give leave upon no other grounds.

You will be pleased to call the attention of all officers applying for leave of absence, very seriously, to the situation in which they place the Commander of the Forces to refuse them the indulgence, when they must be conscious, from the state of affairs, it is impossible for him to grant it. A due reflection of these circumstances, it is hoped, will prevent further applications until officers can make them more satisfactory to their own feelings, and more consonant with the disposition of his Excellency to attend to their wishes when his duty permits him to do so.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [853.]

29th October, 1810.

An officer of the 22nd Regiment of infantry taken yesterday in front of Torres Vedras is herewith forwarded to Lisbon. I request you will give an order that he may receive a sum of money, the same as is allowed to others in his situation, and which you have already received instructions for, from the Military Secretary.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Mellish, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.* [854]

29th October, 1810.

Agreeably to the orders already transmitted to you, it is his Excellency the Commander of the Forces' pleasure that you proceed with the French prisoners under your charge to the outposts in front of Alhandra, on the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock in the day, where you will be met by Monsieur Le Doux, an officer of the Staff of the French army, who will, on the part of the enemy, conduct to the advanced posts the officers and soldiers whose exchange has been agreed upon. You will not fail to take with you exact lists of the prisoners delivered over, and receive lists from M. Le Doux of those that are received in exchange; and you will follow such further orders as have already been communicated to you in my letter of the 26th instant.

I enclose herewith a letter for Monsieur Le Doux.

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*The Adjutant-General to Monsieur Le Doux, officier de l'Etat-Major de l'Armée Française.* [855.]

Ce 29 Octobre, 1810.

Le Capitaine Mellish, officier de l'Etat-Major de l'armée anglaise, qui vous présentera cette dépêche, est chargé de la commission d'accompagner les prisonniers français aux avant-postes, afin de consommer l'échange qui a été arrangé par Messieurs les Généraux en chef des deux armées.

Il vous donnera tous les renseignements nécessaires de la part de l'armée anglaise d'effectuer cet échange, et il attendra la même chose de votre part, selon l'avis que je viens de recevoir de Monsieur le Général Fririon, chef d'Etat-Major.

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[856.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.*

29th October, 1810.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and the accompanying enclosure, from the Chef d'Etat-Major of the French army. Colonel Peacocke and Captain Mellish have instructions to forward the service alluded to the moment they received instructions from you that the day of the exchange was determined on. I have judged it best, as Captain Mellish comes with the prisoners, and is probably charged by Colonel Peacocke with all the details, to enclose a letter of further instructions to him, and also a letter of authority for him with Monsieur Le Doux, which I hope will answer every purpose.

Captain Mellish has directions relative to sending such of the British and Portuguese as are exchanged, and who are not in a fit state of equipment to join their regiment, to the depôt at Lisbon.

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[857.] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Mellish, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.*

29th October, 1810.

I herewith send a sword, which you will deliver to Monsieur Le Doux, with my compliments to Monsieur le Général de Division Fririon, Chef d'Etat-Major. He will be pleased to state to the General that the sword was taken with Adjutant Oberlet, of the 22nd Regiment of infantry. The Adjutant declares it was lent him by the Captain of his company, and under such circumstances I have much pleasure in returning the Captain of the 22nd Regiment his sword.

I enclose also a letter for the Colonel from Adjutant Oberlet.

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[858.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor,* 2nd Battalion, 88th Regiment.*

29th October, 1810.

I have submitted your wishes to the Commander of the Forces, but he is unable to grant your request, as the parade duties of a regiment are not those only to which a commanding officer has to attend; and the situation of the 2nd battalion 88th Regiment calls for redoubled attention on the part of the commanding officer, and alone affords a sufficient reason for not complying with your wishes.

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* Lieutenant-General Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.

*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, à Monsieur le Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat-Major Général.**

Ce 29 Octobre, 1810.

Monsieur le Général; je me suis décidé à me rendre à Santarem pour voir par moi-même ce qu'on y fait et ce qu'on y peut faire pour l'établissement d'un pont. C'est avec regret que je m'éloigne du centre des opérations militaires; *mais ce qui me tranquillise c'est que je vous y laisse.*

Mon premier aide de camp, Monsieur Pelet, reste à Alemquer avec l'ordre de décacheter toutes les lettres à mon adresse: il vous communiquera toutes celles qui sont relatives au service. *Vous pourrez répondre aux demandes, et donner les solutions qui sont de votre ressort, comme du mien.*

Vous trouverez ci-incluses les dispositions que j'ai arrêtées dans le cas où l'armée serait obligée de changer de position. Chaque commandant de corps d'armée y a son affaire tracée. Vous n'aurez plus qu'à en suivre l'exécution, et me dépêcher de suite un de mes aides de camp pour m'en donner avis.

Je ne puis vous dire précisément le temps que je passerai à Santarem; il pourrait bien se faire qu'il fût de trois jours au plus; je veux tout voir par moi-même et prendre telle résolution que les circonstances pourraient m'indiquer.

Veuillez, Monsieur le Général, avoir quelque confiance en mon premier aide de camp; il a la mienne et méritera la vôtre; vous lui communiquerez ce que vous pourrez faire pour les décisions à prendre dans les cas d'urgence en attendant ma présence ou ma réponse. Je vous embrasse.

Dispositions.

Le 2e corps abandonnant ses positions de Villa Franca viendrait se mettre en bataille sur la route de Villa Nova, et les troupes qui occupent Arruda suivraient le mouvement du 8e corps qui évacuerait Sobral pour ne pas découvrir son flanc gauche. Ce mouvement général fini, le 2e corps occuperait sa nouvelle position avec toutes ses troupes, la gauche à Villa Nova avec la cavalerie et sa droite sur les hauteurs vis-à-vis le moulin qui est sur le ruisseau d'Alemquer. Le 2e corps ne commencerait son mouvement de Carregado qu'après s'être assuré que le 8e aurait totalement évacué Alemquer, et qu'il est sur la grande route d'Alcoentre. Sa cavalerie observerait toujours l'ennemi. Monsieur le Général Regnier ferait des coupures sur la grande route et mettrait le feu à Villa Franca et Castanheira s'il le jugeait nécessaire pour arrêter la marche de l'ennemi.

Le 8e corps se retirerait, la 1ère brigade sur la 2e, et successivement jusque sur la division Loison, en défendant tous les mamelons. Arrivé sur la hauteur d'Alemquer, il aurait soin de jeter des troupes dans les gorges de cette ville pour donner le temps à l'artillerie de se retirer par la grande route de Minho Novo. L'artillerie passée, ce corps se retirerait par les hauteurs en arrière d'Alemquer sur Minho Novo, et de là sur Minho de Cubo pour aller occuper les hauteurs d'Aveiras, sa gauche vis-à-vis le confluent des ruisseaux d'Otta et de Guerchino. Monsieur le Duc d'Abrantès aurait soin, en commençant son mouvement rétrograde, d'envoyer l'ordre

* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 27th October, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 555.

à son parc, qui est à Minho Novo, de se retirer en arrière de Minho de Cubo.

La division Marchand du 6e corps, qui est à Villa Nova, dès qu'elle apprendrait que le 2e corps fait un mouvement rétrograde, se porterait à Alcoentre par la grande route. La division Mermet, assurée que le 8e corps s'est retiré, et qu'il est à hauteur de Minho de Cubo, ferait son mouvement pour aller se placer à la Señora d'Amexeira. La division Loison tenant la tête du 8e corps, irait prendre sa position de bataille, sa droite à la gauche de la division Mermet.

La cavalerie du Général Treillard resterait toujours en position à Alcoentre.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, à son Altesse le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*

Alemquer, le 29 Octobre, 1810.

J'envoie le Général Foy à Paris, pour vous rendre compte de la position de l'armée.

Depuis 12 jours je suis devant les ouvrages de l'armée anglo-portugaise: elle est derrière trois lignes de retranchements auxquels elle a fait travailler depuis 18 mois. Le croquis ci-joint vous indiquera ses positions et les nôtres.

Je n'ai pas cru devoir attaquer des retranchements garnis d'une artillerie formidable et un ennemi deux fois plus nombreux que nous: ç'aurait été lui donner trop d'avantages, et j'aurais compromis l'armée de sa Majesté l'Empereur. Je n'aurais pas balancé à livrer bataille en rase campagne; mais dans l'état actuel des choses, je me borne à l'observer sur tous ses débouchés, et, dans le cas où il voudrait me la donner lui-même, je me replierais sur une ligne que j'ai reconnu nous être la plus avantageuse sur les coteaux d'Aveiras, ligne ayant sa gauche à Villa Nova, et sa droite à Minho de Cubo, dans la direction d'Alcoentre, et couvrant les deux grandes routes de Leiria et de Thomar.

J'ai fait à Santarem mes principaux établissements; on y a formé un grand hôpital. J'y ai fait construire des fours, rétablir les moulins, réunir tous les grains qui sont assez abondants, et rassembler tous les matériaux que le pays peut offrir pour y jeter un pont de bateaux, et, à défaut, un pont de radeaux; mais l'ennemi a tellement détruit tous les moyens quelconques, que je ne sais si je pourrai parvenir à le faire construire. Nous n'avons aucun des outils dont on aurait besoin pour cet objet; je suis obligé d'en faire fabriquer. J'ai réuni tous les ouvriers de l'armée pour y travailler. Les Généraux Eblé et Lazowski président à tous les ouvrages avec la plus grande activité; mais quelque grands que soient nos efforts, j'espère, et je n'ose rien assurer.

L'armée trouve encore assez de vivres dans les positions qu'elle occupe: tous les moulins du pays travaillent pour elle; on ne peut pas dire jusqu'à présent que l'armée ait éprouvé de besoins. Le beau temps a succédé à dix jours de pluies abondantes et continues. Les officiers portugais que j'ai avec moi, nous assurent qu'il pourra bien continuer pendant tout Novembre.

L'armée, depuis notre départ d'Almeida, a un déficit de 7000 à 8000 hommes, tant blessés, morts et prisonniers, qu'égarés, dont on ignore le sort; les malades ne pouvant faire le service sont aussi compris dans ce

déficit, qui, pour cette raison, se trouve aussi considérable. Ci-joint l'état de situation.

Nous n'avons pas trouvé un seul habitant dans tout le pays que l'armée a parcouru; et ce qu'on aura de la peine à croire, pas même dans les grandes villes, comme Coïmbre, d'une population ordinairement de 20,000 âmes. Depuis que je suis devant Lisbonne, je n'ai pas pu y envoyer un seul homme. La classe moins aisée du peuple s'est réfugiée dans les bois; les riches ont suivi l'armée anglaise à Lisbonne. Ce n'est absolument qu'un désert, où les officiers portugais que j'ai avec moi n'ont pu être d'aucune utilité à l'armée.

Les pluies nous ont considérablement avarié de cartouches; nous n'en avions pas beaucoup en partant d'Almeida, comme j'ai eu l'honneur d'en rendre compte à votre Altesse, de manière que je suis obligé d'y apporter la plus grande économie, et de ne réprimer qu'avec la plus grande circonspection l'insolence des postes anglais.

Je me tiens dans mes positions, dans l'espérance que les Portugais réfugiés à Lisbonne feront peut-être un mouvement contre les Anglais, qui les ont réduits à la plus affreuse misère, ou bien que Lord Wellington quittera ses retranchements pour venir recevoir ou me donner bataille. Si mes efforts pour l'établissement d'un pont sur le Tage ont un heureux succès, je pourrai alors manœuvrer sur les deux rives, et vivre avec les ressources de l'Alentejo, pays abondant en blé, et le plus riche du Portugal. Je puis aussi, dans la position où je me trouve, attendre la réserve que sa Majesté n'aura pas manqué de m'envoyer, suivant ce qui est dit dans les instructions de votre Altesse. Je dois cependant la prévenir que je pars aujourd'hui pour aller visiter tout le cours du Tage jusqu'à Santarem, et même jusqu'au confluent du Zezere. Si l'établissement d'un pont de bateaux ou de radeaux était absolument impraticable, et qu'il me fût impossible de passer le fleuve, je me déciderais à faire un mouvement rétrograde avant les grandes pluies; mais ce ne serait qu'après m'être bien convaincu qu'il n'y aurait pas d'autre parti à prendre. Je me dirigerais par la route de Ponte da Murcella et de Guarda, pour ne pas suivre le chemin que j'ai déjà fait, et pour trouver quelques ressources.

Ma position est difficile; mais, je le répète, attaquer trois lignes de retranchements, et un ennemi qui a deux fois autant de forces que moi, et, derrière lui, tous les moyens nécessaires pour se rembarquer, ne m'a pas paru convenable pour le bien du service de sa Majesté. J'ai donc pris le parti de me mettre sur la défensive, en attendant les ordres de sa Majesté, et le résultat des dispositions que je fais.

Au reste, le Général Foy donnera à sa Majesté et à votre Altesse tous les détails qu'elle pourra désirer. Ils la convaincront qu'en résumé nous avons besoin ici d'un renfort de troupes, de munitions, de souliers, et d'argent.

J'ai cherché tous les moyens possibles pour donner de mes nouvelles à votre Altesse, je ne sais si elles lui seront parvenues. Je lui en ai envoyé de Viseu, de Coïmbre, par un officier portugais (Monsieur Mascarenhas), de Leiria, et d'Alemquer. Je me suis enfin décidé à faire partir le Général Foy avec un détachement.

[ 859. ] G. O.

Pero Negro, 30th October, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces has given directions, that an issue of a blanket for two men of the non-commissioned officers and rank and file may be made to the several regiments, and the commanding officers of regiments will, as soon as possible, send to the Quartermaster-General returns of the number of blankets which they will require for this proportion for the effective men.

The regiments which retained their bla[illegible] June last, will of course receive none, [illegible] of the Forces requests that the comman[illegible] regiments will send to the Quartermaste[illegible] the number of great coats they have in [illegible] application for means of transport to ha[illegible] to their regiments, and issue them to t[illegible] belong.

The regiment will likewise make a return of the number of great coats wanting to complete every non-commissioned officer and soldier with a great coat.

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[ 860. ] *The Adjutant-General to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford.*

30th October, 1810.

I have the honour to forward to your Excellency a communication that has been received from the Commissary-General, and I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to request that your Excellency will give orders that the horse, alluded to in the papers, should be returned in the first instance to the Commissariat, from whence it shall be given to the Portuguese cavalry, if it should belong to that corps. As a general rule, it is proper that horses stolen should be returned to their owners; but a horse in the service of a public department ought to be allowed to remain with the department, until the right to it by the real owner is proved, by his producing evidence that the horse was stolen from him, and, therefore, Lieutenant-Colonel —— ought not to have detained the horse. His Excellency also requests that you will be pleased to desire Lieutenant-Colonel —— to state to what practices he refers in the letter I enclose.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.* [861.]

31st October, 1810.

I have laid the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry before the Commander of the Forces, by which it appears that the returns of the 14th Light Dragoons were both received by Lieutenant-Colonel Elley's clerk, which you will be pleased to notify to that brigade accordingly; and in future his Excellency directs that if a brigade do not send their returns at the proper time, or if they are not received when expected, immediate application for duplicates may be made by the Assistant Adjutant-General, so that the army returns may, on no account, be delayed, and an inquiry into the neglect or cause of their not coming in due time can always take place afterwards. His Excellency trusts a similar occurrence will not happen again.

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*The Adjutant-General to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford.* [862.]

31st October, 1810.

I herewith enclose for your Excellency's information the copy of a letter from Major-General Sontag, by which it would appear that the Portuguese brigades, under Generals Campbell and Coleman, only thought of replacing their ammunition at the moment they might be expected to march. The Commander of the Forces is desirous that your Excellency would give such warning as you may think fit that all the ammunition of the Portuguese is inspected, and in a fit state, or the damaged replaced, so that none need be applied for at the moment the services of the brigades are required.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [863.]

1st November, 1810.

I herewith enclose an extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, and I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire you will report to me, for his information, the state in which the French officers, prisoners of war, are kept, and if they have all necessary comforts. Should this not be the case, you will be pleased to take measures that their treatment may be such as to give them no reason to complain.

[ 864. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.*

1st November, 1810.

Herewith I return the letters for the French officers. His Excellency the Commander of the Forces cannot admit of their being forwarded.

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[ 865. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.*

1st November, 1810.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters and enclosures relative to the exchange of prisoners. You will be pleased to order the French prisoners not exchanged immediately to be sent back to Lisbon by water.

With respect to the demand of Monsieur Le Doux relative to the Assistant-Surgeon, the Commander of the Forces directs me to acquaint you that he some time ago proposed to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army that surgeons should be considered as *non-combattants*, and should not be detained as prisoners, and his Excellency offered to allow a surgeon to return to the French army, who was a prisoner at Elvas. The Commander-in-Chief has given no definite answer to this proposition; and now Lord Wellington having in his power, and under his charge, many wounded of the French army, not only will he not allow any surgeon that has been taken to return to it, as a *non-combattant*, without exchange, but he will not allow any surgeon or other medical person to be exchanged.

You will probably have an opportunity of stating the above message when the four men which are due to you arrive.

I shall be glad of the return of the British received in the exchange so soon as you can remit the same.

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[ 866. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Leith, 5th Division.*

1st November, 1810.

In reply to your second letter and enclosures of the 31st ultimo, relative to the packs of convalescents, I have to acquaint you that it seems very improbable that Brigadier-General R. Craufurd's division should be the first that these men coming up from Lisbon fell in with. I have, therefore, to beg you will

call upon Brigadier-General Hay to make the officer in charge of these convalescents produce the route by which he marched from Lisbon, and if he should from any circumstances have deviated from that route by order or otherwise, it will be necessary he should have an authority for so doing; as at present, and solely under the explanations that have been given, it does not appear possible to the Commander of the Forces that the rear-guard of the army should be the first troops that these men fell in with.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [867.*]

1st November, 1810.

I herewith enclose some papers relative to a supply of medicines that have been required by the Spanish army. I have his Excellency's directions to desire you will immediately give orders for the forwarding of these medicines to Enxara de los Cavalleiros, acquainting me when they are sent, and the probable time of their arrival. You will be pleased to call upon the Assistant Commissary-General at Lisbon for the necessary means to forward them.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding the — Regiment.* [868.*]

2nd November, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire you will acquaint me, for his Excellency's information, whether it is in the power or the practice of the officers of the 2nd battalion — Regiment to confine, and afterwards release, persons from the regimental guard of the — Regiment without the authority, knowledge, or consent of the commanding officer of the corps.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, à son Altesse le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Vice Connétable et Major-Général.**

Ce 3 Novembre, 1810.

Votre Altesse a sans doute reçu les lettres que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui écrire de Viseu et de Coïmbre. Après avoir bien reconnu, les 13, 14, et 15, l'ennemi enfermé dans son camp retranché sur les hauteurs de Lisbonne, je

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 1st December, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 22.

vous ai écrit une longue lettre, mais j'ai lieu de penser qu'elle ne vous sera pas parvenue. J'offre tous les jours la bataille à l'ennemi ; mais il se tient enfermé dans ses retranchements. Je fais partir le Général Foy avec 200 hommes pour donner la direction à ma division d'arrière-garde que commande le Général Gardanne et au 9e corps qui est en ce moment sur les frontières du Portugal. J'ordonne au Général Foy, lorsqu'il sera arrivé à Almeida, de laisser son escorte et de se rendre en diligence à Paris pour donner à votre Altesse les détails qu'elle peut désirer sur la situation de l'armée, et des renseignements vrais sur les articles ridicules que nous voyons ici dans les papiers de Londres.

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[ 869. ] *The Adjutant-General to the Marques de la Romana.*

3rd November, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the medicines intended for the use of the Spanish army will arrive at Enxara de los Cavalleiros on Sunday morning, directed to the care of the Commissary-General, who will deliver them over on your Excellency's application.

May I beg you will have the goodness to desire the senior medical officer of the Spanish army to transmit the receipts to me upon their delivery.

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[ 870. ] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

3rd November, 1810.

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to desire you will put Apothecary —— into arrest for disobedience of Orders, in taking a soldier of the 11th Regiment as his servant.

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[ 871. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.*

3rd November, 1810.

In reply to your letter of this day's date I beg to acquaint you, for the information of Lieutenant-General Hill, that my letter of the 1st instant conveys his Excellency's determination relative to the exchange of surgeons, as *non-combattants*, and to request that an answer may be given to the late application of General Fririon, verbally, at the outposts of the army.

*The Adjutant-General to the Marques de la Romana.* [872.]

4th November, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, in reply to a letter I have received, containing a requisition for blankets for the Spanish army, that the Commander of the Forces has not one blanket or great coat which he can give to the Spanish troops at present; but so soon as the blankets which are expected from England arrive, your Excellency shall have a proportion of them.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Leith, 5th Division.* [873.]

4th November, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, and enclosures herewith returned, I have to acquaint you that the statements therein made are not satisfactory to the Commander of the Forces, as it appears the officer, with the party of convalescents, marched from Thomar without orders, and Sergeant Barber, whom he left in his rear, missed the brigade and went to Coimbra. His Excellency, therefore, thinks that the public can neither be called upon to pay for the loss of packs on a march undertaken without orders, nor for the accident of the sergeant being in the rear and having missed his brigade.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [874.]

4th November, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint you that your statement, as far as your arrangements go for the French prisoners, is perfectly satisfactory, and may be continued; and his Excellency is satisfied that your representation to Mr. Stuart will have the desired effect of affording better treatment to those who are now under charge of the Portuguese government, and which is much complained of by them.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Honourable C. Colville.* [875.]

4th November, 1810.

In reply to your letters and enclosures herewith returned, the Commander of the Forces does not think it an advisable measure to permit voluntary offers of service abroad from a culprit

who may, by obstinacy and perseverance, get the character of being incorrigible. There is besides great difficulty when such men are sent to the depôt in England, and therefore his Excellency can give no encouragement to this mode of proceeding in the army. Men must be made sensible of their errors by severe punishments frequently repeated, if they persevere in them; and a general court-martial might take still stronger measures if necessary. As no court-martial has been transmitted, his Excellency cannot form a decided opinion on the case of —— —— of the 94th, but he is not disposed to agree to what is proposed from the papers already sent.

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[876.] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

5th November, 1810.

In transmitting to you the enclosed papers by order of the Commander of the Forces, I have also to communicate to you the outline of the instructions for the Board which is ordered to assemble at Lisbon on Friday the 9th instant.

The letters, &c., herewith sent, will explain to the Board the different data on which the inquiry is instituted. When the Board assembles, it is to inquire into the complaints conveyed in your letter of Lieutenant ——, — Regiment, now wounded at Lisbon, to his commanding officer, marked "No. 2." The Board will proceed to his quarters, and receive his deposition of the facts stated in the letter:

1st. On what days and in what places the sick soldiers had no rations.

2nd. Whether he can state the names of any soldiers whose wounds were days without being dressed.

3rd. Whether he knows the name of the surgeon who refused to dress the soldier's stump when asked? and if he does not know his name, whether he can point him out, if all the surgeons employed with the escort were brought before him, in which case the surgeons must all appear.

4th. You will call before you Lieutenant ——, of the — Regiment, and examine him as to the route by which he marched, the regularity of his march, the places where the sick and wounded received rations, &c., the conduct of the orderlies and escort, the attention of the surgeons to their duty, the fact stated of the cars having passed their halting places.

5th. You will call before you the several surgeons and assistant surgeons employed on the same service, and examine them, so as to throw light on all the circumstances that occurred; and if they should be able to find out any soldiers that came down with this escort, they should be examined also.

And, lastly, you will be pleased to adopt such further examinations as may tend to a thorough investigation of all the allegations produced in the letter of Lieutenant —— to his commanding officer.

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*The Adjutant-General to Assistant Adjutants-General of Divisions.* [877.*]

6th November, 1810.

I herewith enclose a nominal return of non-commissioned officers and privates employed in the general hospital at Lisbon, belonging to the division to which you are attached. You will be pleased to make the names of these men known to the regiments concerned; and should more men hereafter or at present be detained, which are not reported to the regiments in a similar manner, it will enable officers commanding corps to institute more particular inquiry with regard to their men.

Please to return the enclosure when notified, being original.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, à Monsieur le Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat-Major Général.**

Santarem, 7 Novembre, 1810.

Je désire, mon cher Général, que vous alliez demain visiter la ligne du 8e corps: vous irez jusqu'à Sobral. Vous examinerez la position de l'ennemi, et vous saurez ce que Monsieur le Duc pense, quelle est la confiance qu'il a sur sa ligne et sur ses troupes.

Le chef de bataillon Pelet se portera sur la ligne d'Arruda; il l'examinera dans le plus grand détail, et m'en fera un rapport bien circonstancié.

P.S.—Ne manquez pas de causer avec Solignac, avec Clausel et autres Généraux.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, Royal Waggon Train.* [878.*]

7th November, 1810.

In the General Order of this day you will perceive you are appointed President of a Board which is directed to assemble

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 21st November, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 629.

at Lisbon on Friday next, to investigate certain circumstances that will be referred to you.

I am directed, as an instruction from the Commander of the Forces, to refer the Board to the enclosed papers which I transmit, and to desire that you will make an immediate investigation, on the meeting of the Board, into all the allegations stated by Deputy Commissary-General Dunmore against Mr. ——. For this purpose you will proceed to call before you Deputy Commissary-General Dunmore, and any evidences that may be produced by him, having such regard at the same time to such delicate considerations as he alludes to, relative to the paper enclosed in his letter, as is consistent with the ends of justice and the due course of the inquiry.

You will next summon Mr. ——, or such persons as he may desire to be examined on his part; and you will take such further measures as will throw every possible light on the transactions alluded to, reporting to me the result of your proceedings for the information of the Commander of the Forces.

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[879.] *The Adjutant-General to Deputy Commissary-General Dunmore, Lisbon.*

7th November, 1810.

I have to acquaint you that I have received the Commander of the Forces' instructions to direct a Board to assemble on Friday next, the 9th instant, at Lisbon, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances contained in your letter of the 31st ultimo to Colonel Peacocke, with regard to the practices and proceedings of Mr. ——. Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, Royal Waggon Train, is appointed President of this Board, and I have furnished him with the necessary instructions.

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*Le Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat-Major Général, au Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli.**

Alemquer, le 8 Novembre, à minuit.

J'arrive de Sobral, ayant visité avec attention la ligne du 8e corps depuis sa droite jusqu'à sa gauche. Comme je dois compte à votre Altesse de tout ce que je pense, je lui dirai avec franchise ce que j'ai remarqué.

Il m'a paru que l'ennemi, en abandonnant les points qu'il occupait lorsque j'eus l'honneur d'accompagner votre Altesse, avait eu pour but de forcer le 8e corps à s'étendre et à multiplier ses postes; ce qui me le

* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 21st November, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 629.

fait croire, c'est que les positions laissées par l'ennemi et gardées par la division Clausel, sont dominées par les retranchements des Anglais, dont les canons portent leurs boulets au-delà de nos avant-postes.

Sobral est, comme le sait votre Altesse, enfoncé entre plusieurs mamelons, défendus par la division Clausel. Ces mamelons sont à leur tour environnés de montagnes plus élevées et liées à une chaine d'autres montagnes qui se prolongent dans la direction de Torres Vedras à Otta. L'ennemi occupe ces montagnes à notre droite ainsi que leur prolongement sur les derrières de Sobral, de telle sorte que ce village peut être considéré comme le centre d'un cercle, dont les Anglais occupent au-delà de la demicirconférence.

Il semble que si, dans cet état de choses, les ennemis avaient des projets offensifs, ils pourraient, en occupant le front du 8e corps par des attaques simulées, ou manœuvrer sur le flanc droit de ce corps d'armée, et même sur ses derrières, par la route de Torres Vedras à Alemquer, ou manœuvrer sur son flanc gauche par la vallée d'Arruda, dont il est maître.

Il n'est pas présumable que le général anglais songe à faire le premier de ces deux mouvements, parce qu'alors il s'éloignerait de sa forte position, et jusqu'à présent il s'est montré trop circonspect pour tenter une manœuvre qui placerait son armée et la nôtre dans une position égale; mais si le général anglais, partant d'Arruda, rassemblait sur ce point, pendant la nuit 15,000 à 20,000 hommes, et qu'en attaquant le Général Ferey au point du jour, il parvînt à s'établir sur les hauteurs d'Alemquer, il est probable que le 2e corps aurait beaucoup à faire pour les expulser, en supposant que l'ennemi l'occupât par de fausses attaques pour faire diversion. De son côté, le 8e corps aurait à combattre l'ennemi placé sur son point de retraite, et s'il ne parvenait pas à se faire jour, il faudrait qu'il se jetât sur Otta, étant exposé à perdre ses canons et ses caissons.

Le Duc d'Abrantes m'a paru avoir une grande confiance dans ses troupes et dans sa position; j'ai partagé son opinion relativement aux troupes, mais nullement sur la position. Je pense que si votre Altesse ne veut pas garder Sobral, il vaudrait mieux peut-être s'en éloigner volontairement, pour détacher l'ennemi de ses lignes et le combattre avec des chances égales, que de se retirer au moment où il nous attaquerait. Car les Anglais ne manqueraient pas de signaler comme une victoire la manœuvre que ferait votre Altesse en leur présence pour changer de position.

Le Général Clausel fait observer que, dans le courant de la journée, on ne peut guère compter que sur les gardes, la plupart des soldats étant en course pour chercher du maïs et quelques bestiaux; le dernier détachement qui vient de rentrer est resté absent pendant neuf jours.

D'après le dire des Généraux et l'assertion de plusieurs soldats, il résulte que l'on ne trouve qu'avec peine quelques sacs de froment; que depuis huit jours la troupe vit de polenta, qu'elle n'en a que demi-ration. Depuis quatre jours la 1re division ne reçoit pour ration de viande que six onces de chèvre; elle réclame des caissons que l'Intendant-Général a gardés. Si elle venait à faire un mouvement, elle serait obligée de laisser ses malades et quelques hommes grièvement blessés. . . . . J'aurais désiré être plus laconique dans ce rapport; mais d'après la constante sollicitude dont votre Altesse est animée, j'ai cru ne devoir rien omettre de tout ce qui peut intéresser l'armée.

[ 880. ] *The Adjutant-General to Monsieur le Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat-Major de l'Armée Française.*

Ce 8 Novembre, 1810.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 6, que j'ai soumise à son Excellence le Vicomte Wellington, K.B., Général en Chef des armées combinées, et je suis chargé de vous envoyer la réponse suivante.

En considérant la proposition qui a été faite par son Altesse Monsieur le Maréchal Prince d'Essling pour l'échange des prisonniers, le Général en Chef ne peut pas oublier que le même a été proposé avec la stipulation d'échanger "de votre part" deux officiers anglais, le Capitaine Percy, 14me Dragons, et le Lieutenant Carden, 1er Dragons, auxquels son Excellence prenait un vif intérêt, et que cependant l'échange n'a pas été conclu. L'excuse qu'on donnait aux avant-postes était, que ces messieurs étaient renvoyés en Espagne. En conséquence, le Général en Chef s'est bien determiné de ne pas agréer aucun autre échange, dans lequel ces deux officiers et Monsieur Haines ne soient pas inclus.

Il faut aussi rappeler à votre souvenir, Monsieur le Général, que si Monsieur Percy et Monsieur Carden ont été renvoyés en Espagne, cet arrangement aura dû avoir lieu entre le temps que on Excellence le Prince d'Essling a proposé l'échange et le moment quand il fut décidé de l'effectuer.

Je vous prie, Monsieur le Général, de faire parvenir cette réponse à son Altesse Monsieur le Maréchal Prince d'Essling, et j'ai l'honneur de vous renouveler les assurances de ma haute considération.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, au Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat-Major Général.**

Ce 10 Novembre, 1810.

Veillez à ce que les hôpitaux d'Alemquer et d'Azambuja s'évacuent, qu'il ne reste rien à Alemquer. Vous resterez dans cette ville pour suivre les mouvements des 8e et 2e corps, et vous viendrez ensuite me joindre à Santarem. . . . . Que mes dispositions ne soient connues de personne, couvrez d'un prétexte quelconque les ordres préparatoires que vous pourrez donner . . . . .

Les dispositions générales pour un changement de position étaient ainsi conçues:

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 21st November, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 629.

La nouvelle position que l'armée devra occuper aura sa gauche à Santarem, son centre à Torres Novas, et sa droite à Thomar, s'appuyant sur le Zezere, dont la rive gauche sera occupée par la division Loison, qui appuiera elle-même sa droite à Punhete.

Les deux régiments de cavalerie du Général Treillard se porteront à Leirla, où ils resteront jusqu'à nouvel ordre, communiquant avec Thomar par Ourem.

La division Mermet se rendra dans trois ou quatre jours de marche sur Torres Novas et de là à Thomar, en passant par Alcoentre, Rio Maior, et Alcanhede.

Le 8e corps se repliera d'abord sur Alemquer, de là il prendra la route de Minho de Cubo, Aveiras de Cima et Cartaxo, pour se rendre à Santarem. Monsieur le Duc d'Abrantes se dirigera, avec sa 1re division, sur Golegão, où il s'établira; sa 2e division et sa cavalerie s'établiront à Torres Novas. Le parc de ce corps d'armée prendra la route de Villa Nova avec les six bouches à feu qui en font partie et se rendra à Golegão; les six autres pièces qui sont en position suivront le mouvement de Monsieur le Duc d'Abrantes.

La brigade Ferey du 6e corps d'armée suivra le mouvement du 8e corps jusqu'à Golegão, où elle prendra la route de Punhete, pour rejoindre sa division.

Le 2e corps devra d'abord se replier sur Carregado et Villa Nova, et de là sur Santarem; il sera le dernier à exécuter son mouvement, devant couvrir, après être arrivé à Carregado et Villa Nova, la marche du 8e corps, jusqu'à ce que ce dernier corps ait dépassé Minho de Cubo.

Ce mouvement devra commencer à 8 heures du soir sans confusion, dans le plus grand ordre et silence. Les dispositions préparatoires ayant déjà eu lieu, il sera facile d'empêcher qu'il y ait le moindre désordre et le moindre embarras.

Messieurs les commandants des corps d'armée doivent ordonner que tous blés, farines et autres denrées, soient emportés.

Les équipages doivent marcher après l'avant-garde, et l'arrière-garde doit être faite par la cavalerie. On marchera dans le plus grand ordre; les soldats ne quitteront pas leurs rangs, et on ne les laissera pas ignorer que les traînards ne manqueraient pas d'être assassinés, s'ils ne suivaient pas la colonne.

Dès leur arrivée, messieurs les commandants des corps d'armée doivent faire occuper toutes les routes qui aboutissent à leurs nouvelles positions, faire baraquer les troupes, et, s'ils n'y voient pas d'inconvénients, les faire cantonner.

*A ces dispositions, il fut ajouté pour le Duc d'Abrantes:*

Vous donnerez la veille de votre mouvement l'ordre à votre parc d'artillerie et aux bouches à feu qui s'y trouvent d'aller coucher à Villa Nova, et d'en partir le lendemain à la pointe du jour pour aller coucher à Cartaxo, et se rendre ensuite à Golegão. Vos équipages suivront le même mouvement. Vous préviendrez le Général Ferey de votre mouvement; il tiendra la tête de votre colonne, marchant la gauche en tête, jusqu'à Golegão, où il vous quittera pour se rendre à Punhete, rejoindre sa division.

*Au Général Regnier.*

Vous verrez que vous ne devez quitter Carregado et Villa Nova que quand le 8e corps aura dépassé Minho de Cubo; vous laisserez en vous retirant de l'infanterie et de la cavalerie à Porto de Mugem, pour conserver le blé qui s'y trouve.

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[ 881. ] *The Adjutant-General to the Assistant Adjutants-General of Divisions.*

10th November, 1810.

I sent you in my letter of the 6th instant a return of non-commissioned officers and privates in the — Division, who are employed in the general hospital at Lisbon, under the arrangements of the General Order of the 23rd October.*

On examining the weekly states of the ——, I find that there are the following regiments who return a very considerable number of men on detachment at Lisbon and Belem.

* * * * * * *

You will be pleased to acquaint the General officer commanding the — Division, that the Commander of the Forces desires he will call on the commanding officers of the above corps to make a special inquiry upon what duty the men thus returned "on command" are employed; and if they are employed on regimental duty, they are to be ordered to join their regiments, excepting the number allowed to attend to the regimental baggage under the General Order of the 10th June, 1809.†

The commanding officers are likewise to report what general, division, or brigade duty their men are employed upon, if they should be so employed, in order that the Commander of the Forces may judge of the necessity of their continuing employed on these duties. They will state particularly what number of these men, thus returned "on command," are employed as orderlies at the general hospital under the arrangements of the General Order of the 23rd October, 1810.

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[ 882. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Picton, 3rd Division.*

12th November, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint you that four days is a longer leave of absence to Lisbon than the Commander of the Forces permits of. If, however, you deem it essential to Lieutenant

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 621.
† See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 280.

——, his Excellency will not object to it, although he does not see the use of Lieutenant ——'s being at Lisbon while the papers are making out to which he alludes.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Goodman, Deputy Judge Advocate.* [883.]*

12th November, 1810.

I herewith enclose the charges, a little revised, to be preferred against Surgeon ——, of the — Regiment. I have sent him a copy of the same.

The proceedings against the Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery are to be discontinued, in consequence of his having made a most humble apology to the corps, and the Commander of the Forces consenting to look over his conduct on this one occasion.

I have written to Major-General Campbell, in whose division Lieutenant —— is, to know if he consents to allow of his disobedience in not parading his men agreeably to the General Order of June, 1809; also in having his men in billets. On the other points I am fully of your opinion. If Lieutenant —— consents to own his error, I shall acquaint you and, of the Commander of the Forces' pleasure; if not, I shall communicate again with you as to the charges to be preferred by him.

I have to request that you will examine into the different cases of the prisoners sent to the Provost at Lisbon, preparing the charges against each, &c. As a court-martial will soon be assembled, I have directed all the different papers to be sent to you.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Alexander Campbell, 6th Division.* [884.]*

12th November, 1810.

I have received the enclosed letter from the Deputy Judge Advocate, and I mentioned yesterday evening to the Commander of the Forces what you stated of Lieutenant ——, of the — Regiment. His Excellency is disposed to release this officer from his arrest, and permit him to return to his duty, if he is satisfied of his misconduct in his disobedience of Orders in having the soldiers in billets, and their not being regularly paraded, according to the General Order of June, 1809. You will be pleased to acquaint me if this officer is content to be

released under these circumstances, that I may direct the Judge Advocate accordingly.

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[885.] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Leith, 5th Division.*

12th November, 1810.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to acquaint you that the treatment of the soldiers of your division in the houses you allude to must depend on the circumstance by whom they are provided, and who has the charge of them. If you have directed the surgeon to take care of them, it must be on the general hospital principle. If the men's rations, on the other hand, are drawn, and the surgeon provides them with nothing, there is no reason why any stoppage should be made.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, au Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat-Major Général.**

Santarem, 13 Novembre, 1810.

J'ai écrit hier à Monsieur le Duc d'Abrantes que ce n'était pas par Minho de Cubo, mais par Minho Novo que devait passer son corps d'armée. C'est dans ce dernier lieu que ce corps d'armée s'arrêtera le 15. Le Général Regnier est également prévenu de ne pas dépasser Villa Nova le 15, et de lier sa droite avec le 8e corps. Le 16, ce dernier doit coucher à Azambuja pour ne pas se trouver en même temps que le 8e à Santarem; il n'y arrivera donc lui-même que le 17 (à Santarem). Tous les ordres ont été donnés.

Vous aurez soin de m'écrire le 16 à la pointe du jour à Torres Novas, pour me dire si l'ennemi fait quelques mouvements.

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[886.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.*

13th November, 1810.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have to acquaint you, for the information of Lieutenant-General Hill, that the Commander of the Forces has no objection to Lieutenant Elliot, of the navy, being received back upon his parole, if the enemy spontaneously offer it; but Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne must give them to understand that no civility of this nature will induce the Commander of the Forces to depart from the declaration made in my last letter to General Fririon, chief of the Staff of the French army.

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* See Letter to Brigadier-General Craufurd, 1st November, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi., page 625.

*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Sontag.* [887.]

13th November, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have to acquaint you that I have referred the same, together with the enclosure, to the Commissary-General, and I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to remark how necessary it is that the duties of the chief of that department should in no degree be interfered with; he must alone be responsible to his Excellency for the supplies of the whole army. It appears to the Commander of the Forces, by your statement, that the very monopoly you complain of would be increased in a tenfold degree, if Antonio Maria Carnero was to be employed for the whole concern of supplying the troops, &c., at Torres Vedras.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain ——, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.* [888.]

13th November, 1810.

I cannot refrain from most seriously adverting to the manner in which the General Orders were left in the — Division on your leaving the army on account of your health.

On my calling for the General Orderly books of the different divisions of the army, for the purpose of being compared with my own General Orderly book, I could find nothing in possession of the officer who succeeded you in the — Division, and with whom every document and book should have been left, but a confused parcel of original letters received from this office, containing General Orders which you had not even taken the trouble to arrange, much less to have copied and entered with regularity.

I must observe that no other officer in charge of a division in this army ever neglected his duty in a similar manner: I have, therefore, to desire you will, so soon as the Board of which you are a member has concluded its sittings, commence a general entry of all the Orders of this army in your own handwriting from the 27th April, 1809, for the use of the — Division, up to the period when you received your leave of absence. You will be able to copy all these Orders at the Adjutant-General's office, Lisbon; and so soon as the same is finished, you will be pleased to report to me, in order that you may undertake some other duty.

In consequence of the state in which your divisional General Orders were found, I beg leave to refer you particularly to the General Order, 6th July, 1810,* issued at Alverca.

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[ 889. ] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

14th November, 1810.

I have to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces is well pleased with the arrangement you have made, reducing the general hospitals from thirteen to four.

You will be pleased to communicate with Colonel Peacocke, relative to the officers going sick from the army not sending their addresses and quarters to the medical officer. If their quarters are noted at the Town Major's office, it will be easy then to find them out. If there should be any neglect to notify their quarters, the Commandant can rectify the same by a Garrison Order.

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[ 890. ] *The Adjutant-General to Monsieur le Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat-Major de l'Armée Française.*

14 Novembre, 1810.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre en date du 12 Novembre. Son Excellence le Général en Chef des armées combinées me charge de vous inviter de faire ses remerciments à son Altesse Monsieur le Maréchal Prince d'Essling, pour la permission que son Altesse avait bien accordée à Monsieur Elliot, Lieutenant de vaisseau, de rentrer sur parole à l'armée anglaise, et les ordres sont expédiés aux avant-postes de recevoir cet officier.

J'ai l'honneur de vous renouveler, Monsieur le Général, les assurances de ma haute considération.

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[ 891. ] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

16th November, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that in the advance of the army it will be necessary to provide for the establishment of general hospitals at different stations, which will be fixed upon hereafter, according to cir-

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 552.

cumstances. They will all be in the first instance on the Tagus. It is desirable therefore that you should immediately make your arrangements for sending up the river by water bedding and other articles and medical attendants, in the first instance, for an hospital of about 300 men at Villa Nova, and next for 300 more at Santarem. The men would be sent down from these establishments to Lisbon, and in proportion as the army should advance towards the frontier, if it should advance, these establishments would be broken up, and others formed in more advanced situations.

From what I have stated, you see that your presence at head-quarters will now become essentially necessary, after having made your arrangements, and given directions for the above hospitals. It will be necessary you should communicate as soon as possible with me, in order that I may know when to apprise the different divisions of the arrangement.

As the medical gentlemen will all now be wanted forwards, in the event of the Court of Inquiry not having closed its proceedings, it must be adjourned until further orders, of which I shall apprise Colonel Peacocke.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [892.]

16th November, 1810.

I have to acquaint you that, in the event of the Board of Inquiry concerning Lieutenant ——'s allegations against the medical officers in charge of the sick, &c., coming from Busaco not having closed their proceedings, and in case the attendance of any medical officer should still be required by the Board, it will be necessary it should be adjourned until further orders, as these gentlemen's presence is essential now with the army in the advance.

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G. O. Alemquer, 17th November, 1810. [893.]

1. The Commander of the Forces directs that the corps of guides shall be augmented, and the establishment of mounted men to be in future

| Lieutenants. | Cornets. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Trumpeters. | Privates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 50 |

and Captain Scovell,* Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, will take measures to complete them as soon as possible.

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* General Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.

[ 894. ] INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PROPOSED ATTACK ON SANTAREM.

18th November, 1810.

If the enemy should remain in the morning in the position he now occupies at, and in front of, Santarem, he must be attacked as follows:—

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, Colonel Elder's * battalion, and three 3-pounders, are to form the left of the attack, and to cross the two streams at the bridges reconnoitred by Lieutenant-Colonel Elder this day, covered by the light infantry, and supported by two squadrons of light cavalry, to be furnished from General Slade's brigade. Brigadier-General Pack is to drive in the enemy's posts on the hills between the great hill of Santarem and the rivulets, and threaten, and if possible prevent, the enemy's communication by the great road with his advanced post above the Causeway. He will communicate by his right with the centre attack.

Brigadier-General Pack will move with his right in front, and will get in motion before daylight, so as to be at the point where he is to cross the rivulet by the time the head of Sir Brent Spencer's column will arrive upon the plain. The right of the attack is to consist of Colonel Wynch's brigade of the Light Division, a troop of horse artillery, and two squadrons of dragoons, having the other brigade of the Light Division and two other squadrons in reserve.

These troops are to cross the rivulets at the place at which they were crossed this day by Colonel Hervey's† reconnoitring party, nearly at the same time that General Pack will cross on the left; and they are to move on by the road reconnoitred by Colonel Hervey, till they will arrive on the height in rear of that occupied by the enemy's advanced guard, between that height and the great height of Santarem.

These movements, with the advance of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer's column by the high-road, will probably occasion the retreat of the enemy's advanced guard, or enable Sir Brent Spencer to attack the height which it occupies without running the risk of great loss.

He will then move across the Causeway in a column from the left of brigades, with a brigade of artillery, leaving General

* Major-General Sir G. Elder, K.C.B.

† Colonel Sir Felton Hervey, Bart.

Cameron and the brigade of the Hanoverian Legion in reserve on the hill on this side with the Portuguese 3-pounders.

As soon as the enemy's advanced guard shall have retired, Lieutenant-Colonel Wynch's brigade of the Light Division will form on the height which it will have occupied, throwing its left to the great road; and this brigade will communicate by its left with Sir Brent Spencer's division.

Sir Brent Spencer's division will be formed in columns of battalions, with the left in front on the left of this height, the right-hand column being on the great road, and Brigadier-General's Pack's brigade on the heights still further on the left.

From this situation the further disposition will be made for the attack of the great heights of Santarem.

The cavalry, with the exception of those allotted in this disposition, and Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery, are to be in reserve in columns of regiments on the right and left of the high-road on this side of the Causeway.

Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, which have already been directed to patrole the road leading from Rio Maior to Santarem, are to appear upon that road shortly after daylight in the morning, and are to communicate by their right with Brigadier-General Pack as soon as he will have crossed the rivulets.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR SIR WILLIAM ERSKINE. [895.]

19th November, 1810.

Sir William Erskine's brigade will proceed this afternoon through Atalaya to Almoster, and any other cantonments in that neighbourhood that lie towards Calonice. Sir William Erskine will proceed at daybreak to-morrow morning to Calonice, and thence along the road which leads from that place to Santarem. Sir William will move forward his infantry from Calonice at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, but he will not push beyond the village of Pero Filho till the attack by the right commences. As soon as he perceives that the attack by the right has commenced, Sir William Erskine will move forward his column to where the road he will be moving by joins the road from Santarem to Porto de Moz; and from the junction of these roads he will gain the heights on which the convent of San Benito is situated. By this movement he will leave the town of Santarem to his right, and when upon the heights of San Benito,

he will overlook the town of Santarem in his front, and also the plain through which the road to Galegão passes, which will be on his left flank. The road to Torres Nuovas from Santarem passes also close under the steep slopes on the left flank.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade is to be at Calonice this evening, where it will wait till Sir William Erskine reaches that place.

Sir William Erskine will also find Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry in the neighbourhood of Calonice. Both these corps will, of course, fall under Sir William Erskine's command.

The column under Sir William Erskine will communicate by its right with that which is to pass to-morrow morning at the point at which Brigadier-General Pack was to have passed this day.

Should it be ascertained in the morning by Major-General Anson's patroles that the enemy have quitted Santarem, or are in retreat, Sir William Erskine's column will lose no time in moving forward to the heights of San Benito.

A brigade of Portuguese 3-pounders will be ordered to join this column, but Sir William Erskine will not wait for them if they do not join by the time appointed above for his column to advance.

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[ 896. ] *The Quartermaster-General to Major-General Leith.*

Head-quarters, Cartaxo, November 19, 1810.

An Instruction for Brigadier-General Hay is enclosed, which Major-General Leigh will be pleased to communicate to him.

Major-General Leith will be pleased to march off the remainder of the 5th Division from Cartaxo to-morrow morning exactly at daybreak (left in front), and will proceed along the great road to Santarem, until his column joins the 1st Division.

No baggage is to move with the troops.

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[ 897. ] INSTRUCTION FOR BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAY.

Head-quarters, Cartaxo, November 19, 1810.

Brigadier-General Hay's brigade and half of the brigade of artillery attached to the 5th Division will march to-morrow

morning at 6 o'clock from Cartaxo to the post now occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's battalion of Caçadores.

These troops (the Light Infantry and Caçadores in front) will cross the two streams in front of the post, and Brigadier-General Hay will then drive in the enemy's posts on the heights between the rivulets and the great hill of Santarem, and will threaten, and if possible prevent, the enemy's communication by the great road between the hill of Santarem and that on which his advanced corps is posted.

Brigadier-General Hay will march his troops right in front; and as soon as he has crossed the stream above mentioned, he will communicate with the column on his right, which is to attack the enemy's advanced corps along the great road which leads from Cartaxo to Santarem.

When the enemy's advanced corps has been obliged to retire, Brigadier-General Hay will form his troops fronting towards the great hill of Santarem, and will wait in that situation the further instructions that will be given for the attack of the enemy's principal position.

Two squadrons of cavalry which are now with Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's battalion will form part of the force under Brigadier-General Hay's orders, and are destined to support the infantry.

Brigadier-General Hay will not begin to cross the rivulets in front of his post till ordered to do so.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elder will be able to communicate to Brigadier-General Hay such local information as he may desire, as also to point out to him the situations occupied by the enemy, and the direction of the attacks to the right and left of his column.

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MEMORANDUM OF SIR WILLIAM ERSKINE'S MOVEMENTS FOR THE INFORMATION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAY. [898.]

The column under the orders of Major-General Sir William Erskine will be on the left of that commanded by Brigadier-General Hay; it will move from Calonice by the road which leads towards Santarem through Pero Filho, and will communicate from its right with Brigadier-General Hay after he has crossed the rivulets. Major-General Sir William Erskine

is at present instructed to move forward the infantry under his orders from Calonice at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning; he is now directed, however, not to move forward the infantry from Calonice unless a fresh instruction is received to that effect, provided the enemy continues still to hold the position of Santarem.

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[ 899. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Picton, 3rd Division.*

23rd November, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, which only reached me yesterday, I have the honour to acquaint you that, under your strong recommendation, there will be no objection to Lieutenant-Colonel —— proceeding to Lisbon; but under no circumstances can the regulation of this army respecting the report of a Medical Board on his case be dispensed with previous to his proceeding to England, much less for the reasons assigned, which have not the smallest influence on the Commander of the Forces, and his Excellency is surprised such sentiments should have been entertained by Lieutenant-Colonel ——.

I have directed a Medical Board to assemble on Lieutenant-Colonel ——, so soon as he shall arrive at Lisbon and have reported himself to Mr. Bolton, Inspector of Hospitals.

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[ 900. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain ——, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.*

23rd November, 1810.

I have laid your letter of the 20th instant before the Commander of the Forces, who is not disposed to alter the directions I have already conveyed to you by his order.*

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901. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Picton, 3rd Division.*

26th November, 1810.

I herewith enclose, by direction of the Commander of the Forces, the proceedings of a Board of Inquiry held at Lisbon on the 5th November to inquire into certain allegations made against the medical department of the army by Lieutenant ——, of the — Regiment, which you will be pleased to com-

* *See* Letter to Captain ——, 13th November, page 513.

municate to Colonel Mackinnon and Colonel ——, commanding the — Regiment.

I am likewise instructed to inform you that the perusal of these proceedings has convinced the Commander of the Forces that the march of the sick and wounded of the 3rd Division from the field of battle at Busaco was conducted in as regular a manner as under the circumstances it was possible. His Excellency is of opinion that the principal inconvenience which was suffered by any was to be attributed to the delay of their removal till the morning of the 29th September, which he concludes was occasioned by the want of conveyance; and afterwards the Commander of the Forces observes the wants felt by the sick and wounded are to be attributed to the irregularities of themselves and their fellow soldiers, the orderlies appointed to attend and take care of them. His Excellency has had too frequent occasion to lament these irregularities, for which it is to be apprehended that it is most difficult to find an effectual remedy.

The Commander of the Forces wishes that Assistant-Surgeon —— had been called upon to explain the expression reported to have been made use of by him in respect to dressing a soldier's wound, as it appears in other respects he, as well as the other medical officers, did their duty in a most meritorious manner on this painful march.

It is not his Excellency's desire to prevent complaints of the description of that made by Lieutenant —— of any department of the army; but it is obvious here, as well from Lieutenant ——'s own letters as from the result of the inquiry, that the complaint originally made to Colonel ——, and which was the occasion of the inquiry, was caused as much by the disposition of Lieutenant —— to complain as by a sense that the matters complained of required redress, or could receive it. A moment's consideration, or a slight inquiry would have convinced Lieutenant —— that the drunkenness of the orderlies and their irregularities were the causes of the principal evils, viz., the want of their full rations by the wounded; and after all, it turns out that in no case were they any day without a large part of their allowance, the whole of which was provided and drawn for them. And the same degree of consideration and inquiry, and probably the recollection of his own experience, would have taught Lieutenant —— that British soldiers are

unfortunately irregular when absent from their regiments, and greatly addicted to liquor; and it is neither fair nor candid to bring, as an aggravation of a charge against a department, irregularities for which no prevention has yet been found, even though this charge is contained in a private letter.

Having made known these sentiments of the Commander of the Forces to Colonel Mackinnon and Lieutenant-Colonel ——, as also through him to Lieutenant ——, and the proceedings of the Board, you will please to return the latter to me.

I have received instructions further to communicate these opinions of his Excellency to the Inspector of Hospitals, and to inform him that the Commander of the Forces is entirely satisfied with the medical gentlemen employed, and that the removal of the sick and wounded was conducted in as regular a manner and with as little inconvenience and loss as it was possible under existing circumstances.

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[902.*] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

26th November, 1810.

I enclose herewith the copy of a letter which I have written, by the Commander of the Forces' direction, to Major-General Picton, commanding the 3rd Division of the army. This letter will put you entirely in possession of the sentiments of the Commander of the Forces on the proceedings of the Board of Inquiry held at Lisbon, agreeably to the General Order of the 5th November, and will enable you to communicate these opinions to the officers of your department.

I am especially directed by his Excellency, in transmitting the enclosed letter, to assure you that his Excellency is entirely satisfied with the zealous exertions of yourself and the medical gentlemen employed in this army; and he is persuaded that the removal of the sick and wounded was conducted in as regular a manner and with as little inconvenience and loss as it was possible under the existing circumstances. I feel great satisfaction in transmitting these sentiments of entire approbation on the part of the Commander of the Forces.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Leith, 5th Division.* [903.]

27th November, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of yesterday's date and enclosure, herewith returned, that it would appear to be necessary not only to provide the troops with the food that is requisite for them, but to remind them to eat it. The troops have had quantities of salt delivered to them with their salt meat, of which the commanding officers of regiments and companies should have made them take some care, from having experienced the inconvenience of the want of it before. But at all events one mule sent to the banks of the Tagus at Alhandra or Alverca would carry salt in sufficient quantities to supply the troops for a great length of time.

In respect to the want of vegetables, the Commander of the Forces is sorry to find that the 5th Division are in such bad quarters, for he observes there is no want of vegetables in any other part of the army.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.* [904.]

28th November, 1810.

I understood from Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst* that he had forwarded to you, by order of the Commander of the Forces, an application transmitted to me by Assistant Provost Davis at Lisbon, in consequence of 6*d.* per day being stopped for his rations. I enclose a letter which covered the Assistant Provost's application: and as I have received no answer from the Military Secretary, I am anxious to know what is decided in this case, thinking, as I do, that it will be hard to make the provosts, as attached to the Staff of the army, pay anything for their rations, and believing that it is not usual so to do.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.* [905.]

29th November, 1810.

In reply to your letter, transmitting an enclosure from Assistant Provost Davis, I have to acquaint you that the assistant provosts marshal of this army are placed on the same

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* Lieutenant-General Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B.

footing as officers of the Staff in respect to the stoppage for provisions, and consequently no deduction is to be made from Assistant Provost Davis for his rations.

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[ 906. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.*

2nd December, 1810.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Major-General Anson's letter of yesterday's date, addressed to you; and I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to state, in reply, that no General Orders in this army are to be broken in upon without previous application, mentioning the reasons which may render any deviation advisable, upon which his Excellency will always take a determination; and there are very few instances where a reference to head-quarters is not practicable.

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général, au Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie.**

Paris, le 4 Décembre, 1810.

J'ai mis sous les yeux de l'Empereur, Monsieur le Duc, vos différentes dépêches. Sa Majesté a été mécontente que lorsqu'il s'agit de dispositions aussi importantes que celles qui tiennent à la sûreté de son armée en Portugal, vous ayez laissé le Général la Romana se porter sur le Tage, sans le faire suivre l'épée dans les reins. Si l'armée du Prince d'Essling était battue, Monsieur le Duc, vous devez sentir de quelle importance cela serait pour les armées de l'Empereur en Andalousie, et combien elles seraient compromises. Le mouvement même de La Romana prouve que ce qui se passe en Portugal est la chose la plus importante pour les affaires d'Espagne.

La position des Anglais est toujours à Torres Vedras, et en arrière de Villa Franca. Le Prince d'Essling est en position vis-à-vis de la ligne des Anglais. Ces derniers ont environ 30,000 hommes de leurs troupes, 10,000 Espagnols, et 30,000 Portugais. Le Prince d'Essling a environ 50,000 hommes; mais, ayant jugé la position de l'ennemi trop forte, il n'a pas jugé à propos de l'attaquer, et s'est lui-même retranché. Le Prince d'Essling a isolé Abrantes du Tage, et a commencé le siége de cette place, défendue par 2000 hommes de milices portugaises.

Le Comte d'Erlon, Monsieur le Duc, était le 18 Novembre à Guarda, avec un corps de 20,000 hommes, et il aura vraisemblablement battu tous les corps de milices portugaises qui interceptaient les communications de l'armée du Prince d'Essling.

Le Prince d'Essling, avec ses forces et dans sa position, ne craint aucune attaque de la part des Anglais. Il compte garder sa position, et il s'occupe d'organiser ses moyens de subsistances dans la vallée du Tage. Il a fait

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 1st December, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 22.

faire un pont sur le Zezere, couvert par de bonnes têtes de pont, et par des ouvrages avancés considérables. Cette rivière, par sa nature, est le véritable obstacle que rend difficile une enterprise par Castello Branco; de sorte que si des circonstances imprévues obligeaient le Prince d'Essling à évacuer sa position, il garderait toujours son pont sur le Zezere, ainsi que les ouvrages qui le défendent.

L'Empereur, Monsieur le Duc, me charge de vous faire connaître qu'il est indispensable qu'un corps de 10,000 hommes, tiré de l'armée d'Andalousie, et composé d'infanterie, de cavalerie, et d'artillerie, se porte, soit sur Montalvão, soit sur les hauteurs de Villa Velha, pour se mettre en communication avec le Prince d'Essling et avec le Général Drouet, et puisse concourir et servir à forcer les Anglais de se rembarquer. Toutes considérations, Monsieur le Duc, doivent disparaître devant le mouvement que le vous préscris. Il importe peu que le 4me corps occupe beaucoup de terrain. Sa Majesté pense que le siége de Cadix ne peut être disputé par les misérables troupes qui se trouvent enfermées dans cette place.

Par mes lettres des 30 Septembre, 26 Octobre, 14, 21, et 28 Novembre, je vous ai réitéré la volonté de l'Empereur, et sa Majesté ne doute pas que déjà un corps, tiré de l'armée d'Andalousie, égal à la force de La Romana, ne soit en ce moment sur le Tage, en communication avec le Prince d'Essling; car, je vous le répète, aucune opération en Andalousie ne peut avoir de résultat, si l'armée du Prince d'Essling avait du désavantage, ce qui a été si bien senti par La Romana. Sa Majesté vous ordonne donc, Monsieur le Duc, de faire marcher un corps sur le Tage, pour concourir à l'opération principale, qui est la destruction des Anglais.

Vous trouverez ci-joints plusieurs 'Moniteurs,' qui vous feront connaître les nouvelles de Portugal du 12 Novembre, parvenues par la voie de l'Angleterre.

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général, au Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling.**

Paris, le 4 Décembre, 1810.

Le Général Foy, que vous avez expédié, est arrivé à Paris le 22 Novembre; il a fait connaître à sa Majesté, et dans le plus grand détail, ce qui s'est passé et votre position.

Dès le 4 Novembre, le Général Gardanne était en avant d'Almeida, avec un corps de 6000 hommes. Le Comte d'Erlon, avec les divisions Claparède, Conroux, et la cavalerie du Général Fournier, a dû se trouver à Guarda vers le 20 Novembre.

L'Empereur, Prince, a vu par les journaux anglais, que vous aviez établi des ponts sur le Tage, et que vous en avez un sur le Zezere, défendu sur les deux rives par de fortes têtes de pont. Sa Majesté pense que vous devez vous retrancher dans la position que vous occupez devant l'ennemi; qu'Abrantes se trouvant à 800 toises du Tage, vous l'aurez isolé de son pont, et bloqué pour un faire le siége. L'Empereur vous recommande d'établir deux ponts sur le Zezere, de défendre ces ponts par des ouvrages considérables, comme ceux de Spitz devant Vienne. Votre ligne d'opérations

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* See Letter to Major-General the Hon. W. Stewart, 4th December, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 29.

et de communications devant être établie par la route de Guarda, partant du Zezere, passant par Cardigos, suivant la crête des montagnes par Campinha et Belmonte, vous aurez toujours la route de Castello Branco et Salvaterra, pour faire des vivres.

Je viens de donner de nouveau, au Duc de-Dalmatie, l'ordre, déjà réitéré plusieurs fois, d'envoyer le 5me corps sur le Tage, entre Montalvão et Villa Flor, pour faire sa jonction avec vous. L'Empereur croit qu'il serait nécessaire de s'emparer d'Alcantara, de fortifier et de consolider tous les ponts sur le Zezere et sur le Tage, d'assurer toutes vos communications en saisissant les points favorables que peuvent offrir les localités, pour fortifier de petites positions, des châteaux ou maisons, qui, occupés par peu de troupes, soient à l'abri des incursions des milices.

Vous sentirez, Monsieur le Prince d'Essling, l'avantage de régulariser ainsi la guerre, ce qui vous mettra à même de profiter de la réunion de tous les corps qui vont vous renforcer, pour marcher sur Lord Wellington, et attaquer la gauche de sa position, soit pour l'obliger à se rembarquer, en marchant sur la rive gauche du Tage; ou enfin, si tous ces moyens ne réussissaient pas, vous serez en mesure de rester en position pendant les mois de Décembre et de Janvier, en vous occupant d'organiser vos vivres, et de bien établir vos communications avec Madrid et Almeida.

L'armée du centre, qui est à Madrid, ayant des détachements sur Plasencia, vos communications avec cette capitale ne sont pas difficiles.

2,500,000 francs, destinés à la solde de votre armée, sont déjà à Valladolid; deux autres millions partent en ce moment de Bayonne; ainsi votre armée sera dans une bonne situation.

Votre position deviendra très-embarrassante pour les Anglais, qui, indépendamment d'une consommation énorme d'hommes et d'argent, se trouveront engagés dans une guerre de système, et ayant toujours une immensité de bâtiments à la mer pour leur rembarquement. Il faut donc, Prince, travailler sans cesse à vous fortifier vis-à-vis de la position des ennemis, et pouvoir garder la vôtre avec moins de monde, ce qui rendra une partie de votre armée mobile, et vous mettra à même de faire des incursions dans le pays.

Vous trouverez ci-joints des 'Moniteurs' qui donnent des nouvelles de Portugal, parvenues par la voie de l'Angleterre, datées du 12 Novembre.

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[ 907. ] *To the Marquess of Buckingham.*

MY DEAR LORD, Cartaxo, 7th December, 1810.

I received your letter of the 27th October, for which I am much obliged to you. It will always give me the greatest satisfaction to receive your approbation; and I trust that you will approve of the caution with which I have contrived to carry on my operations to the present day. Indeed, the caution of my opponent renders caution on my part doubly necessary, considering that I am at the head of the only army remaining in the Peninsula—or, I believe, in Europe—that is capable and willing to contend with the French.

I am under no apprehensions of the result of an action, for I shall take care not to fight one unless I can choose the ground for it. My opponent appears to have come to the same determination; but I hope before long, if the weather will hold up so as to enable me to use the cross roads, that I shall dislodge him by the operations of the peasantry and the light troops. You can have no idea what a superiority we have assumed over this once formidable army, and the confidence which we all feel, that we shall yet save this country from the general wreck.

Lord George is at Cadiz amusing himself with the gunboats there, I understand. As he is neither soldier nor sailor, I recommend to your Lordship to discourage his visits to fleets and armies engaged in operations, in future. It is quite impossible to keep an amateur like him out of harm's way; and I assure you that, although I derived much pleasure from his society while he was with the army, I was not sorry when he went away. He left me a fine grey mare to be sent to you as soon as she should recover from a fever to which all the horses in this country are liable. She was tolerably well, and I sent her to Lisbon about a fortnight ago to go to England by the first opportunity, which I believe will offer now in a few days. But either I or Admiral Berkeley will write to you when she will be embarked.

I beg you to present my best respects to Lady Buckingham, Lady Mary, and to Lord and Lady Temple, and believe me,

My dear Lord,
Your most obliged and affectionate servant,
WELLINGTON.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, à ——.**

Torres Novas, ce 11 Décembre, 1810.

L'homme qui vous remettra le présent billet a ma confiance. Donnez-moi de vos nouvelles. Donnez des miennes à Paris. L'armée est dans une bonne position. Nous attendons les renforts annoncés. Veuillez m'en donner des nouvelles par le retour du porteur.

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* See Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 29th December, 1810, *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 83.

[ 908. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

12th December, 1810.

I have to acquaint you, in reply to the application you transmitted for Lieutenants —— and ——, of the — Regiment, to proceed to England, that so many similar requests, under the like circumstances, have been made to his Excellency, and so many officers who have gone home on the same plea have afterwards applied for leave to the Commander-in-Chief in England, and have been thus very long detained from the army, that his Excellency has been obliged to determine to refuse all applications of this description.

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[ 909. ] *...t-General to Major-General Alexander Campbell, 6th Division.*

13th December, 1810.

Although the nature of Captain ——'s business, and the degree of its urgency, have not been stated by you, the Commander of the Forces cannot dispense with such preliminaries on granting leave of absence at this period. But from my communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, I have ascertained the nature of Captain ——'s situation to be such as absolutely to require his presence in England; and having again represented this to his Excellency, he has consented to his having the leave you recommended, although previously refused.

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[ 910. ] *The Adjutant-General to Officers obtaining leave of absence to England.*

14th December, 1810.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to require of you, previous to your departure on the leave of absence that his Excellency has granted, that you do send in a written declaration, upon your honour, that you will not apply to have the leave prolonged in England, or make any application, except to his Excellency, through the office of the Adjutant-General in this country.

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[ 911. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

19th December, 1810.

In reply to your letter and enclosures relative to ——, you will be pleased forthwith to send him an order not to wear the

uniform of an ——; and you will be pleased to direct Captain Tucker to report to me, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, the name of any officer who keeps company with a person who has been found guilty of such nefarious transactions.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General ——.* [912.]

21st December, 1810.

The Commissary-General having referred to me your letter to him of the 18th instant, for the consideration of the Commander of the Forces, I am directed to acquaint you that you will be pleased to let the Commissary-General's orders respecting provisions in no case be interfered with; and again to remind you that he alone is responsible to the Commander of the Forces for the supplies of every part of this army, in all situations where the troops may be placed.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.* [913.]

24th December, 1810.

In reply to Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton's renewed application for leave of absence for Brigade-Major ——, and enclosures, I have to acquaint you that the Brigade-Major had leave of absence last year to England; and that an application for a similar indulgence to be so soon repeated cannot be attended to by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, in justice to other officers who profess to have equally strong reasons with himself. Besides which, I am to remark that there is no statement made of the imperious circumstances which demand Brigade-Major ——'s presence, and which make him declare they are paramount to every other consideration in life; but the nature of which should have been in some measure laid before his Excellency, to justify a request for a leave of absence, he having so lately obtained a similar favour.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.* [914.]

27th December, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint you that six officers of the Regiment who have been tried by a General Court Martial

at Chamusca, on charges of a very heinous and flagrant nature, have been ordered to proceed, under charge of an officer, to Lisbon, from the — Division. On their arrival, you will direct them to be sent to Belem, where they are to remain under an arrest, at large, inasmuch as taking the air for their health. But I am directed to remark to you that it is expected by the Commander of the Forces that they shall neither appear in public at Lisbon, or at any place of amusement, nor associate with the other officers of the army; for the charges against them are of that nature that call for this prohibition on the part of his Excellency; and if it is not acceded to, you will be pleased to acquaint me, that further steps may be taken concerning them. They will remain at Belem, under the orders and superintendence of the Commandant, until such time as his Majesty's pleasure is known with regard to them.

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[ 915. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General ——.*

29th December, 1810.

In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you that there is no General officer who has, as yet, received leave of absence to England on his private affairs; and the Commander of the Forces cannot, under the actual circumstances of the army, comply with your request. As his Excellency arranged, at your particular desire, that you should be removed from the Staff of Cadiz to this army, the utmost that his Excellency can agree to is that you should return there, if your application for leave of absence from this country is renewed.

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[ 916. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Arentschildt, 1st Hussars, King's German Legion.*

30th December, 1810.

I have the honour to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 29th instant, that there is no doubt that verbal wills made by naval and military persons are considered as valid by the law of England. You will therefore have the circumstances stated in your letter, regarding the desire of the dying man to see his brother, put in the form of an affidavit; you will then swear to the truth of it; and the surgeon and the old man

should write down and swear to the wishes of the dying man respecting his property. With these documents there will be no difficulty in securing the property to his brother.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, — Regiment.* [917.*]

30th December, 1810.

I was under the necessity of communicating your private letter of your return to your regiment, to the Commander of the Forces; and he has directed me to acquaint you that he is very glad you join your regiment again; but that he fears you have forgotten the circumstances under which your leave of absence was granted. They were a declaration on your part that you had business of the most urgent nature, and an assertion from Colonel Mackinnon that he had seen the letters from your family which warranted *him* in making the application.

The Commander of the Forces applauds the zeal which induces an officer to return to his regiment when there is a prospect of its being called under fire; but he cannot avoid observing, that the duties and discipline of the army in their cantonments and on their marches are as important as any other which an officer in your situation has to perform; and if you could postpone your business in order to resume the command of your regiment in one instance, it ought to have been postponed in order to remain in command of it "when employed in a campaign," in the other.

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CIRCULAR. [918.*]

*The Adjutant-General to Assistant Adjutants-General of Division.*

1st January, 1811.

I have to call your particular attention to the inaccuracy which prevails in many of the returns called for by this department from the different divisions of the army. I need not impress on your mind what infinite trouble this gives in this office, and what extreme delay it causes in making up the general returns. This difficulty might be so easily obviated by a little more attention in the examination of all returns in your division, that I must beg leave earnestly to press it on your attention and consideration; and should you have any difficulty

at any time, either in the form of the return that is required, or the accuracy with which it is expected to be filled up, I would entreat of you to refer for every information on these heads, or any other embarrassment that may arise, to this office, which would put you in possession of what is required, and prevent those endless embarrassments and delays which arise from the too hasty examination of the divisional returns of this army.

My object in this letter is by no means to underrate your zeal or abilities, but if possible to accomplish an accurate examination, in every division, of the returns called for by the General Orders of this army, agreeably to the forms with each division, by each Assistant Adjutant-General, as takes place at this office. This would not only lessen the trouble here excessively, but, in proportion as the army becomes more numerous, would lessen considerably the weight of business and the responsibility to the person at the head of the department.

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[ 919. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Peacocke, Lisbon.*

1st January, 1811.

I have the honour to acquaint you that a French officer who was taken up in the disguise of a peasant near Sabugal was yesterday sent under charge of an Assistant Provost to Lisbon. You will be pleased to have him detained in custody, without permitting any person to communicate with him, until you shall receive his Excellency's further pleasure concerning him. He is to have such money advanced to him as is necessary for his comfort and subsistence.

There is also a person who deserted from the enemy, and who was employed in the French Commissariat department; as he states himself to be a Portuguese, you will be pleased to have inquiry made about him, and communicate to me in what way it may be best to dispose of him.

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[ 920. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Craig, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.*

2nd January, 1811.

A battalion of Royal marines has landed, and has marched to Loures for the present. You will be pleased to wait on

Major Williams, the commanding officer at that place, and acquaint him that you are attached, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to such marines, &c., as may be landed, and act with the army. You will acquaint him with the necessary returns to be transmitted, and the General Order shall be forwarded as soon as I understand that the head-quarters of these corps is at Alhandra or Loures, which you will acquaint me of. You will also assist Major Williams in all other particulars in which you can be of service.

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## CIRCULAR. [921.]

*The Adjutant-General to Assistant Adjutants-General of Divisions.*

3rd January, 1811.

As much irregularity has prevailed in sending in the contingent accounts of the officers belonging to this department, and as in some instances they have been sent to the Military Secretary direct, and in others forwarded to me, to include in my contingent account, a considerable period after they ought to have been given in, I have to request that you will attend to the following instructions in future, in regard to the accounts of your contingent expenses in your division, and I beg they may be strictly adhered to. The contingent accounts to be made up on the 25th of every second month, commencing from 25th December, 1810. They will then arrive at this office by the 1st of the following month, and be examined and included in the general return of the Adjutant-General. All expenses within that period to be included, and all receipts for disbursements must be obtained and annexed. Copies of the forms of clerks' receipts, &c., that are necessary, are hereunto annexed.

You will perceive by the receipts sent herewith that the stationery is to be taken up generally in the name of the Adjutant-General of the Forces, although your account is to be accompanied by separate vouchers that the stationery has been used for the public service only, which will enable me to pass a general voucher to the same purport.

It also appears to me necessary to acquaint you that an allowance for a clerk of 2*s.* per day is all that can in any instance be allowed to an Assistant Adjutant-General or a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General with a division; and where

there has been a larger allowance granted, it must in future be discontinued, as all the clerks must appear on the same allowance, and it is considered that this is ample remuneration for the trouble they have.

I must also acquaint you that if the regular accounts are not sent in as directed, or satisfactory reasons given of the complete inability to do so, from unforeseen accidents or circumstances, the contingent account will not be admitted or sent to the Military Secretary.

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[ 922. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, —Regiment.*

4th January, 1811.

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, the Commander of the Forces entertains no doubt that you applied for leave of absence on account of your private affairs; but it would not have been granted if his Excellency had not supposed it was paramount to every other consideration, or if he had understood it could have been deferred for any cause. Whatever may be the experience and ability of the officer left in command of the —th, your presence with it is still necessary.

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[ 923. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Hon. W. Stewart, 2nd Division.*

6th January, 1811.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to acquaint you that the case of Serjeant —— is not one in which the Commander of the Forces thinks it necessary to interfere. This non-commissioned officer has been guilty of flagrant offences, intoxication, breach of trust, and has proved himself wholly unworthy, in his Excellency's opinion, of the situation he held. At the same time, the Commanding officer of the regiment can re-appoint him to the situation of a non-commissioned officer when he pleases. But it is to be observed that the discipline of a regiment will be but badly enforced if a man guilty of such offences as Serjeant —— is reinstated in his rank immediately, from any former character whatsoever.

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*The Adjutant-General to Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat Major-Général de l'Armée Française.* [ 924. ]

Le 7 Janvier, 1811.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre en date le 1r Janvier, que j'ai soumis à son Excellence le Vicomte Wellington, K.B., Général en Chef des armées combinées; et je suis chargé de la part de son Excellence de vous prier de représenter à S. A. M. le Maréchal Prince d'Essling, qu'il est fort inutile d'entamer aucune autre proposition pour l'échange des prisonniers jusqu'à ce que S. A. M. le Maréchal Prince d'Essling voulait de sa part effectuer l'échange qui a été proposé par son Altesse le 23 du mois d'Octobre.

Quant à la demande particulière dans votre lettre, son Excellence me mande de vous informer, qu'il n'y a pas de prisonnier de guerre nommé Mascarenhas; mais un Portugais, portant ce nom, à été arrêté dans le mois d'Octobre dernier, déguisé comme paysan Espagnol, et portant dépêches de la part de S. A. M. le Maréchal Prince d'Essling à M. le Prince de Wagram.

J'ai l'honneur, M. le Général, de nous renouveler les assurances de ma haute considération.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Picton, 3rd Division.* [ 925. ]

10th January, 1811.

I have had the honour to submit your letter of the 9th instant, and enclosures, to his Excellency. In reply, I am to communicate that, when leave of absence was some time since granted to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, of the — Regiment, it was under the impression that the business which he had to transact was of importance paramount to every other consideration; it has since, however, been proved to my Lord Wellington that the leave requested was more a convenient than an indispensable indulgence. Under these circumstances, his Lordship, from an opinion that the present application may be equally unnecessary, declines authorising the absence solicited by Lieutenant-Colonel ——.

[926.] *The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.*

12th January, 1811.

By my Lord Wellington's command, I have the honour to put you in possession of the annexed representation from Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton,* of the 1st Dragoons, transmitted to this office by the Assistant Adjutant-General of cavalry, and complaining of soldiers of that corps being detained at the hospital station, Villa Nova, by the officer of Commissariat resident there. His Excellency is desirous you should cause the dragoon instanced in the enclosure, viz. —— ——, to be dismissed from his present employment; and further to give a general instruction that no soldier be henceforward detained on any account by officers of your department, without previously having obtained special authority to that effect.

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[927.] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Currie, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Hill.*

14th January, 1811.

His Excellency much regrets the necessity of the application contained in your letter of the 13th instant, yet fully approves of Lieutenant-General Hill's departure for England by the earliest opportunity.

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[928.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.*

14th January, 1811.

In consequence of frequent delays in the correspondence between the head-quarters of the army and the 2nd Division, the Commander of the Forces, attributing these delays to neglects in the passage of the Tagus, has directed the following arrangements: viz. the non-commissioned officer in charge of the letter-post at each bank shall send one of their soldiers, on all occasions, to the opposite side with the despatches. A soldier is constantly to be at the ferry to receive and bear the letters to the nearest party; but should any unforeseen circumstance cause the absence of that soldier so supposed on duty,

* General Sir Arthur B. Clifton, G.C.B. K.C.H.

the soldier who may have passed the river is in person to bear the despatches to the nearest letter-post.

As similar instructions will be given at the other side, I see nothing that can prevent the establishment of the plan. Overcome any difficulties arising, if possible; at all events report on the effect of these directions.

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*Don Josef Diez Vasconer to Don Miguel de Alava.**

Cartaxo, 18 de Enero, 1811.

En contestacion al oficio de V. S. en que me pregunta si como individuo de la Junta de Castilla y como amigo del General, Gobernador de la plaza de Ciudad Rodrigo, Don Andres Herrasti, sé si el General en Gefe del exercito Ingles, Milor Wellington, ofició terminantemente à la Junta y al Gobernador hacer levantar a toda costa y en qualquiera circumstancia el sitio de dicha plaza, segun los Franceses lo han publicado en sus papeles, añadiendo que el General Herrasti habia enseñado las cartas de esta oferta, devo decir, en honor de la verdad, que en ambos conceptos he visto los oficios parados, y de ellos resulta unicamente un decido deseo de hacer, quanto estubiese de su parte, en favor de aquella plaza, segun se lo permitiesen las circumstancias. Ademas el Coronel Don Josef O'Lawlor, embiado por el General en Gefe Ingles, se presentó en la Junta, manifestó a su nombre esto mismo, y que no dudaba que la plaza hacia su deber, que asi lo esperaba y que S. E. auxiliaria en quanto pudiese y segun se lo permitiesen las circumstancias. Tampoco pudo el General Herrasti enseñar los oficios a Masséna, respecto aque asi todos los papeles del Gobierno, como los de la Junta, sin quedar un solo, fueron quemados dos dias antes de la capitulacion, ni menos decirle cosa alguna de palabra en este particular, porque la Junta, el Gobernador, y los demas defensores de dicha plaza, conociendo la dificil que era y aun expuesto a fatales consequencias, levantar el sitio de la plaza formado por 60,000 infantes, 5000 caballos, 51 piezas de grueso calibre, 130 de campaña, y tomadas las alturas y demas posiciones ventajosas, quien conocia esto no podia quejarse que no se le soccorriese con un exercito mucho mas pequeño y sin ventajas algunas, por todo lo que los Franceses no pueden haver leido, ni oido, quanto publeian en sus papeles. En quanto en este particular puedo informer a V. S.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*†

Au camp devant Olivença, le 22 Janvier, 1811.

Les estafettes ayant été retenues pendant plus de 15 jours à Manzanares, je n'air eçu que depuis deux jours, et au même instant, les lettres que V.A.

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vi. Letter to Brigadier-General R. Craufurd, 5th July, 1810, page 244; and the Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 27th June, 1810, page 226.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 188. Letter to General Don Carlos O'Donnell, 26th January, 1811.

m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 28 Novembre et les 4 et 10 Décembre; les deux premières contenant l'ordre itératif de faire une diversion en faveur de l'armée de Portugal, et exprimant le mécontentement de S. M. l'Empereur sur mon apparente inactivité; la dernière paraissant détruire les dispositions précédentes, puisqu'il y est dit que, depuis le mouvement rétrograde de quelques marches que M. le Maréchal Prince d'Essling a fait, *l'essentiel est de redoubler d'activité pour battre les brigands et les détruire partout où ils pourront se montrer.*

A l'époque où V. A. m'écrivait, elle ne pouvait avoir encore ma lettre du 1er Décembre où je lui rendais compte des préparatifs que je faisais pour opérer une grande diversion en faveur de l'armée de Portugal. Depuis, elle lui sera sûrement parvenue, ainsi que celle du 31 du même mois, que j'ai chargé M. le Chef de Bataillon Girard, officier d'Etat-Major, d'avoir l'honneur de lui remettre. Dans celle-ci, j'ai annoncé mon départ de Séville et ma marche sur Badajoz.

. . . . (*Le rapport donne ici le détail des opérations qui ont précédé le siége d'Olivença.*) . . . . . .

Tel est le rapport des opérations qui ont eu lieu depuis mon départ de Séville. V. A. y remarquera que j'avais prévenu les intentions de S. M. l'Empereur avant que j'aie pu les connaître; elle observera même que j'avais beaucoup pris sur moi, si elle veut se donner la peine de lire la lettre de M. le Maréchal Duc de Bellune, en date du 5 de ce mois, dont elle trouvera ci-joint copie. C'est au point, qu'en pareille circonstance, bien d'autres auraient pu se borner à faire des représentations, et demander de nouveaux ordres. Les observations que ma lettre du 31 Décembre renferme sont encore pleines de force, et je dois m'y référer. J'ajouterai cependant que, pour le moment, il m'est tout à fait impossible de pousser des troupes jusqu'au Tage sans les compromettre, et sans compromettre également le salut de l'armée du midi, qui, dès lors, ne pourrait plus tenir en Andalousie. Il y a sur cette frontière 6 places de guerre: Badajoz, Olivença, Jurumenha, Elvas, Campo Maior, et Alburquerque, qui ensemble renferment plus de 20,000 hommes d'infanterie et 2500 de cavalerie. Il m'est démontré que si je portais un corps de 10,000 hommes sur le Tage, ainsi que c'était l'intention de S. M. l'Empereur avant que V. A. m'eût écrit sa lettre du 10 Décembre, ce corps ne pourrait arriver à sa destination, et serait aussitôt enveloppé sans que je pusse aller à son secours. Il me paraît donc que, dans l'état actuel des choses, je remplirai mieux les intentions de S. M. l'Empereur, et je serai utile à l'armée de Portugal, en prenant Olivença, Badajoz, et Campo Maior, d'où probablement je pourrai communiquer avec M. le Maréchal Prince d'Essling; ou, si les ennemis veulent m'en empêcher, ils seront obligés de faire un gros détachement qui donnera la supériorité au Prince et lui laissera l'avantage des opérations. Jusque là, il ne peut rien arriver de fâcheux à l'armée de Portugal, d'autant plus qu'elle est dans une bonne position où elle s'est approvisionnée, et qu'elle a retranchée. Elle tiendra certainement les ennemis en échec assez de temps pour laisser avancer les opérations dans cette partie, et me mettre à même de lui faciliter de nouveaux succès.

J'ai l'honneur de prier V. A. d'avoir la bonté de mettre mon rapport et la copie ci-jointe de la lettre de M. le Maréchal Duc de Bellune sous les yeux de S. M. l'Empereur, et de vouloir bien en même temps lui rendre

compte que tous les avis indirects que j'ai reçus du Portugal confirment que les choses y sont toujours dans le même état, qu'on évalue à 20,000 hommes les renforts que M. le Maréchal Prince d'Essling a reçus, et que depuis plusieurs mois il n'y a pas eu d'affaire.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Olivença, le 25 Janvier, 1811.

Je viens de recevoir, par un aide de camp de S. M. Catholique, la lettre que V. A. m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 22 Décembre dernier, laquelle contient l'ordre de S. M. l'Empereur d'envoyer le 5me corps sur le Tage, pour poursuivre la Romana, et de se mettre en communication avec M. le Maréchal Prince d'Essling. V. A. me dit aussi que S. M. trouve que je n'ai pas adopté de système; elle me demande si on peut prendre Cadix; enfin, elle a la bonté de m'envoyer des 'Moniteurs.'

J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. A. duplicata de mes lettres des 22 et 23 de ce mois, ainsi que copies des diverses pièces qui y étaient jointes, et la lettre que ce matin je lui ai écrite. V. A. y trouvera le détail de mes opérations depuis le 1er Janvier, époque de mon départ de Séville. J'espère qu'elle aura reçu mes dépêches des 1 et 31 Décembre. Cette dernière lui a été portée par M. le Chef de Bataillon Girard, officier d'État-Major. L'une et l'autre l'instruisaient de la détermination que j'avais prise, sur de simples avis indirects, pour faire une diversion en faveur de l'armée Impériale de Portugal, et les dernières (celles des 31 Décembre, 22 et 23 Janvier) lui rendaient compte des motifs qui s'opposent irrésistiblement à ce que le 5me corps se porte sur le Tage pour communiquer avec M. le Maréchal Prince d'Essling, avant que la place de Badajoz soit prise.

En effet, comment ce corps d'armée pourrait-il arriver à cette destination sans être aussitôt enveloppé, puisqu'il laisserait à sa gauche et sur ses derrières 5 places fortes qui renferment au moins 20,000 hommes de garnison, qui bien certainement ne manqueraient pas de se réunir, et d'agir avec avantage contre lui, tandis qu'il serait arrêté par le Tage, où il ne pourrait jeter aucun pont, et aurait de plus à combattre le corps Anglais du Général Hill qui est sous Abrantes?

Cette disposition est donc inexécutable. Elle perdrait le 5me corps, et ne serait d'aucune utilité à l'armée Impériale de Portugal, en même temps qu'elle ruinerait les affaires de S. M. l'Empereur en Andalousie. Je supplie V. A. de lire avec attention la lettre que M. le Maréchal Duc de Bellune m'a écrite le 5 Janvier, dont je lui envoie copie.

Je viens de prendre Olivença et 4500 hommes de troupes Espagnoles, qui sont conduits en France comme prisonniers de guerre. Demain je ferai investir la place de Badajoz, et le siége commencera aussitôt. J'espère l'emporter, malgré 10,000 hommes de garnison qui s'y trouvent (30 déserteurs qui en sont partis hier assurent que telle est la force de la garnison). Si je réussis, je prendrai ensuite Campo Maior, et après ou même pendant le siége de ces deux places, je ferai en Portugal des incursions qui pourront

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 188. Letter to General Don Carlos O'Donnell, 26th January, 1811.

être utiles à l'armée commandée par M. le Maréchal Prince d'Essling. Je déclare sur mon honneur et par les devoirs que j'ai à remplir envers l'Empereur, que je ne crois pas qu'il soit possible de mieux faire, sans compromettre le sort des troupes Impériales que j'ai laissées en Andalousie.

Le 63me régiment d'infanterie de ligne, la seule infanterie du 1er corps que j'aie amenée, est parti avant-hier pour conduire les prisonniers jusqu'à Cordoue; ensuite, il se rendra à Séville pour renforcer ce point important qui, d'après la lettre de M. le Maréchal Duc de Bellune, et d'après les mouvements des ennemis vers l'embouchure de la Guadiana, me donne des inquiétudes sérieuses. J'ai déjà dit à V. A. que la division du Général Gazan était encore détachée contre les corps de Ballesteros et de Copons, qui s'étaient réunis dans le Condado de Niébla, et menaçaient Séville.

L'Empereur me fait la grâce de me demander si on prendra Cadix. Je réponds affirmativement; mais pour cela, il faut des moyens suffisants. Il y a à Cadix ou dans l'île de Léon 20,000 hommes de troupes, dont 5000 Anglais ou Portugais, et dans le port une escadre de 8 à 10 vaisseaux de ligne, des frégates et 100 canonnières. Pour arriver à l'île de Léon, il faut passer un bras de mer de 300 toises dans sa largeur la plus étroite; et cet espace ne peut être franchi sans moyens d'embarquement. Il faut aussi de l'artillerie pour répondre à 2000 bouches à feu qui sont contre nous en batterie. Nous n'avions rien quand l'armée se présénta devant Cadix; à présent il y a 280 pièces de canon de gros calibre, ou mortiers en batterie, pour l'armement desquels il a fallu tout créer. Nous avons aussi construit une flottille. J'ai demandé une augmentation de 1000 canonniers et de 600 marins. J'ai aussi demandé avec instance que 8000 à 9000 hommes de troupes appartenant à l'armée du Midi, qui se trouvent dans l'arrondissement de l'armée du Centre, me fussent envoyés; je n'ai pu rien obtenir. Que puis-je faire avec les troupes présentes sous les armes? Car S. M. est trop juste pour comprendre sous mes ordres les 9000 hommes qu'on retient aux environs de Madrid. L'étendue que j'occupe en ce moment est de plus de 150 lieues de France, et il est impossible de la diminuer sans tout compromettre sur la gauche. J'ai à me défendre des rassemblements de Murcie, qui, tous les mois, se présentent en force pour faire une incursion. Au centre, j'ai à contenir la garnison Anglaise de Gibraltar, et à pousser les opérations contre Cadix, où se trouvent 20,000 hommes de troupes. Je maintiens dans le devoir le tiers de l'Espagne, et j'ai cependant entrepris une grande diversion en faveur de l'armée de Portugal, à 50 lieues de ma ligne d'opération.

Je supplie de nouveau S. M. l'Empereur d'envoyer un militaire digne de sa confiance pour examiner ce que j'ai fait, et même pour prendre ma place; je me soumets d'avance à son jugement, et j'applaudirai à ses succès. Quant à moi, il m'est impossible d'en faire davantage, et je n'ai plus qu'une mort glorieuse à ambitionner.

J'ajouterai, à l'égard de Cadix, l'observation que j'ai faite depuis tres-longtemps à V. A. S., que si S. M. l'Empereur jugeait à propos d'envoyer une de ses escadres pour agir contre cette place, la ville ne tiendrait pas 5 jours, et que l'escadre ennemie qui est dans le port serait infailliblement prise ou bien compromise.

De tout ce que j'ai dit, et de mes précédents rapports, V. A. tirera sûrement la conséquence que depuis que j'ai l'honneur de commander

l'armee du Midi en Espagne, j'ai eu pour objet d'avancer les opérations contre Cadix, de pacifier le pays, de pourvoir aux besoins des troupes, et d'étendre aussi loin qu'il m'a été possible l'influence des armées Impériales. Il est vrai, je ne comptais pas être dans le cas de faire la diversion à laquelle je me livre, d'autant plus que le pays que je parcours n'était pas dans l'étendue de mon commandement; cependant j'y suis venu en personne, avant d'avoir reçu aucun ordre, aussitôt que j'ai pu présumer qu'une autre armée de S. M. pouvait avoir besoin de mon secours. Mais il n'était pas en mon pouvoir d'empêcher que La Romana marchât avec 6000 hommes sur Lisbonne: je crois l'avoir suffisamment démontré. Faisant son mouvement à couvert par six places de guerre, il était libre de l'opérer à volonté. Du reste, les opérations que j'exécute me paraissent les seules qui puissent favoriser celles de M. le Maréchal Prince d'Essling. Si j'avais de plus grands moyens, je les emploierais; et, en attendant que mes opérations soient plus avancées, je ne pense pas que la situation de l'armée Impériale puisse empirer, attendu que la position retranchée de Santarem la rend inexpugnable, et qu'elle a la facilité de s'alimenter.

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*Extrait du 'Journal Historique de la Campagne de Portugal,' par le Général Baron Fririon, p.* 133.

M. Richard, lieutenant au 22e de ligne, du 8e corps, étant à la découverte avec 10 voltigeurs sur la route de Fragoas à Rio Maior, surpris par un détachement ennemi de 200 chevaux, se retira sur un petit mamelon, où il se défendit avec la plus grande valeur. Il ne se rendit qu'après avoir reçu sept coups de sabre et avoir vu ses braves voltigeurs aussi maltraités que lui. Le Général Clausel, en rendant compte de cette belle action, fit le plus bel éloge de cet officier.*

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*Extrait du 'Journal Historique de la Campagne de Portugal,' par le Général Baron Fririon, p.* 130.†

Le Maréchal Masséna présumant toujours que l'ennemi chercherait à profiter de la position difficile dans laquelle se trouvait l'armée pour faire une démonstration hostile, communiqua d'avance et confidentiellement, le 4 Février, au Général Fririon, les dispositions suivantes dans le cas où il aurait à faire faire un mouvement rétrograde.

"Si l'ennemi faisait une attaque générale, l'armée se concentrerait comme il suit:

"Le 2e corps marcherait sur Golegão, où il appuierait sa gauche au Tage, en communiquant par sa droite avec Torres Novas.

"Le 8e corps, après avoir réuni ses troupes sur la gauche de l'Alviella, ferait sauter le pont de Pernès et se retirerait sur Torres Novas, où il prendrait position sur les coteaux en arrière de cette ville, la gauche vers Ponte Novo, gardant par des postes les passages de l'Almonda, et communiquant par sa gauche avec le Général Regnier.

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* See Colonel Arentschildt's report at page 546.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 221. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 2nd February, 1811.

"Les 2e et 8e corps concerteraient leurs mouvements et marcheraient à même hauteur, afin que leurs ailes ne puissent être entamées.

"Le 9e corps et la réserve de cavalerie se replieraient sur Ourem et de là sur Thomar.

"Le 6e corps se réunirait à Thomar. M. le Maréchal Duc d'Elchingen prendrait le commandement de ces deux corps d'armée et de la cavalerie; il enverrait une division à Assinceira pour couvrir les ponts de Matrenas et Guerreira, et pour communiquer directement avec le 8e corps à Torres Novas. Cette division établirait un poste correspondant à cheval entre Assinceira et Atalaya.

"La division Loison resterait à Punhete pour la garde des ponts et des bateaux.

"Le grand quartier général serait provisoirement à Atalaya.

"Dans le cas où l'armée serait forcée sur cette ligne, elle se retirerait sur les hauteurs d'Atalaya et de Barquinha, et de là sur le Zezere.

"Il est bien entendu que l'armée n'effectuerait les mouvements ci-dessus, quoique attaquée d'une manière sérieuse, qu'après avoir profité avec opiniâtreté de tous les moyens de défense que présentent ses positions actuelles, et qu'après que les corps d'armée qui sont sur la ligne se seraient entendus."

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[ 929. ]
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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Blantyre, 42nd Regiment.*

29th January, 1811.

Your Lordship's communication of the 24th instant has been submitted to the Commander of the Forces. In reference thereto, I am directed to observe that there is no doubt, when an officer is appointed to a duty under a General Order, he cannot be called upon in the usual course of regimental employment, because it is supposed the first will occupy his time and attention. This is the general principle, but its operation must be limited by reason as here further explained. There should be no risk of impeding the public service; but in no instance can public duty act as a total liberation from regimental attentions. Applying then these principles to the case of Captain ——, of the 42nd Regiment, it appears he ought not to be called upon to perform any regimental duty which could possibly interfere with his attendance upon the General Court Martial; but the invariable custom of the army, and the limits assigned to the operation of the principle which admits that he may be excused from every other duty when expedient, also require that he should perform every regimental duty, while member of a General Court Martial, which he could execute consistently with the performance of his task as member of a General Court Martial. It is also to be observed that the par-

ticular duties from which Captain —— was intentionally absent were those of all others to which he might have attended without inconvenience, and from them therefore he was wrong in being absent, viz. the roll call of his company, and subsequent muster of the regiment. Captain —— might as well neglect to settle his men's accounts as ordered, under the plea of being a member of a General Court Martial.

His Excellency is willing to attribute this case to misapprehension of military rule, as it otherwise would appear a painful instance of want of zeal.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.* [930.]

30th January, 1811.

I have the commands of my Lord Wellington to transmit to you, for perusal, the proceedings of a General Court Martial on Quartermaster ——, — Light Dragoons. His Excellency is satisfied that you will see the propriety of removing from your department storekeepers —— and ——, from the report the Court has made of the highly discreditable conduct of those petty officers as witnesses on the above trial; and it will further appear to you necessary, from the facts ascertained by the Court, and the substantiated guilt of Quartermaster ——, of the — Light Dragoons, to cause an inquiry into what extent the looseness of system apparent in this case, on the head of issues, has been admitted in that branch of the Commissariat.

The enclosure to be returned.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Alexander Campbell, 6th Division.* [931.]

30th January, 1811.

I have had the honour to receive and submit your letter of the 29th instant, and enclosure, which I am to observe my Lord Wellington in no way considers an apology on the part of Major ——, of the — Regiment. The conduct of Major —— was in positive breach, not only of the Orders of this army, but the laws of this, of his own, and every civilised country. No officer has the right, under any pretence or in any country, to seize a cart and put his baggage in it, even though unattedned by a driver or sentry; and it but ill excuses Major

——'s proceedings that Mr. Oliveirà appeared rude, when the national manners and language were equally unknown to that officer.

The well-grounded and frequent complaints of the Portuguese troops being irregularly supplied with provisions are known to you, and it must be therefore obvious that they cannot possibly be supplied if the officers of the British army are allowed with impunity to conduct themselves as Major —— has done, under any pretence whatever.

It is finally my duty to communicate to you that his Excellency has decided on making this case the subject of consideration for a General Court Martial, in the event of Major —— not submitting, through you, a most full and explicit apology for his transgression.

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[ 932. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major ——, — Regiment.*

1st February, 1811.

I have submitted your letter, proposed to be forwarded through Brigadier-General Craufurd, to the Commander of the Forces. Should your business to England be of that urgency to enable your declaring that it is felt by you to be paramount to every other consideration in life, it is to be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief. It is, however, his Excellency's opinion, which will accompany your application to the Horse Guards, that there is no business whatever which cannot be done by power of attorney and instruction, equally well as by personal interference.

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[ 933. ] G. O. Cartaxo, 6th February, 1811.

1. Major-General Sir William Erskine is to command the 5th Division of infantry till further orders.

2. Major-General Howard * is to command the brigade of infantry in the 1st Division, hitherto under the command of Major-General Sir William Erskine, till further orders.

3. Major-General Sir William Erskine will be so kind as to continue to conduct the duties of the outpost on the left of the army till further orders.

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* General the Earl of Effingham, G.C.B.

*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, K.B., 1st Division.* [934.]

6th February, 1811.

I am directed to communicate to you, in answer to the honour of your letter of the 5th instant, and enclosures, that my Lord Wellington is concerned in not being able to give leave of absence to Captain ——, of the — Guards; the most that could be done, under the present circumstances of the army, would be to refer that desire to the Commander-in-Chief. His Lordship requests you will take the trouble, on this occasion, to explain to Captain —— that Colonel Stopford,* as commanding the brigade of Guards, had a perfect right to refuse to forward his application for leave of absence; and that, if there was no other reason for declining to grant it, the fact of Colonel Stopford having refused his concurrence would have sufficiently decided his Excellency to withhold that indulgence.

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*Captain Mallet to Colonel Murray, Quartermaster-General.*†

Sir, Badajoz, 8th February, 1811.

I have the honour to inform you that the division of Spanish troops and Brigadier-General Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry, the whole under the orders of General Mendizabal, marched from Elvas on the morning of the 5th. On the march the division was joined by about 2000 men from Campo Maior, and the whole arrived in this town at daybreak on the 6th. The advanced guard skirmished with the enemy's cavalry on crossing the plain in the neighbourhood of Badajoz.

On the morning of the 7th, about 5000 men, under the command of General Carrera, were ordered out for the purpose of attacking the enemy's batteries. The right column, under the command of Brigadier Don Carlos de España, advanced under a heavy fire and carried the first battery in a most gallant manner, but unfortunately they did not succeed in spiking the guns, as they forgot to take spikes for the purpose with them. The Spaniards were a very short time in the battery when the enemy advanced in great force and obliged them to retire; they retreated in tolerably good order. The other column failed in their object: they had not advanced far when the enemy opened a destructive fire on them from their batteries and pushing forward some strong columns of infantry, the Spaniards were forced to retreat. At 3 o'clock they retired into the town under cover of the guns from the works.

The Spaniards have lost five Field officers, 80 officers, and upwards of

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* Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Stopford, G.C.B.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 269; despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 16th February, 1811.

500 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss we could not ascertain, but I believe it is trifling. I never witnessed greater bravery than on the part of the Spanish troops. No men could have behaved better; but with respect to their generals, there seemed to be a total want of arrangement.

The enemy's works before this place are in a forward state, which will soon enable them to open their batteries. They annoy the town by shells, but they do very little damage, and few lives have been lost. The enemy's force is supposed to be about 1500 cavalry and 18,000 infantry.

There are sufficient provisions here for several months for a garrison of 6000 men, but if the present number of troops are kept here, amounting to nearly 16,000 men, the place cannot hold out long. The enemy's cavalry have cut off the communication with Elvas.

I have the honour, &c.,

E. MALLET.

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*Lieutenant-Colonel Arentschildt to Major-General Sir William Erskine, Bart.**

SIR, St. João de Ribeira, 10th February, 1811.

It is with great pleasure I have the honour to report to you the gallant conduct of Cornet Strenuwitz, of the 1st Hussars. Having previously reconnaitred all roads and ways, and being officer of the Malhaquejo piquet, he went last night at 12 o'clock, with two non-commissioned officers and 18 men, to surprise the enemy's piquet in front of Alcanhede; after a march of three hours he came unperceived to their dismounted double sentinel; they challenged him, when he answered that he was an orderly (for he had gone round, and came in their rear); they were now taken care of, and he had his way open to the piquet itself. Having detached several side posts and a small support, he charged the cavalry piquet, that tried to mount their horses, consisting of an officer and 20 men, with only about nine or ten of his men. The greater part were cut down, and many horses taken; but now he was informed, by one of the prisoners, that an infantry piquet was in their rear to support; he collected what men he could, advanced, and found them formed in line; he charged while receiving a volley, cut down about eight or ten, and made the rest prisoners.

The third piquet of the enemy, consisting, as they say, of 50 infantry, took to their heels, and Cornet Strenuwitz says the drumming and trumpet sounding in Alcanhede exceeded all belief. He then withdrew, and had the satisfaction to find that he had lost no man or horse, nor even one wounded. He has been able to bring off a French officer, three dragoons, and eleven horses of the 9th Regiment, and eight men of the 22nd Infantry.†

I have the honour, &c.,

FRED. DE ARENTSCHILDT.

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 269; despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 16th February, 1811.

† See the extract from General Fririon's 'History' at page 541.

*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.** [935.]

15th February, 1811.

I am directed to request that you will deliver over to M. Drojeot, the French officer of the 9th Regiment of dragoons lately sent prisoner to Lisbon, the saddle bag which accompanies this letter, yesterday received at our advanced posts by a flag of truce, and containing articles as per inventory, a paper said to enclose seven Spanish doubloons, and a letter addressed to that officer. You will request M. Drojeot to write to his correspondent, acknowledging the correct receipt of the property mentioned, which, on transmission to this office, shall be duly forwarded.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Egerton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.* [936.]

17th February, 1811.

In reference to a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel ——, of the 9th instant, reporting the inconvenience suffered by the — Regiment from the delay at times of receiving money to lay in comforts for the soldiers, which, by the annexed statement of the paymaster, every regular means has been constantly taken to procure, I have only to observe that the Commander of the Forces has given much attention to overcome the difficulties that in the course of service have delayed the regular issue of subsistence to the troops, and that, whatever may be the obstructions now remaining, they are equally felt by the army at large; nor can his Excellency be requested to make an arrangement for the exclusive accommodation of any corps.

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*Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford to Marshal General Viscount Wellington.**

My Lord, Chamusca, 18th February, 1811.

I have the honour to annex for your Lordship's information an extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, dated the 14th, from Covilhão, by which your Lordship will see he continues to be most advantageously employed, and is a considerable check to the objects of the enemy in that quarter.

I have the honour, &c.,

W. C. Beresford.

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 288; despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 23rd February, 1811.

[EXTRACT.]

Covilhão, 14th February, 1811.

The division of the enemy who arrived at Guarda detached 2500 men to Belmonte, three leagues from the village.

The small places round have been sacked and plundered. They at the same time sent to Covilhão to inform the people that it was their intention to establish head-quarters there, and that they would put to death those who fled.

In order to attempt to counteract their intentions, and save the principal place in this part of the country, I marched from Fundão on the night of the 8th, with 400 Ordenanza (chiefly of Alpedrinha and Castello Branco), with one piece of artillery (calibre 6), and arrived here at three the following morning.

On the morning of the 12th, at 8 o'clock, 1500 of the French from Belmonte in two columns, attempted the place. Having stationed the people to the best advantage, I allowed the enemy to approach to within grape-shot; in ten minutes they were thrown into confusion, and retreated in disorder, facing and manœuvring three hours in our front, two companies of the best Ordenanza annoying their front and rear. At 2 P.M. they retired by Teixoso to Belmonte. Seven of the enemy were found killed; some others, with the wounded, were carried off. We had only four men wounded. General Claparède commands in Guarda; and a Brigadier in Belmonte; the former has 3000 men and five pieces of artillery, with but few cavalry.

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[937.] G. O. Cartaxo, 19th February, 1811.

* I. * * * * * * *

Which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

2. In consideration of the good character which the Commander of the Forces has heard of Mr. ——, and in consequence of the satisfaction which he has received from the mode in which the duty of the Medical department of this army is done in general, and in hopes that the crime of which Mr. —— has been found guilty will not be repeated, the Commander of the Forces remits that part of the sentence of the General Court Martial which suspends Mr. —— from rank and pay for three months; and that officer is to be released from his arrest and return to his duty.

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*Major-General Sir William Erskine to Colonel Murray, Quartermaster-General.**

SIR, Marmeleira, 21st February, 1811.

The enemy having, for some time past, been in the custom of making a strong patrole almost every night up to Arruda, I sent Cornet Strenuwitz,

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 288; despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 23rd February, 1811.

of the 1st Hussars, with 30 men of the 16th Light Dragoons and Hussars, to place himself in ambuscade, in the vicinity of Ferragoas, on the morning of the 19th, in order to cut off this patrole if it should appear, and likewise to watch the movements of the enemy, who are reported to be on the eve of making some considerable movements.

The piquet of Malhaquejo was reinforced and kept in readiness to support the party. The enemy's patrole not appearing, as was expected, during the night of the 19th or of the 20th, on the evening of that day Cornet Strenuwitz (not having forage to enable him to remain longer) sent a small party up to the enemy's piquet at Alcanhede to invite them out, which had the desired effect, the enemy following this patrole with an officer and 20 infantry, and an officer and the same number of dragoons, who were led by the patrole within reach of the ambuscade, when Cornet Strenuwitz fell upon them; the officer, with the whole of the infantry, were taken or cut down: three dragoons were likewise taken and several cut down. The remainder escaped by dispersing and being near to their post. The officer of the infantry who is taken is wounded; 17 prisoners in all have been brought in: we had one horse wounded.

Cornet Strenuwitz conducted himself on this occasion with much ability, and I have to request you will be so good as to mention him to the Commander-in-Chief.

I have the honour, &c.,

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

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*Major-General Sir William Erskine to Colonel Murray, Quartermaster-General.**.

SIR, Marmeleira, 21st February, 1811.

The officer who is taken is General Clausel's aide-de-camp. He has been with different parties in ambuscade for this week past, to catch some of our patroles from Rio Maior, but seeing the small patrole on the Ferragoas road, he thought to cut it off, and in consequence fell into our ambuscade. He is so badly wounded that he cannot proceed from this place to-day. One of the dragoons taken is dead of his wounds; most of the prisoners are wounded but slightly.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Au camp devant Badajoz, le 22 Février, 1811.

Le 14 de ce mois, en rendant compte à V. A. de la prise d'assaut du fort de Pardaleras, je lui annonçai que j'allais prendre des dispositions pour faire repentir l'ennemi de la témérité qu'il avait eue d'établir son camp sur les hauteurs de la rive droite, sous la protection du fort San

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 288; despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 23rd February, 1811.

Cristoval : malgré toute l'activité que l'on put mettre dans les préparatifs, les membrures des bacs que j'avais fait apporter de Séville ne purent être assemblées que dans la journée du 17. A cette époque la Guadiana était à-peu-près rentrée dans son lit, et les terres devenaient practicables : mais l'ennemi se consolidait dans son camp, et il avait fait sauter le pont de la Gevora, tandis qu'à la rive gauche nous avancions nos ouvrages contre le corps de place, et qu'une nouvelle batterie de mortiers était établie à la gauche de l'attaque du centre.

Le 18 le Général Bougeat, commandant l'artillerie, reçut ordre de faire lancer des bombes et des obus de 8 pouces sur le camp ennemi par-dessus la ville et le fort San Cristoval, afin d'obliger les troupes qui s'y trouvaient à s'éloigner et de se mettre hors de la protection des feux du fort ; cela réussit parfaitement, vers midi les Espagnols plièrent leurs tentes, et furent les porter à 1200 toises plus loin, où un nouveau camp fut aussitôt dressé.

Ayant fait part de mes dispositions à M. le Maréchal Duc de Trevise, S. E. donna ordre aux 34$^{me}$, 88$^{me}$, et 100$^{me}$ régiments de ligne, à une compagnie de sapeurs, et à la 2$^{me}$ compagnie du 3$^{me}$ régiment d'artillerie à cheval, de passer pendant la nuit la Guadiana au bac qui avait été etabli au-dessus de Badajoz, et de se porter sur les bords du Gevora, tandis que M. le Général de Division Latour-Maubourg, qui était avec sa cavalerie à Montijo, ne fournissant que des gardes sur la Gevora, reçut l'ordre de venir se former, aussi pendant la nuit, à la droite de l'infanterie.

Le 19, une heure avant le jour, la cavalerie de réserve passa la Gevora à un gué qu'elle avait reconnu au-dessous de l'hermitage de la Battoa, et elle se porta rapidement sur la route de Badajoz à Campo Maior, débordant ainsi l'aile gauche de la ligne ennemie, avec laquelle elle s'engagea aussitôt. Le 2$^{me}$ régiment d'hussards eut même occasion de faire une charge, et de pénétrer pendant un instant dans le camp, d'où il ramena des prisonniers. Pendant ce temps M. le Maréchal Duc de Trevise faisait repousser quelques postes que l'ennemi avait laissés près du pont coupé ; et l'infanterie sous les ordres de M. le Général de Division Girard, ainsi que l'artillerie légère, franchissaient la Gevora à deux autres gués à droite et à gauche du pont, malgré la rapidité du courant, et que la troupe eût de l'eau jusqu'à la ceinture. Cependant le passage s'effectua sans accident, et à 8 heures les régiments étaient formés en colonnes d'attaque sur la rive droite, ayant chacun un bataillon déployé.

Pendant que l'artillerie soutenait une vive cannonade contre celle de l'ennemi, qui s'était placée sur un mamelon en avant de son centre dans les anciennes lignes de Berwick, M. le Maréchal Duc de Trevise donnait ordre au Général de Division Girard de se porter avec l'infanterie sur le prolongement des hauteurs qui aboutissent au fort San Cristoval, et aussitôt qu'il y serait arrivé de changer de direction à droite, pour attaquer en flanc la droite de la ligne ennemie, lui coupant ainsi sa retraite sur la tête du pont, tandis que M. le Général de Division Latour-Maubourg devait avec sa cavalerie renouveler son attaque par la gauche, et charger l'ennemi aussitôt qu'il en trouverait l'occasion.

Ce double movement s'exécuta avec la rapidité et la précision que l'on peut attendre de la troupe la mieux instruite. La victoire ne fut pas longtemps indécise. Deux grands carrés que l'ennemi avait formés furent

successivement enfoncés, aux cris de *" Vive l'Empereur!"* Dès lors la déroute devint général. Quelques généraux espagnols et portugais et leur cavalerie ainsi que 700 à 800 hommes d'infanterie se sauvèrent honteusement dans Elvas; 300 hommes qui étaient près du fort San Cristoval entrèrent dans Badajoz; tout le reste fut pris ou tué. 5200 prisonniers, parmi lesquels le Général Virues, commandant la 2me division; 4 brigadiers généraux; 15 colonels ou lieutenant-colonels; 350 autres officiers; 6 drapeau, 7 pièces de canon attelés, 20 caissons, et un camp tendu, étaient au pouvoir de l'armée impériale. L'ennemi avait en outre laissé sur la place plus de 600 morts et de 800 blessés; ainsi les deux divisions de troupes espagnoles, formant 9000 hommes de l'ancienne armée de La Romana, qui avaient joint l'armée anglaise, et étaient revenus de Villa Franca près Lisbonne le 6 de ce mois, dans l'objet de secourir Badajoz, n'existaient plus le 19 à 11 heures du matin; la garnison de cette place se trouvait réduite au même état qu'au commencement du siège, et le blocus sur la rive droite de la Guadiana fut rétabli. Sans se livrer à trop de confiance, il est permis d'espérer que le résultat de la bataille de la Gevora aura une très-grande influence sur la prochaine prise de Badajoz, à moins d'un évènement tellement extraordinaire qu'en ce moment je ne puis le prévoir.

La perte que nous avons éprouvée est de 3 officiers et 23 soldats tués, 5 officiers et 166 soldats blessés, 27 chevaux tués. Elle eût été plus considérable si les troupes avaient hésité un seul instant à aborder l'ennemi; mais leur ardeur était telle, et le feu qu'elles faisaient en avançant si meurtrier, que l'ennemi n'a pu profiter de la supériorité du sien, ni de la bonté de sa position.

Les Généraux Mendizabal, Carrera, Virues, et Carlos de España étaient dans le second carré; un de nos obus tua quelques hommes de leur suite, et les fit partir. Lorsque Virues fut pris, les autres faillirent être atteints; ils ont été blessés. On a trouvé parmi les morts le brigadier-général du génie Don Gabriel, et plusieurs autres officiers supérieurs. Les 1200 hommes de cavalerie portugais et espagnole qui étaient à la bataille sous les ordres du Général Butron et du Général anglais Madden se sont sauvés d'un trait jusqu'à Elvas: il n'a été possible d'en joindre qu'une centaine qui ont été sabrés.

On attendait à tout instant à Badajoz le Général Castaños, que la Junte de Cadix a nommé pour remplacer La Romana; mais il est probable que ce chef, qui n'aurait plus d'autres troupes à commander que la garnison de Badajoz et le corps de Ballesteros actuellement du côté de Frejenas, ne se hâtera pas de joindre ces débris d'une armée qui, il y a un mois, avait encore 23,000 hommes sous les armes, et qui depuis la prise d'Olivença en a perdu 12,000 de l'élite de ses troupes. J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. A. l'état de composition de cette armée, telle que Mendizabal l'avait arrêtée l'avant veille de la bataille. V. A. remarquera un ordre du jour donné par Virues, dans lequel ce chef exprime la crainte de ne pouvoir nous joindre: ses vœux ont été bientôt exaucés, et il est heureusement mis hors d'état de continuer à provoquer la sédition et le désordre ainsi qu'il faisait. Incessamment j'aurai l'honneur d'adresser à V. A. l'état nominatif des officiers prisonniers, que je vais faire imprimer pour qu'ils soient reconnus, et l'état sommaire des soldats. Je ne doute pas que cette brillante

affaire ne produise de grands résultats; d'abord elle rend la prise de Badajoz presque certaine, à moins d'un évènement extraordinaire, ainsi que j'ai dit; et elle occasionnera probablement une seconde diversion en faveur de l'armée impériale de Portugal; car les ennemis qui, après la prise de Olivença, se hâtèrent d'envoyer 3 régiments portugais de renfort à Elvas, et de faire porter les deux divisions espagnoles pour secourir Badajoz, croiront de nouveau devoir prendre des mesures pour se couvrir sur la rive gauche du Tage, et feront encore quelques détachements: s'il s'en présente, je ferai ensuite de les bien recevoir.

J'ai l'honneur de mettre sous les yeux de V. A. S. copie de l'ordre du jour que j'ai donné à l'armée pour lui faire part des succès remportés par le 5me corps et par la cavalerie de réserve depuis le commencement du siège de Badajoz. J'aurais attendu la reddition de cette place pour signaler la valeur des militaires de tout grade, qui en plusieurs circonstances se sont distingués; mais l'occasion de la bataille de la Gevora est trop marquante pour que je retarde ces citations: en même temps je provoquerai les grâces de S. M. l'Empereur en faveur de plusieurs militaires qui en sont dignes. L'éloge du 5me corps d'armée, commandé par le Maréchal Duc de Trevise, et de la réserve de cavalerie aux ordres de M. le Général Latour-Maubourg, est fait en citant les troupes qui en font partie, &c.

[*Here follow the recommendations.*]

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[938.] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Hon. G. Lowry Cole, 4th Division.*

23rd February, 1811.

I have had the honour to receive and submit to my Lord Wellington your letter of the 18th instant, and enclosure, from Lieutenant-Colonel ——, containing Captain ——'s application for an enquiry. I am to observe, on the purport of those documents, that that officer is not in arrest, no charge has been given in against him, and therefore there is no ground for admitting of a trial. It, however, appears to his Lordship that Captain —— acted in the field in a most extraordinary manner towards his senior officer, Major ——, who was responsible to his superior for any fault which might have occurred within his superintendence. It was his duty therefore to correct that fault; and no reply whatever should have been made to him whilst in the performance of that duty.

It has further appeared to the Commander of the Forces that Captain —— has been treated with extraordinary lenity and forbearance; that no charge has been given in against him; and that certainly, till a charge is officially submitted, his Excellency feels in no way disposed to gratify that officer by a useless investigation into his conduct.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding — Dragoons.* [939.]

27th February, 1811.

I beg leave to acquaint you that his Excellency the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct that Major —— should be discontinued as Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of this army, in consequence of that officer not returning to his duty at the expiration of the leave granted to him by his Lordship. I have therefore to request that you will be pleased to cause an alteration with respect to the Major to be made in the monthly return, which is herewith returned.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Picton, 3rd Division.* [940.]

1st March, 1811.

I am to inform you that on the 27th ultimo a French officer, with a flag of truce, informed the officer commanding the outposts that an English officer of the 45th Regiment had deserted and reached Santarem; but to this report my Lord Wellington attached no credit, till his Lordship heard from me that Lieutenant Burke, of the 45th Regiment, had been absent and unaccounted for since the 23rd ultimo.

Although my Lord Wellington thinks there is no reason to doubt that Lieutenant Burke has committed this crime, which hitherto has been unknown among the officers of the British army, it is desirable that, as far as possible, light should be thrown on the possible causes of this conduct, and that Lieutenant Burke's actions at and immediately previous to the period of his desertion should be ascertained and recorded. It is his Lordship's wish, therefore, that a Court of Enquiry, composed of officers of the 45th Regiment, should be assembled to investigate this circumstance. They will write down all that occurred, referring to the occasion of Lieutenant Burke's quitting the regiment, the hour at which he went, and were he was last seen, where he said he was going, and his alleged motives. The Court will endeavour to ascertain whether any grounds of suspicion were manifested or were entertained lately that he had had correspondence with the enemy. They will learn whether he had any acquaintance in the country or at Lisbon; and if so, who they were; whether he was capable of taking any plans of the works at Alcoentre, or was curious respecting them. In

short, it is to be their object to throw light upon this occurrence; and they will for that purpose record on their proceedings whatever information may appear to deserve attention, or likely to lead to a knowledge of the motives of Lieutenant Burke's conduct.

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[941.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Dufaure, Chasseurs Britanniques.*

5th March, 1811.

The four soldiers of the Chasseurs Britanniques named in the margin, arraigned at Lisbon on the 28th February, and 1st March, have severally been sentenced to death by the General Court Martial before which they were caused to appear. His Excellency, willing to believe the object of example may be attained without the sacrifice of so many lives, has commanded me, in communicating these his Lordship's sentiments, to enquire of you whether any of these men merit your recommendation as objects deserving of mercy, and which are the most worthy of consideration.

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[942.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.*

5th March, 1811.

Your letter of the 3rd instant, and enclosures, have, in compliance with Sir W. Carr Beresford's desire, therein contained, been submitted to the Commander of the Forces. In reply, you will be pleased to report to the Marshal that my Lord Wellington, in consequence of the wish expressed by the commanding and other officers of the 2nd Regiment of Portuguese infantry, and in further consideration of the long confinement of the prisoner ——, of the — Regiment, is induced to pardon the crime of his having struck an officer, an offence undeniable, although stated to be accidental. It appears this offence was committed while the prisoner was bâtman to Major ——, of that corps: his Lordship desires that —— may not be so employed in future, but return to his duty in the ranks.

His Excellency requests the present favourable opportunity may be taken to impress on the minds of the soldiers the necessity of paying due respect and attention to officers of every nation

on all occasions; by which habit even a suspicion would be avoided that accident, such as pleaded by the prisoner, and for which he has been so long confined, could have an offensive intention; which plea, however, though now admitted, it would be difficult to establish in justification before a General Court Martial.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. [943.*]

Cartaxo, 6th March, 1811, 5 A.M.

"Reports having come in that the enemy have quitted the position of Santarem, Brigadier-General Pack's brigade of Portuguese infantry, Major-General Stewart's brigade of British infantry, and Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, will march immediately upon Alcanhede, it being supposed that the enemy must have moved likewise from that place."

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6th March, 1811, 6 A.M.

"The German Legion will move from Almoster with as little delay as possible, and will pass through Azambujeira, and cross the ravine beyond it by the Ponte de Calhariz. The legion will then march through Pero Filho to Santarem, unless other orders should previously be received; but Major-General *Baron* Low will provide himself with guides for Tremes also, in case he should be directed to move to-morrow upon that place from Calhariz instead of upon Santarem.

"The 6th Division will march without delay to Cartaxo. The Brunswick battalion is to march with the 6th Division, and continue attached to it till further orders.

"Major-General Picton will be pleased to march the 3rd Division without delay to Maior, and there remain till further orders. He will be so good as to order the 3-pounder brigade of Portuguese artillery at Quinta da Torre to march to Rio Maior also, and continue with the 3rd Division until further orders.

"The two brigades of Portuguese artillery, under Major Arentschildt, will march without delay from San Antonio do Tojal to Carregado."

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Torres Novas, le 6 Mars, 1811.

Ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de l'annoncer à V. A., dans une dépêche du 20 Janvier, j'employai les derniers jours de ce mois et les premiers de Février à terminer les préparatifs nécessaires pour mon passage du Tage. Je faisais élever des ouvrages sur les deux rives du confluent du Zezere, pour me préparer une triple tête de pont à Punhete; et je portais à 120, le nombre de bateaux et pontons, afin de pouvoir établir trois ponts, dont l'un sur le Zezere, et les deux autres sur le Tage au-dessus et au-dessous du confluent. Comme l'ennemi avait en quelque sorte barré le débouché du Zezere par les batteries formidables et les retranchements qu'il avait construit en face, je faisais faire 50 haquets pour transporter une partie de mon équipage de pont au-dessus de Punhete, dans seul endroit favorable à l'établissement d'un pont. On travaillait en même temps à un chemin à rampe douce au travers de la montagne, pour faciliter le passage des haquets. Mais ces dispositions n'ont pu être tellement cachées à l'ennemi qu'il n'en ait eu bientôt connaissance; et, dès lors, il a construit vis-à-vis du point choisi pour le nouvel établissement, d'autres ouvrages qu'il a liés à ceux qui se trouvaient déjà vis-à-vis du Zezere. Pendant qu'il bordait d'épaulements la rive du Tage, il couronnait par des retranchements et des batteries les hauteurs peu éloignées dont nous devions nous emparer pour protéger le passage.

Il poussait avec une égale activité ses travaux sur le Rio Maior; il renforçait ses troupes sur la rive gauche du fleuve, et les concentrait en face de Punhete. Il établissait des postes très-rapprochés, et divers signaux de correspondance. Enfin, il travaillait sans relâche à améliorer les communications sur sa ligne. Toute la population qu'il a emmenée des provinces que nous occupons, lui donnait la faculté de pousser tous ces travaux à la fois, avec une grande célérité. Le passage du Tage devenait de jour en jour plus difficile; il était même jugé très-hasardeux par une partie des officiers généraux de l'armée. J'étais cependant au moment de l'entreprendre, soit au-dessus de Punhete, au moyen des haquets, soit à Santarem, en faisant descendre mon équipage de pont sur le Tage, pour opérer contre le corps de Hill, qui était réuni vis-à-vis de Punhete, soit enfin en me servant de l'un de ces points pour une diversion, et de l'autre pour le véritable établissement. Mais plusieurs reconnaissances faites sur les rives du Tage, et sur ce fleuve même, m'ont fait connaître l'extrême difficulté d'une grande opération sur Santarem; et les débordements fréquents en face de cette ville la rendaient très-dangereuse.

Monseigneur, les choses étaient dans cet état, lorsque le Général Foy est arrivé le 5 Février, et m'a apporté la dépêche de V. A., en date du 22 Décembre. D'après son contenu, et d'après ce que m'a dit le Général Foy de la part de S. M., j'ai compté sur la prompte co-opération du 5^me^ corps, que vous m'annonciez devoir se porter sur la rive gauche du Tage à Villaflor. Ne recevant aucun ordre direct pour le passage de ce fleuve, et n'apercevant rien qui pût me faire juger qu'il fût commandé par les

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 346; letter to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, K.B., 7th March, 1811.

intentions de S. M., j'ai jugé convenable de suspendre cette opération afin de ne pas exposer inutilement l'armée à une attaque de vive force, et à toutes les chances du hasard, lorsque je pouvais espérer d'obtenir les mêmes avantages par l'arrivée du 5me corps. Le Général Foy ayant dépêché, le 27 Janvier, de Ciudad Rodrigo, un courrier à M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, pour lui annoncer que l'armée de Portugal était en mesure de passer le Tage, mais que le co-opération de son armée, ordonnée par S. M., devenait absolument nécessaire, il semblait qu'un fort détachement devait être au moment d'arriver sur le fleuve. Ainsi, j'ai dû attendre que le 5me corps se présentât à Villaflor, qu'il me donnât des renseignements exacts sur les ressources de l'Alentejo, et qu'il nous amenât quelques pièces de gros calibre, qui nous sont très-nécessaires, et que je n'ai pu conduire à travers les montagnes du Beira.

Ces espérances ont été vaines. Pendant que les rapports m'assuraient qu'il existait dans le haut Alentejo un corps français, ni mes reconnaissances fréquentes, ni les espions, ni les mouvements de l'ennemi, rien ne m'a fait connaître que ce corps se soit approché du Tage. On a entendu pendant quelque temps des salves d'artillerie dans la direction de Badajoz; mais la cessation totale de ce bruit, depuis plus de 20 jours, me prouve que le siège a cessé, ou que la place est prise depuis lors; que par conséquent je n'ai plus de co-opération à attendre, et qu'en résultat, au lieu que l'armée de Portugal ait été secourue par celle du Midi, elle a au contraire servi à protéger et couvrir les opérations sur la Guadiana.

J'ai employé le mois de Février à perfectionner et compléter nous moyens de passage et nos travaux. Depuis cette époque comme auparavant, je n'ai cessé de tourmenter l'ennemi par des démonstrations, des reconnaissances fréquentes, des expéditions sur le Tage et dans ses îles, et des opérations contre les rassemblements de paysans qui se formaient vers Pombal, Espinhal, Castello Branco, Pedrogão, etc., dans lesquelles l'avantage nous est toujours resté, et qui procuraient quelques ressources en vivres et en bestiaux aux corps qui en étaient chargés. Nos courses étaient surtout dirigées vers Villaflor ou Montalvão, et plus haut sur le Tage, pour avoir des nouvelles du 5me corps, et nos démonstrations étaient multipliées sur le fleuve, pour empêcher l'ennemi de faire des détachements sur Badajoz. Enfin, pendant que sur la ligne et sur le Tage nous avons tenu dans des mouvements ou des bivouacs continuels l'armée anglaise, nos troupes n'ont cessé de battre tout le pays situé entre Castello Branco, Ponte da Murcella, les faubourgs de Coïmbre sur la rive gauche du Mondego, et la mer, par des détachements ou des maraudes organisées. C'est dans une de ces reconnaissances principales sur le Rio Maior que M. le Duc d'Abrantes a reçu à la joue une balle, qui lui a fait une blessure peu profonde, et dont il est parfaitement guéri. Dans cette petite campagne d'hiver, nos soldats, parfaitement aguerris, n'ont éprouvé d'autres pertes, qu'une plus grande consommation d'effets, tandis que l'ennemi, peu accoutumé à tenir campagne, surtout dans cette saison, a ses hôpitaux remplis de malades.

Pendant que nous ne cessions de travailler à Punhete et sur les autres parties de la ligne, l'ennemi n'a pas perdu son temps: il s'est constamment occupé d'augmenter ses défenses. Il a réuni entre Punhete et Chamusca tout le corps de Hill et de Beresford; et, profitant des ouvrages qu'il a

élevés vis-à-vis de Santarem, il a pu faire passer sur la rive gauche du Tage une partie de la division Picton vers Alpiaça et Almeirim. Toutes ces troupes peuvent se réunir sur le point menacé en peu d'heures, au moyen des signaux. Ainsi l'opération du passage, qui était déjà très-difficile par rapport aux rives escarpées du Tage, à la largeur de son lit, à la rapidité de son cours, à ces terribles débordements et à lenteur des debarquements, est devenue très-hasardeuse, puisqu'il faudrait enlever avec des forces inférieures des retranchements bien garnis de troupes, ou établir le pont sous le feu de l'ennemi, pour attaquer ensuite ses lignes. Veuillez observer aussi, Monseigneur, qu'afin de ne pas compromettre l'armée pendant l'opération, elle doit être placée sur la rive gauche du Zezere. Si le passage du Tage ne réussit pas, en outre des pertes de troupes, de l'effet moral produit sur les soldats des deux puissances, l'armée perd sa ligne d'opérations sur Coïmbre, elle est rejetée de suite sur l'Espagne, et n'ayant pour retraite qu'un pays stérile et affreux, des chemins à travers les rochers, les précipices et les torrents, elle doit perdre une partie de son artillerie; elle se trouve de plus hors d'état d'emporter les blessés, et réduite à les abandonner, ainsi que les traînards, ses malades, etc. Si l'opération réussit, l'armée aura perdu dans cette affaire un bonne partie de ses munitions qui sont déjà infiniment réduites; il lui en coûtera aussi beaucoup pour défendre ses têtes de pont; et à quoi se réduisent les avantages d'un tel succès, si on ne peut pas se tenir à cheval sur le Tage? A gagner quelques lieues de pays fertile et entièrement dévasté, dans lequel un petit corps de troupes ne trouverait pas des vivres pour quinze jours.

V. A. n'aura pas oublié qu'en m'occupant du passage du Tage, j'avais toujours pensé que les embarras des subsistances rendraient très-difficile l'occupation des deux rives, même avec des têtes de pont. Car un établissement permanent ne peut avoir lieu à Santarem, à cause de l'étendue de la position et de l'abaissement de la rive gauche, qui est souvent couverte d'eau sur une lieue de largeur; et, en face de Punhete, le pays où devaient s'établir les ponts, n'offre aucune ressource, même à grande distance. Outre ces inconvénients, il s'en présentait de très-grands dans les dangers de la rupture des ponts par les débordements furieux qui ont eu lieu au printemps, ou par les machines que l'ennemi jeterait dans le Tage à Abrantes, et dans les suites de l'isolement des têtes de pont, où les troupes pourraient être enlevées ou affamées. En effet, trop de faiblesse les exposerait aux tentatives de l'ennemi; et si les garnisons étaient trop considérables, l'armée, dont la force numérique est déjà moindre de moitié que celle qui lui est opposée, se trouverait coupée en deux et très-compromise sur les deux rives. De tels inconvénients s'augmenteraient beaucoup à mesure que le grand corps de l'armée, placé sur la rive gauche du Tage, se verrait forcé à s'étendre pour faire des vivres et à s'éloigner davantage de ses ponts. Bientôt viendrait le moment où on serait forcé de se jeter sur l'une ou l'autre rive; et, alors, on pourrait trouver les têtes du pont entourées par une contrevallation de l'ennemi, ou bien l'armée se verrait forcée à recevoir bataille avec un fleuve à dos, en voulant se porter sur la rive droite du Tage. La nécessité de se tenir en même temps à cheval sur le Zezere accroît encore ces difficultés; car, si on n'a pas un débouché sur la rive droite de cette rivière, il faudra en faire le passage devant l'ennemi pour marcher sur Coïmbre ou sur Santarem; et si on n'occupe pas de têtes sur la rive gauche,

on ni peut ne entreprendre des opérations contre Abrantes, ni avoir des communications avec Almeida.

J'ai eu à décider, Monseigneur, un nouvelle question d'après ce que le Général Foy m'a rapporté des intentions de S. M. pour traîner la guerre en longueur, régulariser son système, tenir cependant l'ennemi toujours en échec. Est-il préférable que l'armée se porte tout entière dans l'Alentejo ou entre Pombal et Coïmbre?

J'ai pensé qu'en nous jetant dans l'Alentejo, et en mettant entre nous et l'ennemi un fleuve comme le Tage, sans pouvoir conserver notre équipage de pont, qu'il est impossible de transporter faute de chevaux, l'armée combinée ne serait plus en échec; qu'à l'abri de cette barrière et des retranchements de Setuval et d'Almada, Lord Wellington mettrait les Anglais dans des cantonnements pour les refaire, et enverrait en même temps quelques détachements portugais et des milices, afin de contenir le 9me corps d'empêcher ses progrès au-delà de la frontière, de rassurer et de réorganiser les provinces du nord du Portugal. D'ailleurs la destruction de vivres opérée dernièrement par les Anglais, et l'état malsain de la partie basse de l'Alentejo, forceraient bientôt notre armée à rémonter vers Portalegre ou à se jeter sur la Guadiana, pays destinés probablement à être occupés un jour ou l'autre par le 5me corps. L'armée, qui éprouve une multitude de besoins, s'éloignerait encore des ressources que le Général Foy m'annonce avoir été accumulées à Ciudad Rodrigo et à Almeida, et de ses véritables lignes d'opérations ou de communication; de nouveau, elle se trouverait pendant longtemps sans correspondance avec la France. Enfin, Monseigneur, les raisons pour lesquelles j'avais fait le projet de passer dans l'Alentejo n'existent plus, puisque l'armée du Midi paraît devoir faire le siège des places.

J'ai cru reconnaître, au contraire, tous les avantages et une conformité entière aux intentions de S. M. dans le changement de positions que l'armée va opérer en pivotant sur Pombal pour se mettre en ligne entre la mer et le Zezere. Ella sera en face de l'ennemi, et n'aura plus ni ouvrages ni Tage à surmonter. Elle pourra sans cesse agir contre ses postes, contre ses détachements, contre les points faibles, si toutefois l'ennemi se rapproche de nous; ce qui n'est pas supposable, à cause de la dévastation du pays, de la difficulté des vivres, et du système d'inertie qu'il a adopté. Si les Anglais restaient près de Lisbonne, je continuerais à agir par des détachements sur le Tage et sur le Zezere; et, au moyen du pont de Pedrogão ou de tout autre que j'établirais, on épuiserait la rive gauche de cette dernière rivière. Quand l'armée sera un peu organisée, qu'elle aura reçu quelques remplacements et quelques munitions, elle pourra, si S. M. l'ordonne, faire encore quelque pointe en avant; et si, pendant la saison des gués sur le Tage, il entrait dans les intentions de S. M. de pousser ces pointes au-delà du fleuve, l'armée trouverait des ressources pour quelque temps dans l'Alentejo après les récoltes.

J'espère pouvoir faire vivre l'armée 50 ou 60 jours sur le Mondego, pour attendre l'organisation des secours en vivres que l'Espagne peut nous faire passer. En plaçant une division du 9me corps à Trancoso et Guarda, une autre vers Pinhancos sur le Mondego, et à Viseu, de doubles communications avec la France et l'Espagne seront solidement et régulièrement établies; ce corps d'armée gardera les débouchés de la tête de la vallée du

Zezere, surveillera les partis ennemis qui pourraient menacer l'Elja, et trouvera de quoi vivre pendant quelque temps dans les vallons fertiles de la Cova de Beira. Enfin, si le 5me corps occupe les frontières de l'Alentejo ou fait les sièges des places, l'ennemi se trouvera inquiété sur les deux rives du Tage, obligé de se diviser ou d'abandonner totalement une des rives ; alors, au moyen d'un corps séparé qu'il serait, dans tous les cas, bien nécessaire d'établir à Alcantara, l'armée du Midi et celle du Portugal pourraient concerter leurs mouvements, et celle-ci se trouverait encore en mesure de couvrir et de protéger les opérations de la première.

Monseigneur, je résume les observations que je viens d'avoir l'honneur de présenter à V. A. Le passage du Tage étant une opération très-hasardeuse dans ce moment ; la co-opération du 5me corps n'ayant pas eu lieu depuis trois mois qu'elle m'est annoncée ; l'occupation des deux rives étant impossible, et la position de l'armée moins offensive au-delà du Tage que sur sa rive droite ; la situation de l'Alentejo se trouvant changée par la dévastation des Anglais, et par les opérations de l'armée du Midi ; je crois maintenant qu'il est plus conforme à ce que le Général Foy m'a rapporté des intentions et de la politique de S. M., et aux intérêts de l'armée, de marcher sur Pombal d'y prendre position, et de maintenir les troupes le plus longtemps possible sur les rives du Mondego. C'est le parti que je vais prendre, car il est impossible d'attendre plus longtemps dans nos positions. L'armée a tenu autant qu'il était physiquement possible de tenir ; elle a vécu pendant près de six mois, à force d'industrie, de soins et de privations, dans un pays où l'on ne croyait pas qu'elle pût vivre quinze jours, et sur lequel l'ennemi avait organisé la dévastation que la rapidité de nos marches n'a pas permis de porter à son comble. Maintenant le pays où nous sommes, et celui qui l'entoure à cinque ou six marches, sont totalement épuisés. Le peu d'habitants qui reste est réduit à vivre de racines, de glands, et d'herbages. Les corvées ne trouvent plus à de grandes distances le maïs qui fait depuis longtemps la nourriture de l'officier comme du soldat. La viande est épuisée, la paille entièrement consommée, et les chevaux sont au vert depuis plus d'un mois, dans cette saison où l'herbe est extrêmement courte : aussi en perd-on tous les jours un certain nombre dans l'artillerie et la cavalerie. L'habillement est en mauvais état, et il est devenu si difficile de réparer ou remplacer les souliers, que beaucoup de soldats ont des chaussures faites avec des peaux fraîches. Les cartouches et la réserve de biscuits se détériorent journellement par le mauvais temps. Les munitions sont en petite quantité. Les voitures d'artillerie ont souffert des réductions considérables par les consommations journalières. Il a fallu les augmenter encore à cause des pertes de chevaux. Les transports, qui étaient déjà en petite quantité, ont dû être encore excessivement réduits par les diverses consommations, et par les secours qu'ils ont prêtés à l'artillerie. Enfin, tout s'use en raison du service, des corvées et de la fatigue continuelle, et tout est bien difficile à réparer ou à remplacer. Je ne dois pas laisser ignorer à S. M. que dans cet état de réduction et d'appauvrissement des armes et moyens accessoires de l'armée, j'ai cru devoir éviter tout ce qui pourrait tendre à compromettre la conservation d'aussi bonnes troupes.

Je dois de grands éloges à toute l'armée, pour sa persévérance et pour l'extrême dévouement qu'elle a montré. Les pluies qui sont tombées pendant les derniers mois ont augmenté ses souffrances, et je n'aurais pas

exigé d'elle autant de sacrifices, si je n'avais pressenti, en quelque sorte, les intentions de S. M., et jugé que cette campagne n'ayant pu être terminée par un coup d'éclat, devait être une lutte de ténacité contre l'armée anglaise et contre le Portugal entier, surtout dans la crise politique où se trouvait l'Angleterre. Mon équipage de pont et les travaux de Punhete n'ont pas peu favorisé mes dispositions. Ils m'ont valu un nouveau corps d'armée, en tenant devant eux un détachement considérable de l'ennemi, et m'ont mis à même de couvrir de mes troupes une partie du Beira et de l'Estramadure, et d'en retirer les subsistances que nous avons consommées sur le Tage. J'ai tenu par là le corps du Général Hill et du Maréchal Beresford sur une défensive perpétuelle, en les obligeant à de continuels mouvements par les moindres démonstrations; et ces démonstrations ont puissamment secondé les opérations de l'armée de M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, puisqu'elles ont retenu constamment l'ennemi sur le Tage.

Le 6 Mars, l'armée exécutera son mouvement pour changer de positions. Les équipages, bagages, et réserves d'artillerie sont dirigés d'avance sur les points où doivent se rendre les corps d'armée. Les 2me et 8me corps prendront position le lendemain sur les hauteurs de Golegão et Torres Novas. L'artillerie faisant des dispositions démonstratives de passage à Punhete, et des préparatifs pour jeter comme pour détruire le pont, l'ennemi restera pendant deux jours dans l'incertitude sur le véritable objet du mouvement jusqu'à la destruction de l'équipage de pont. Leiria est le pivot de la conversion et le centre de résistance. J'y réunirai, sous le commandement de M. le Maréchal Duc d'Elchingen, la 1ere division du 9me corps, deux divisions du 6me, et la cavalerie de l'armée. Le 3me jour, avant que l'ennemi ait pu démêler mes intentions, l'armée se trouvera en ligne de Leiria à Thomar, et se mettra en marche; le 2me corps, de Thomar vers Espinhal; la 3me division du 6me corps, de Chão de Maçans sur Ancião; le 8me corps, du même village sur Pombal et Redinha; les 6me et 9me corps formeront l'arrière-garde, de Leiria sur Pombal. L'armée s'arrêtera dans ses nouvelles positions, s'occupera du passage du Mondego, et le 9me corps marchera sur Celorico. D'après ces dispositions, l'ennemi ne peut rien entreprendre contre les diverses colonnes de l'armée, et il reste dans l'indécision jusqu'au moment où le changement de position est terminé. Ci-joint un croquis et copie des instructions pour ce mouvement.

J'attendrai dans ces nouvelles positions les ordres de S. M., pour savoir si je dois me borner à inquiéter l'ennemi, en faisant vivre l'armée le plus longtemps possible entre le Mondego et le Douro, ou si je dois porter la guerre au-delà de ce dernier fleuve, opération assez difficile par la nature de ces pays montagneux. Il serait peut-être préférable, lorsque le pays entre le Douro et le Mondego sera épuisé, de revenir sur le Tage, vers le Beira bas et le haut Alentejo, en occupant Alcantara, de profiter de son pont de pierre et de quelques autres qu'on pourrait établir plus bas avec des bateaux, pour se tenir à cheval sur le fleuve, maîtriser son cours, menacer l'ennemi sur ses deux rives, parcourir et manger celle de ces deux provinces qui serait moins gardée. Alors, au moyen de quelques vivres qu'on tirerait de l'Espagne, on pourrait régulariser cette guerre, et réorganiser l'armée, dont l'esprit a un peu souffert dans les maraudes et les corvées auxquelles elle a été réduite pour pouvoir subsister.

Monseigneur, je dois encore observer à V. A. que pendant mon séjour sur

les bords du Tage, je n'ai pu entreprendre rien de sérieux contre Abrantes, et que j'ai dû me borner à bloquer cette place, ou plutôt à resserrer ses postes, et à empêcher ses communications avec les pays de la rive droite du Tage. Sa garnison a toujours été de cinq régiments, dont deux de ligne et trois de milices. Son armement était considérable, et on le portait à 100 pièces. Mais quel qu'en soit le nombre, je n'avais ni canons ni munitions pour diriger la moindre attaque contre cette place, car je n'ai pu conduire avec moi que des pièces de 8, à travers les montagnes du Beira. J'attendais, pour attaquer Abrantes, d'être maître des deux rives du Tage, pour pouvoir bloquer régulièrement cette place, et d'avoir reçu par l'Alentejo quelques pièces capables d'ouvrir ses murailles. Il est bon d'observer d'ailleurs qu'Abrantes est loin d'être un poste aussi important qu'on le dit, à cause de la distance où il se trouve du Tage, de son éloignement du Zezere, et des deux routes de Castello Branco et Guarda. Le pont de bateaux a été replié sur la rive gauche depuis notre arrivée.

Je vois s'approcher avec beaucoup de satisfaction, Monseigneur, le moment où il me sera permis de reprendre avec V. A. une correspondance réglée. L'éloignement dans lequel je me suis trouvé, les difficultés du pays qui était derrière moi, l'insurrection des paysans organisés au loin, l'inconvénient d'affaiblir par des détachements trop fréquents une armée déjà faible en raison de celle qui lui est opposée, des opérations qu'elle devait entreprendre, et des corvées qu'elle envoyait journellement pour les vivres: telles sont les raisons qui m'avaient porté à préférer la voie des émissaires secrets, pour donner les nouvelles de la position de l'armée; mais il paraît que sur un grand nombre que j'ai expédiés, il en est arrivé bien peu à Almeida et Ciudad Rodrigo.

Monseigneur, je ne finirai pas sans prier V. A. d'observer que l'armée de Portugal manque de chevaux d'artillerie, de transports, d'habillements et de chaussures, et qu'elle a besoin d'être recrutée; enfin qu'il serait utile qu'elle fût placée pendant quelque temps dans un pays où l'on pût réunir les divisions pour y rétablir l'ordre et la discipline que les circonstances ont dû nécessairement affaiblir. M. le Général Foy entrera avec V. A. dans beaucoup de détails que je ne peux écrire. Ma tâche a été et est difficile. Mon dévouement absolu au service de S. M. m'a fait surmonter bien des obstacles.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre ci-joints différents états qui indiqueront à V. A. la situation de l'armée de Portugal.

J'attendrai avec impatience des instructions que je prie V. A. de m'adresser bientôt, puisque, comme je l'ai dit, nous ne pourrons vivre que 50 jours dans nos nouvelles positions, à partir du jour où le mouvement commencera à se faire, et puisqu'il importe qu'avant l'expiration de ce terme je connaisse les ordres de S. M., afin que je puisse m'occuper en temps utile des moyens d'exécution qui exigent des dispositions préparatoires.

P.S.—Le Général Foy devait me quitter le 7. Je l'ai retenu jusqu'au 8. Il a été témoin de la partie la plus difficile du mouvement. Tout s'est passé pour le mieux, ainsi qu'il en rendra compte à V. A.

*Le Maréchal Victor, Duc de Bellune, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Puerto Real, le 7 Mars, 1811.

Vers les premiers jours de Février, et pendant tout le courant de ce mois, on remarqua un grand mouvement dans la rade de Cadiz. Les Anglais étaient sans doute prêts depuis longtemps pour l'expédition qu'ils voulaient faire; mais ils furent contrariés par les pluies fortes et continuelles qui eurent lieu sur la fin de Janvier et pendant une grande partie du mois de Février. Ces pluies rendaient impraticables tous les chemins par lesquels ils voulaient venir à nous.

Le 27 Janvier une forte colonne espagnole, sortie des montagnes, tenta un coup de main sur Medina Sidonia: elle fut repoussée. Les ennemis paraissaient attacher de l'importance à s'emparer de cette position, dont l'occupation leur eût donner la facilité de manœuvrer sur nos derrières, en nous dérobant tous leurs mouvements, et de communiquer librement par les montagnes avec les partis qu'ils auraient pu jeter dans le pays entre Xerez et Séville.

Dans les derniers jours de Février un convoi de 200 bâtimens de transport que les vents contraires retenaient dans la rade depuis longtemps mit à la voile et se dirigea sur Tarifa.

Le Général Cassagne, qui occupait Medina Sidonia avec trois bataillons et le 5me régiment de chasseurs, me donna connaissance le 2 Mars de la marche de l'armée combinée anglo-espagnole pour la vallée de la Barbatte, sur Casa Vieja et Medina. Le 4me corps, qui n'est pas sérieusement occupé, aurait pu m'envoyer une partie de ses forces. J'ai fait prier le Général Sebastiani de manœuvrer par Estepona pour inquiéter l'ennemi et le compromettre s'il exécutait son mouvement sur moi; ce corps, si nombreux et si beau, ne m'a été d'aucun secours. Je fis venir de Moron un bataillon de voltigeurs que M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie y avait fait placer en le dirigeant par Arcos sur Medina, où il devait rejoindre le Général Cassagne.

Un fort parti de l'armée alliée força un piquet du 2me de dragons, qui était à Vejer, à évacuer cette position, et à se replier sur Conil.

Le mouvement de l'armée alliée étant tout à fait prononcé, je pris du mieux qu'il me fut possible avec les faibles moyens dont je disposais directement des dispositions pour m'opposer à l'effort que l'ennemi était prêt à faire.

Après avoir laissé les troupes nécessaires à la garde des lignes, qui sont si étendues, je réunis dix bataillons des 1re et 2me divisions, avec lesquels j'allai prendre position, le 3 Mars, à la ferme de Guerra, point intermédiaire entre Medina et Chiclana, et d'où j'étais à même de me porter sur l'ennemi, en cas qu'il voulait déboucher par un de ces deux points.

Du 2 au 4 il y eut de l'indécision dans les mouvements de l'armée alliée.

Le 4, au soir, j'ordonnai au Général Cassagne de faire une forte reconnaissance sur Casa Vieja, point où l'ennemi s'était fortement établi dès son arrivée.

Le 5, à 3 heures du matin, le Général Cassagne me donna avis que

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 393; Lieutenant-General Graham's report of the battle of Barrosa, 6th March, 1811.

l'ennemi aait évacué Casa Vieja, et qu'il paraissait s'être concentré à Vejer.

Le 2 Mars les Espagnols avaient fait passer de l'île de Léon quelques troupes de ce côté du canal S[t] Petri. J'ordonnai au Général Villatte de profiter de la nuit pour attaquer ces troupes et les jeter dans la mer. Deux compagnies de voltigeurs du 95[me] régiment furent commandées pour cette expédition: elles sortirent à minuit des lignes de S[t] Petri. Après avoir culbuté les premières gardes, elles arrivent, sans tirer un coup de fusil, à la tête de pont à laquelle l'ennemi travaillait. Nos voltigeurs, escaladant l'ouvrage, tombent à la baïonnette sur un millier de travailleurs, portant le fusil en bandoulière, y mettant le désordre. Cette nuit même l'ennemi avait tendu un pont de radeaux; quelques voltigeurs pénètrent de l'autre côté du pont, et repassent avec les troupes espagnoles qui accourent au secours des leurs.

Ces deux compagnies, à la tête desquelles se trouvait le colonel du 95[me], sont rentrées dans leur camp avec beaucoup de prisonniers. Les Espagnols ont eu à leur aveu 150 hommes tués et 200 noyés.

Ce combat, qui a eu lieu sous le feu continuel du fort de S[t] Petri et des batteries de l'île de Léon, illustre les voltigeurs du 95[me] régiment: ils ont montré dans cette occasion autant de sang-froid que de bravoure.

Ce ne fut que par la relation de cette affaire que le Général Villatte m'adressa le 4, que j'eus connaissance de l'établissement de ce pont de radeaux, qui permettait aux ennemis de lier les opérations des troupes restées dans l'île avec celle de leur armée.

L'établissement du pont de S[t] Petri, et le rapport du Général Cassagne qui m'instruisit que l'ennemi ne paraissait pas du côté d'Alcola et de Medina, me firent présumer que son intention était de marcher par sa gauche pour surprendre et culbuter les troupes de la 3[me] division qui étaient dans les lignes de S[t] Petri, se réunir à ce qui sortirait de Cadiz, et marcher dans cette direction sur Chiclana.

Je fis mes dispositions pour surprendre l'ennemi dans sa marche et tromper son espoir.

Le 5, à 5 heures du matin, les dix bataillons des 1[re] et 2[me] divisions partent de la ferme de Guerra et se dirigent sur Chiclana.

Le Général Cassagne reçoit l'ordre de marcher à nous.

A mon arrivée à Chiclana j'ordonne au Général Villatte de retirer de nos lignes de S[t] Petri deux bataillons qui auraient pu être compromis, et de les réunir au reste de sa division destinée à attaquer les têtes de colonne de l'armee alliée au moment où elles se présenteraient.

J'étais dans la croyance, d'après tous les renseignements que j'avais pu me procurer, que cette armée était forte de 8000 Espagnols et de 4000 Anglais. C'était le double de ce que je pouvais lui opposer: néanmoins j'avais conçu l'espérance non seulement de faire échouer ses projets, mais de la détruire: c'est dans ce sens que j'avais manœuvré.

L'armée ennemie était en pleine marche; ses têtes de colonne arrivaient prés de nos lignes de S[t] Petri; et son arrière-garde était sur un mamelon près du bord de la mer, à peu près à une lieue de nos lignes, lorsque je débouchai par les bois qui sont en avant de Chiclana sur son flanc droit, et presque sur ses derrières avec les dix bataillons des 1[re] et 2[me] divisions. Les troupes du Général Cassagne ne paraissaient pas encore, un grand quart de

lieue me séparait de l'ennemi, et ne l'attaquant pas, je lui donnais le temps de se serrer, et d'arriver sur la division Villatte. Je ne crus pas devoir perdre une occasion si belle, et je marchai à lui.

La division Ruffin, tenant la gauche avec le 1er régiment de dragons, se dirigea par l'extrémité du mamelon, du côté de Conil; et la division Leval marcha droit à ce mamelon, sur lequel l'ennemi paraissait vouloir nous attendre. Il s'y maintint pendant quelques instants; il fut culbuté, et le Général Ruffin prit possession de la hauteur. Je me portai alors sur ce mamelon, d'où je vis les dispositions de l'armée ennemie. Les Espagnols sous les ordres de La Peña étaient en tête, et fortement engagés avec le Général Villatte. La canonnade et la fusillade étaient extrêmement vives. Je reconnus à la vue de leurs lignes qu'ils étaient au moins 15,000 hommes. Les Anglais faisaient l'arrière-garde, et selon leur usage ils voulaient compromettre les Espagnols, et s'exposer le moins possible. Par le mouvement que j'avais fait, je me portais sur eux. Le général anglais faisait ses dispositions; et je pus voir qu'au lieu d'être forts de 4000 hommes, comme je l'avais supposé, ils étaient au moins 8000; c'est-à-dire qu'à eux seuls, et non compris les Espagnols, ils étaient plus forts que moi. J'eus donc lieu de me convaincre que l'armée que j'avais à combattre s'élevait aux moins à 22,000 hommes. Je me décidai alors à envoyer l'ordre au Général Villatte de ne pas s'opposer au passage de l'ennemi, de l'empêcher de se porter sur Chiclana, et de le contenir à la gauche du ruisseau.

Du mamelon d'où j'avais chassé l'ennemi à St Petri et à Chiclana, le pays est entièrement couvert de bois de sapin, à l'exception de quelques centaines de toises.

Je me portai à la division Leval: je la fis former, et quelques instants furent employés à attendre l'artillerie. Aussitôt que les ennemis avaient eu connaissance de ma marche, ils avaient fait halte, et s'étaient placés, les Espagnols à gauche, la moitié des Anglais à droite, et l'autre moitié, faisant l'équerre, était opposée au Général Ruffin. Les Anglais touchaient à la mer. Cette ligne était presque continue.

Aussitôt que mon artillerie fut arrivée, je dirigeai le Général Leval sur la gauche du corps Anglais, et sur la droite des Espagnols, ayant à ma droite le Général Villatte, qui était vivement engagé avec la gauche des Espagnols, et à ma gauche le Général Ruffin, qui occupait la hauteur: sa gauche était appuyée à la mer, et sa droite était séparée par un intervalle de 500 à 600 toises de pays coupé de la gauche du Général Leval. Le feu s'engagea successivement sur toute la ligne. L'ennemi, sentant qu'il n'était pas question de combattre pour la victoire, mais pour son salut, se battit avec courage, supportant un feu qui lui renversait des hommes par centaine. Mais il était si nombreux qu'aussitôt qu'une ligne était culbutée, elle était remplacée par une autre. Nos soldats se battaient en lions. Un corps espagnol gagnait sur la droite du Général Leval, ce qui me détermina à faire un mouvement sur sa droite, et à ordonner au Général Ruffin de se rapprocher de sa gauche. Après 2½ heures d'une action extrêmement vive, il était trois heures après midi, le feu cessa de part et d'autre; l'ennemi renonça au projet pour lequel il était en mouvement depuis deux mois, et qui était de prendre Chiclana et de tourner nos lignes. De notre côté, je renonçai à l'espérance de le détruire, espérance qui aurait été insensée, du moment où j'avais reconnu que sa force montait à 22,000

hommes, parmi lesquels étaient au moins 8000 hommes des meilleures troupes des Anglais, au nombre desquelles étaient plusieurs corps des Gardes.

Je le répète, l'armée ennemie était de 22,000 hommes, y compris 8000 hommes d'infanterie anglaise, 700 hommes de cavalerie espagnole, et 500 cavaliers anglais. Les renseignements des prisonniers, des habitants du pays, et tous mes rapports, ne laissent aucun doute sur ce nombre. Si j'avais seulement été aidé par le quart du 4me corps, toute cette armée était perdue.

Nous avons pris trois pièces de canon, trois colonels, 100 officiers, et 600 soldats, pour la plupart Espagnols. Les Espagnols ont beaucoup suffert; on évalue leur perte à 2000 hommes, mais la perte éprouvée par les Anglais a aussi été très-forte. Les calculs les plus modérés la portent à 2500 hommes tués et blessés.

Le Général Ruffin, blessé avec ses tirailleurs, a été fait prisonnier. Les 8me, 24me, 54me, et 96me régiments se sont distingués. Le Général Rousseau, officier du plus grand mérite, et le Colonel Autie, ont été tués. Notre perte est très-sensible, vu le petit nombre de nos combattants. Nous avons eu 300 hommes tués et 1409 blessés. L'ennemi ne nous a pas fait de prisonniers, si ce n'est d'une soixantaine d'hommes qui étaient grièvement blessés. Un bataillon du 8me avait chargé dans un pays couvert, et son porte-aigle ayant été tué, nous n'avons pas retrouvé son aigle.

Pendant que l'ennemi marchait sur Chiclana, les insurgés des montagnes se jetaient sur nos derrières par Arcos et Medina. Tous les points de notre ligne ont été attaqués. Mais la valeur du 1er corps l'a emporté sur le grand nombre de nos ennemis. Cette affaire a porté au dernier point l'admiration des habitants de l'Andalousie. Ils ont peine à concevoir comment si peu de monde a résisté à tant d'efforts combinés.

J'ai beaucoup à me louer de mes aides de camp, et surtout de mon premier aide de camp, le Colonel Chataux. Je ne puis d'ailleurs citer personne. Officiers et soldats, tout le monde a fait son devoir. Le Général Cassagne avec la garnison de Medina n'est arrivé que deux heures après l'action.

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[ 944. ]
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*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Long.*

8th March, 1811.

I have the honour to communicate to you my Lord Wellington's pleasure that you should repair, with all convenient despatch, to Chamusca, or wherever the head-quarters of Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford may have removed, to whom you will report your arrival, as appointed to the command of the cavalry in the Alentejo, of which you are to consider yourself now placed in charge.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. [945.*]

Perucha, 9th March, 1811.

Notwithstanding the former order of this day's date, the arrangement for the march of the troops composing the right column will be as follows:—

The 6th Division, with the 14th and 16th Light Dragoons (excepting one squadron), will proceed to Perucha.

Major-General Nightingall, with his own brigade of infantry and one squadron of cavalry, will continue on the Espinhal road; he will follow as the enemy retires, but will not, under any circumstances, proceed beyond Espinhal; and wherever he is obliged to halt, he will take up the most favourable position which the ground offers, and will endeavour to prevent the enemy from becoming aware of the diminution of the force on that road.

Major-General Nightingall will report to head-quarters through Perucha.

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ORDERS OF MOVEMENT ON THE 11TH MARCH, 1811. [946.*]

*Advanced Guard, under Major-General Sir William Erskine.*

1st Hussars, Royals (Dragoons).

Light Division, Brigadier-General Pack's brigade.

*Column.*

3rd Dragoon Guards.
4th Dragoons.
Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery.
16th Light Dragoons.
14th „ „
Major-General Howard's brigade.
3rd Division.
4th „
Guards and German Legion.
6th Division.
Baggage of head-quarters.
Troops under Major-General Hoghton.*
5th Division.

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* This officer was subsequently killed at the battle of Albuera.

The baggage of the army will follow the column in the same order as the troops, but it must be kept entirely clear of the road everywhere until the troops have passed.

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[947.] * EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ATTACK OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION BEYOND POMBAL, ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 11TH MARCH.

The Light Division will turn the left of that part of the enemy's position which is *en potence*, and which fronts towards Pombal.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade will attack the same part of the position in front.

The Hussars, Royals, and Captain Ross's* troop of artillery, will be near the bridge of Pombal, prepared to move forward, when ordered to do so by Sir William Erskine; and the artillery will place itself, as soon as possible, in a situation to cannonade the angle of the enemy's position, and to enfilade the Coimbra road.

Brigadier-General Pack will not press his attack, however, until the Light Division has made some progress in its movement to turn the enemy's left.

The attack of the 4th Division will be directed against that part of the enemy's position which extends along the Coimbra road, leaving the angle which is formed by the enemy's troops *en potence* a little to the right; and thus threatening the rear of that part of his force. A part of the artillery of the division should also be directed to enfilade that part of the enemy's line which fronts towards Pombal.

The 3rd Division will make its attack about half a mile to the left of that of the 4th Division. The attack of the latter is to be made, however, so as to precede a little that of the 3rd Division. As the exact points where these two attacks are to be made will depend upon where the river is found to be most easily fordable, a few light dragoons from the 14th and 16th Regiments, and some infantry tirailleurs, must be in advance of each column, to ascertain and point out the best fords, in addition to the information which has been already furnished by the people of the country.

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* Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B.

When these two columns of attack have occasion to form, each division will deploy into two lines, one battalion of each being also in a third line in reserve.

The 14th and 16th Light Dragoons will support these two columns.

Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery will act with the 3rd Division.

The 1st Division will be in reserve on the top of the bank opposite to Pombal; and it will send tirailleurs down to the river to assist the attack of Brigadier-General Pack's left.

Colonel de Grey's* brigade of cavalry will be in reserve on the top of the bank near the point from which the 4th Division advances.

The 6th Division, and the troops under Major-General Hoghton, will be in column upon the great road where it begins to descend towards the bridge of Pombal, prepared either to move forward by the great road, or to turn off towards the left, as circumstances may require.

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G. O. Redinha, 12th March, 1811. [948.]

The wounded of the several divisions are to be sent forthwith to Pombal, on commissariat mules; those who cannot walk must be conveyed. Staff-Surgeon Irvine, of the 6th Division, is to take charge of these men till further orders.

Returns of the killed and wounded to be sent in to the Adjutant-General's office as soon as possible.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*†

Badajoz, le 12 Mars, 1811.

J'ai l'honneur de rendre compte à V. A. que la ville de Badajoz est soumise aux armes de S. M. l'Empereur et Roi. Le 10 de ce mois au soir la brèche étant practicable, et toutes les dispositions pour donner l'assaut ayant été faites, M. le Maréchal Duc de Trevise fit sommer le gouverneur qui, après bien des difficultés, parvint à entendre raison, et à éviter une nouvelle effusion de sang. Dans la nuit la capitulation que j'ai l'honneur

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* Major-General the Hon. George De Grey.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 354; despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 14th March, 1811.

d'adresser à V. A. fut signée, et le 11 les troupes de S. M. sont entrés dans Badajoz.

La garnison est sortie de la place avec les honneurs militaires; elle a déposé les armes sur le glacis, et elle est conduite prisonnière de guerre en France. J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. A. l'état nominatif des officiers généraux et supérieurs, et un état sommaire des simples officiers et les soldats qui sont partis. Leur nombre s'élève à 7155, dont 512 officiers, y compris un lieutenant-général, deux maréchaux de camp, quatre brigadiers, 15 colonels, et 24 lieutenant-colonels ou majors; mais indépendamment il y a dans la place 1100 hommes malades ou blessés; et j'ai fait renvoyer chez eux 320 individus mariés ou enfants que depuis six mois les chefs de l'insurrection avaient arrachés de leurs foyers, et forcés à servir. On a, en outre, ramassé dans la ville 300 soldats qui s'y étaient cachés. Ainsi le nombre total des prisonniers faits à Badajoz est au moins de 9000 hommes.

On a trouvé dans la place 170 pièces de canon, mortiers, ou obusiers, de divers calibres; 80,000 livres de poudre; 300,000 cartouches d'infanterie, et beaucoup de projectiles, et deux équipages de pont en très-bon état. J'aurai l'honneur d'adresser à V. A. l'inventoire de tous ces objets lorsque le général commandant l'artillerie me l'aura remis.

Pendant le siège la garnison a consommé 230 milliers de poudre, et deux millions de cartouches. Les soldats ont ramassé 8000 boulets de 24, et plus de 600 bombes, que notre artillerie a renvoyés dans la place. Les vivres ne manquaient pas. Les ennemis avaient le projet de faire de Badajoz une nouvelle Saragosse. La plupart des bastions et les issues de toutes les rues étaient retranchées, mais il paraît d'après même l'aveu des chefs, que trompés sur notre véritable point d'attaque jusqu'au moment où la batterie de brèche a été établie, ils se sont trouvés au dépourvu lorsque la brèche a été rendue praticable. Cependant le général anglais Lord Wellington ne cessait de recommander de Lisbonne que l'on tint ferme, et qu'il enverrait des secours. Plusieurs lettres que l'on a interceptées portaient effectivement à croire que telle était son intention. Sans doute que le général anglais a cru avoir rempli ses engagements après s'être défait des deux divisions espagnoles qui avaient rejoint son armée, et surtout lorsqu'il apprit que ces divisions avaient été entièrement détruites à la bataille de la Gevora.

Une circonstance a pu contribuer à prolonger le siége de quelques jours; lors de la dernière sortie des ennemis pour empêcher le couronnement du chemin couvert, le Général Menacho, gouverneur, fut tué. Le Général Imaz, qui le remplaça, a voulu faire ses preuves, et a occasionné une plus longue résistance.

J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. A. copie du journal de siége qui a été tenu. Il contient le détail de nos pertes et de nos consommations. Je lui adresse également copie de l'ordre du jour qu'en cette circonstance j'ai donné à l'armée.

J'ai chargé l'Adjutant Commandant Avy d'avoir l'honneur de remettre à V. A. mes dépêches et 25 drapeaux pris sur les ennemis de l'Empereur à Olivença, à la bataille de la Gevora, et à Badajoz, pour être déposés aux pieds de S. M. Je supplie V. A. de vouloir bien présenter ces honorables trophées.

La prise de la garnison de Badajoz complette la destruction de la ci-devant

armée de La Romana, qui, il y a deux mois, était de 22,000 combattants. Sur ce nombre 17,500 ont été faits prisonniers de guerre, et sont envoyés en France. Le surplus a été tué, ou est dispersé. Il y a aussi beaucoup de blessés dans les hôpitaux de Campo Maior et d'Alburquerque. Il ne reste en tout que le corps de Ballesteros, qui est dans le Condado de Niebla, et quelques débris de régiments échappés de la bataille de la Gevora, que Mendizabal s'efforce vainement de réunir en Portugal.

Ce résultat obtenu en peu de temps produira un grand effet dans les provinces méridionales de l'Espagne, et en Portugal.

Je dois faire remarquer à V. A. que parmi les prisonniers de Badajoz il en est un grand nombre qui, auparavant, ont été plusieurs fois faits prisonniers, même des officiers et des généraux. Le Général Garcia est dans ce cas : il fut pris à Ferrol, où il prêta serment de fidélité.

Il me reste à provoquer les grâces de S. M. l'Empereur et Roi en faveur des militaires de divers grades qui se sont particulièrement distingués pendant le siège de Badajoz ; mais je regrette de ne pouvoir citer tous ceux qui ont droit à une mention honorable ; le nombre en est heureusement trop grand ; les armes ont rivalisé de valeur et de dévouement dans le service. Je dois surtout des éloges au, &c.

[*Here follow the recommendations.*]

Je supplie V. A. S. de vouloir bien mettre mon rapport sous les yeux de l'Empereur, et de solliciter des grâces de S. M. qu'elle daigne accorder les demandes qui sont présentés.

[*Here follow the capitulation, and Le Journal du Siège de Badajoz.*]

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*The Quartermaster-General to Major-General Nightingall.** [ 949. ]

Pombal, 12th March, 1811.

I received, yesterday afternoon, your letter of the same date from Vendas dos Moinhos.

There is no other instruction for you at present, but to continue to observe the enemy on the Espinhal road ; and if he retires you will take up a position near Espinhal.

There is a troop of the 16th Light Dragoons upon the road passing through Perucha to Anção, which will, I hope, be able to enter the latter place this day, and to open, by that means, a communication from Pombal through Anção to your corps. It has orders to continue to move forward towards Rabaçal.

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* Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B.

[ 950. ] ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY ON THE 12TH MARCH, 1811.

Should it appear, at daybreak to-morrow morning, that the enemy has retired, the army will move forward by the Coimbra road in the following order:—

*Advanced Guard.*

Hussars.
Royals.
Light Division.
Brigadier-General Pack's brigade.

*Column.*

14th Light Dragoons.
16th Light Dragoons.
Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery.
3rd Dragoon Guards.
4th Dragoons.
Staff Corps.
3rd Division.
4th Division.
1st Division.
6th Division.
Troops under Major-General Hoghton.

Baggage of the divisions near Pombal in the order of the column.
5th Division.

The divisions will move right in front. The brigades of cavalry under Colonel Hawker, Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery, the 3rd Division, the 4th Division, and Colonel de Grey's brigade of cavalry, will move into the Coimbra road by fording the river below Pombal.

The other troops on the left bank of the river will pass by the bridge of Pombal.

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[ 951. ] ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY ON THE 13TH MARCH.

Redinha, 12th March, 1811.

*Advanced Guard.*

Light Division.
Brigadier-General Pack's brigade.
Hussars.
16th Light Dragoons.

*Column.*

3rd Division.
4th Division.
14th Light Dragoons.
Royals.
4th Dragoons.
Royal Staff Corps.
1st Division.
5th Division.
Troops under Major-General Hoghton.
The baggage in the order of the column.

The 6th Division and 3rd Dragoon Guards have been ordered to move from Soure towards Condeixa at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning; and Major-General Campbell has been instructed to send out patroles during the march to communicate with the right column. Sir Brent Spencer will be so good as to order patroles to the left from that column to communicate with Major-General Campbell.

If the enemy is found in position at Condeixa, or at any other point during the march, an operation for dislodging him will be combined by the two columns of the army, and Major-General Campbell will be instructed accordingly.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE CAVALRY. [952.*]

Redinha, 12th March, 1811.

The General commanding the cavalry will send an officer's patrole to-morrow morning at daybreak to Rabaçal. A report from that patrole is to be sent back *through Redinha* to the head of the column of march of the army. If the enemy is not found in Rabaçal, the patrole will, however, move forward from thence towards Condeixa.

A guide for this patrole will be in waiting at the Quarter-master-General's office in Redinha at daybreak to-morrow morning.

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DISPOSITION FOR THE ATTACK OF THE ENEMY AT CONDEIXA ON THE 13TH MARCH, 1811. [953.*]

The 3rd Division will move along the face of the Serra which runs parallel to the great road on the right hand. It

will move right in front, and will direct its march so as to threaten the left of the enemy's corps at Condeixa, by turning the ravine which covers his position on that side. Major-General Picton's movement will, at the same time, threaten the road by which the enemy's troops appear to be retiring from their left towards Miranda do Corvo.

Major-General Picton will send parties up the Serra sufficiently high to be enabled to observe the line of march the enemy is taking beyond the hills, and to watch all his movements.

Major-General Picton will take care to secure the right of the army by keeping hold of the commanding ground during the whole of his movement. The Light Division and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade (right in front) are to be thrown to the right of the great road when moved forward from the ground on which they are now halted, and are to connect the right flank of their attack with the left flank of the 3rd Division. The operation of the two divisions will therefore be in a diagonal line, the right of which will be the most forward.

As the ravine which the Light Division will have opposite to it appears to be difficult, both on account of the rugged and rocky nature of its banks and by reason of the rivulet which flows in it, a large proportion of tirailleurs should be thrown forward to cover the front of the division, and to get possession of and reconnoitre the passes. And the division should not be pushed too much forward under the fire of the enemy on the opposite bank, until these previous steps have been taken.

Some guns should be got up to the ground allotted for the Light Division as soon as possible, to cannonade the enemy on the opposite bank of the ravine: these guns are to continue, however, in the position allotted to them on this side of the ravine, even after the attack has succeeded; and the artillery which has remained on the great road is to be moved forward to follow the enemy.

The 4th Division (right in front) will attack in the direction of the great road, connecting its right with the left of the Light Division, and its left with the right of the 6th Division. It will attack in two lines, with tirailleurs in front.

The 6th Division (left in front) will move in such a direction as to turn the right flank of the enemy's position, and it will attack up the slopes that lead to the town of Condeixa. The

attack of this division should be more forward than that of the troops which are on its right; and Major-General Campbell will throw some infantry forward from his left towards the ravine into which the great road descends on leaving Condeixa to go to Coimbra.

The 3rd Dragoon Guards will support the 6th Division in rear of its left, and the 4th Dragoons will be sent to Ega to follow and support the division behind its right flank.

The 6th Division will attack in two lines, with tirailleurs in front and on its left flank.

The 1st Division will be in reserve, prepared to support the attack of the 4th Division if necessary. It will form in contiguous columns of brigades on the ground where the Light Division is at present halted. The Royals, and 14th Light Dragoons, will be with the 1st Division.

The 5th Division will follow the route taken by the 3rd Division (without artillery), and will support it.

The troops under Major-General Hoghton will move out to the left of the great road when they have closed up, and will take post at Ega.

The Hussars, and the 16th Light Dragoons, will be prepared to act with the Light Division and 4th Division; the greater part being in reserve behind the latter.

The 9-pounders will act in aid of the attack of the 4th Division.

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ARRANGEMENT FOR THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY ON THE 14TH MARCH. [954.*]

Ega, 13th March, 1811.

Major-General Sir William Erskine will put the advanced guard in motion soon after daybreak, and will follow the enemy along the road towards Miranda do Corvo.

The 3rd Division will be prepared to take its place in the column immediately behind the advanced guard; but Major-General Picton will not move into the line of march until it has been ascertained that the enemy has retired to such a distance, and in such a direction, as renders it no longer necessary to occupy in force the heights connected with the Serra where the division now is.

The Royals and the 14th Light Dragoons will follow the

advanced guard under Sir William Erskine, leaving room, however, for the 3rd Division in their front, if it should be ordered to enter the column.

The 6th Division will follow the Royals and 14th Light Dragoons; and the 4th Division, and the other troops in rear of it, will follow in the same order as they have taken up their ground this evening along the great road.

Captain Lawson's brigade of 9-pounders will take its place in the line of march at the head of the 1st Division.

The baggage of the front divisions of the column will move in rear of the 5th Division in the order of the column; and the baggage of the troops behind the 5th Division will move in rear of the whole of the column.

The baggage of each division, or separate regiment, must be collected together and kept clear of the road until its turn comes to enter the line of march in the situation above pointed out. The reserve of ammunition which was attached during this day's march to the troops under Major-General Hoghton will move, till further orders, with the 5th Division.

The Royal Staff corps will march from Redinha at daybreak, and will proceed towards the head of the column. It is to be allowed to pass, as also the mules attached to the corps.

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[955.] SEPARATE INSTRUCTIONS TO MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. G. LOWRY COLE.

Ega, 14th March, 1811.

After passing Condeixa about two miles, the 4th Division will move out of the main road to the right hand, and will march by Fonte Coberta and Zambujal to Penella. Major-General Cole will leave the artillery of the division at the entrance to that road until he has ascertained whether or not it can pass that way; and if it cannot, it must be ordered to return into the great road, and the circumstance reported to the Quarter-master-General, as also into what part of the column it has entered. When Major-General Cole has reached Penella, he will endeavour to communicate with Major-General Nightingall, who was yesterday morning at Venda de Figueró, on the Espinhal road.

The enemy's troops were yesterday morning still in

possession of Espinhal. If they have quitted it, or have an inconsiderable rear guard only in it, Major-General Cole will march there, and take possession of Espinhal, or he may combine his movement for that purpose, with Major-General Nightingall, if necessary.

Major-General Cole will be so good as to send reports, from time to time, to the head of the principal column, of what is passing in the quarter to which his march is directed. A guard of the 4th Division must be left at the entrance of the road leading to Penella until to-morrow morning, to direct the baggage, &c. of the 4th Division, and to prevent any other troops or baggage taking that route; a party of cavalry will be stationed at the same point, to carry forward the reports transmitted by Major-General Cole.

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ARRANGEMENT FOR THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY ON THE 15TH MARCH. [956.*]

Villa Secca, 14th March, 1811.

The troops will be in readiness to march forward to-morrow morning, an hour after daybreak; but will not move from their ground until further orders.

The order of the column will be as follows:

The troops under Major-General Sir William Erskine.
The 3rd Division.
The British 9-pounder brigade.
Royal Staff Corps.
The 6th Division.
The 1st Division.
The 5th Division.

Major-General Cole will be in readiness to march towards Thomar, with the division under his orders, but he will not pass beyond Espinhal till ordered to do so.

Major-General Nightingall will move forward exactly at daybreak, by the road which leads from Espinhal towards Miranda do Corvo. He will not press the enemy if a superior force is opposed to him; but, if that is not the case, he will continue to advance, and will put himself in communication, as soon as possible, with the troops on his left. Colonel Hawker's brigade of cavalry will pass the river Deixa, if possible, and

join Major-General Nightingall, as soon as the latter has made sufficient progress towards Miranda do Corvo to enable Colonel Hawker to do so.

As soon as a communication is established with Colonel Hawker, Major-General Nightingall will be so good as to report to the Quartermaster-General what progress he has made, and what force the enemy appears to have in his front.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade of infantry, with one squadron of light cavalry, and half a brigade of mountain guns, will ford the river Deixa, below Miranda do Corvo, at daybreak, and ascend the ridge of N. S. da Serra, on the opposite side of the river.

If the enemy still continues to hold, with his rear guard, the position which he took up this evening to cover the bridge of Miranda do Corvo, Brigadier-General Pack will direct his march so as to threaten the right and the rear of the enemy's position, on the great road beyond that bridge; and the troops which are in march under Major-General Nightingall, from Espinhal, will be ordered to threaten the enemy in like manner, on his left flank.

But should the enemy not continue to hold, with his rear-guard, the heights on this side of the bridge of Miranda do Corvo, but pass that bridge, and proceed along the great road towards Foz d'Arouce, Brigadier-General Pack will, in that case, direct his march through the hilly country to the left of that road, keeping hold always of the ridges, and marching on the left flank of the enemy's column, whilst it continues its movement along the great road towards Foz d'Arouce.

Brigadier-General Pack will take care, however, to have his retreat always open towards the river Deixa, in case the enemy should send a superior force to drive him from the hills; and if it should be found necessary to reinforce him, more troops will be sent, either by the same road Brigadier-General Pack has taken, or from Miranda do Corvo, after the column has passed the river.

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[957.] G. O. Ega, 14th March, 1811.

2. Officers commanding Portuguese brigades, and regiments attached to the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Divisions of infantry, will send to Coimbra such sick belonging to their respective

corps as are unequal to accompany the movements of the troops.

An officer will command each detachment, having the assistance of one non-commisioned officer for every 20 men, and is to be furnished with a return of numbers, addressed to Colonel Trant, who will make further arrangements on this head of service.

3. Staff Surgeon Emery, of the 5th Division, will forthwith proceed to Condeixa, to take charge of the sick and wounded till further orders.

4. The 1st Division will send an assistant-surgeon to attend the wounded at that station.

5. Each division of infantry, and brigade of cavalry, will send out a fatigue party, consisting of one subaltern, two serjeants, and 30 rank and file, to collect the wounded; those found are to be brought to the nearest part of the road leading from the respective divisions to Condeixa.

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ARRANGEMENT FOR THE ATTACK OF THE ENEMY'S REAR-GUARD, AT FOZ D'AROUCE. [958.*]

15th March, 1811.

The Light Division (left in front) will move by the high ground on the left of the great road, slanting up to it, so as to gain possession of the heights near Foz d'Arouce. One troop of horse artillery will accompany the division. The 3rd Division (right in front) will continue its march, in the first instance, along the great road, and will afterwards incline to the right, so as to gain possession of, and hold the wooded hills in that direction in sufficient force to secure the right flank of the attack.

The 1st Division, including Major-General Nightingall's brigade, will follow the 3rd, and the 6th will follow the Light Division, and both will act as circumstances may require in support of the troops preceding them.

Colonel Hawker's brigade of cavalry, and one troop of horse artillery, will remain in reserve in the open ground to the right of the great road.

Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry will move to the open ground upon the heights, behind the Light Division.

The 5th Division, when it has got a little way beyond Miranda

do Corvo, will move up the hills on the left of the great road, to be a support, if required, to the Light Division.

Brigadier-General Pack will observe the fords of the Ceira, below Foz d'Arouce, and act also against the right of the enemy's rear-guard at that place, should circumstances admit of his doing so.

It is not intended to attempt anything against the enemy's position beyond the Ceira, but only to drive the troops on the left bank across the river.

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[ 959. ] ARRANGEMENT FOR PASSING THE RIVER CEIRA.

Louzão, 17th March, 1811, 5 A.M.

Colonel Hawker's brigade of cavalry will march immediately, by its right, to Serpins, and will pass the Ceira by the bridge at that place.

After having passed the river the brigade will advance about a mile, inclining a little towards the left; and it will throw out parties to the front, and also to the left, to bring itself into communication with the troops that are to pass at the fords of the Ceira, lower down.

The 3rd Division, with one brigade of Portuguese 6-pounders, will also march immediately to Serpins, and cross the river there. Should there be any difficulty, owing to the badness of the road, the division will not wait for the artillery, but will leave a working party to assist in bringing it forward. The 1st Division will pass the Ceira at the ford near the village of Ceira, and the British 9-pounders with it will be placed upon some high ground there is to the left of the village, in order to cover the passage of the troops, if it should be opposed.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade (left in front) will pass the Ceira at a ford near his present position on the left of the army, and will afterwards move forward towards the road leading from Foz d'Arouce to Ponte da Murcella.

The Light Division (left in front) will pass at a ford immediately below the village of Alça Perna, which is on the right bank of the river, a little lower down than Foz d'Arouce.

Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, and the two troops of horse artillery, will pass the river at the ford above the bridge of Foz d'Arouce, and Sir William Erskine will send forward

that brigade two or three miles upon the road towards Ponte da Murcella to reconnoitre.

The divisions that first pass the river will be prepared to form, should it be necessary, to cover the passage of the rest of the army.

All the troops not mentioned above, and all the baggage of the army, will remain upon the left bank of the Ceira till further orders.

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17th March, 1811, 7 A.M.

The 6th Division will pass the Ceira at the ford of Alça Perna, following the Light Division.

The 5th Division and Colonel Ashworth's brigade of Portuguese infantry will pass at the village of Ceira, following the 1st Division.

The baggage of the several columns will pass the river, when all the troops have crossed, in the order of the columns, and that of each division by the same ford by which the division has passed to which it belongs.

The 3rd Division will take up its ground at the village of Furcado, having Colonel Hawker's brigade of cavalry a little in its front.

The 1st Division will take up its ground on the left of the 3rd Division, and the Light Division upon the great road to the left of the 1st Division, and about one mile behind San Miguel de Poyares.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade of infantry, and Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, will be in front of the Light Division at San Miguel de Poyares.

The 5th Division and Colonel Ashworth's brigade will be in second line to the 1st Division, and the 6th Division will be in second line to the Light Division.

The cavalry of the left will have a post upon the top of the hill of Murcella, and the cavalry of the right a post at Chapinheira.

Head-quarters will remain at Louzão.

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[960.] ARRANGEMENT FOR THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY ON THE 18TH MARCH, 1811.

Right column
- Colonel Hawker's brigade of cavalry.
- 3rd Division.
- 1st Division.
- 5th Division.

This column will march (divisions by the right) through Furcado, Alvete-Pequen, and by the chapel of Tilhada (called Almas de Tilhada), and will halt and wait for further orders when it comes in a line with the village of Pombeiro, which is on the Alva, about a mile and a half from the bridge of Val d'Espinho. The Portuguese brigade of 9-pounders, under the orders of Major Arentschildt, is to move with the right column, and be at the head of the 1st Division.

Left column.
- Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry . } Under Major-General Sir William Erskine.
- Brigadier-General Pack's brigade . . . } Under Major-General Sir William Erskine.
- The Light Division . . . . . } Under Major-General Sir William Erskine.
- 6th Division.
- Colonel Ashworth's brigade of Portuguese infantry.

The British brigade of 9-pounders is to move with the left column, and be at the head of the 6th Division.

The left column will march (divisions by the right) by the great road leading towards Ponte da Murcella; but it will halt before descending to the bridge, and wait for further orders.

If, however, the enemy has abandoned the ground on the opposite side of the bridge, the advanced guard of the left column will take possession of it, and the General officer at the head of the column will cause the bridge to be repaired without delay.

The columns are to be put in motion an hour after daybreak, and the baggage of each column is to follow, in rear of the troops, in the order of the column.

The baggage of head-quarters will move, in the first instance, to the village of Pombeiro.

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On the 19th March the allied army was placed as follows:
Colonel Hawker's brigade of cavalry, at Morunho.
Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, at Venda da Serra.
The 3rd Division, at Saccarias.

The 1st and 5th Divisions, near Sarzedo.

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|---|---|
| The Light Division . . . . . | In the neighbourhood of Moita and Carrapichana. |
| Colonel Barbacena's brigade of Portuguese cavalry . . . . . | |
| Brigadier-General Pack's brigade of Portuguese infantry . . . . . | |
| The 6th Division . . . . . | |
| Colonel Ashworth's brigade of Portuguese infantry . . . . . | |
| The 7th Division . . . . . | |

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*The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.* [961.]

18th March, 1811.

A report having reached the Commander of the Forces that the —th Regiment, in an unauthorised manner, took 112 alquiers of Indian corn from —— —— and —— ——, at Villareinho, I am directed to request you will cause inquiry to be made into the complaint, and, if well founded, cause compensation to be made to the above-mentioned sufferers.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.* [962.]

19th March, 1811.

Referring to the General Order of the 16th instant, in the 2nd number of which, ——, of the 1st Hussars, K.G.L., stands acquitted of the charge, viz. conspiring to desert, alleged against him, I have to request you will apprise Major-General Slade that my Lord Wellington, as a further mark of favour to the 1st Hussars, leaves it to the option of Colonel Arentschildt to discharge the said ——, should continued suspicion of that soldier's intention, though unsubstantiated, leave doubts as to his integrity. In the event of ——'s discharge, a report must be made to this office, and orders will be sent to Lisbon for that man's further disposal.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Maceira, le 19 Mars, 1811.

Dans les dépêches dont était porteur le Général Foy, j'ai eu l'honneur de rendre compte dernièrement à V. A. du changement de position auquel je me trouvais forcé par l'épuisement du pays que j'occupais, par le manque total des vivres et des fourrages, et par les réductions considérables que l'armée avait souffertes dans ses moyens et armements accessoires. J'avais fait pour ce mouvement des dispositions telles qu'il s'est exécuté fort tranquillement pendant les premières journées en présence de l'ennemi, que j'ai tenu dans une entière incertitude sur le but de mes opérations. L'armée s'est trouvée réunie à Pombal, Ancião, et Espinhal; mais l'ennemi, qui avait un trajet bien moins considérable à parcourir pour se porter sur notre ligne d'opérations, à cause du détour auquel nous obligeait la chaîne des montagnes d'Ourem, a pu nous présenter des forces supérieures, le 10 Mars, devant Pombal, où se trouvait le 6me corps, formant notre arrière-garde. Il a attaqué les troupes légères placées en avant, les a repoussées, et a pénétré dans le milieu de la ville. La 1re brigade de la 1re division chassa bientôt les Anglais à la baïonnette, et en tua un grand nombre dans les rues ou dans les maisons; ils furent poussés dans un grand désordre, et laissèrent la ville pleine de morts ou de blessés, qui ont été brûlés par l'incendie qui s'est manifesté peu après. L'arrière-garde est restée devant Pombal, et l'armée se trouvait sur Redinha. Déjà, pendant cette journée, la majeure partie de l'armée combinée était devant nous, et Lord Wellington s'y trouvait en personne. Le 2me corps et la division Loison n'avaient à leur suite que quelques régiments ennemis.

Le 11 Mars, l'arrière-garde a pris position sur les hauteurs en avant de Redinha. L'ennemi a déployé dans l'après-midi 25,000 Anglais sous le feu de notre artillerie, qui n'a cessé de tirer sur leurs masses avec le plus grand avantage, sans être contrebattue, Lord Wellington n'ayant montré de l'artillerie qu'après avoir terminé son déploiement. Alors, il a fait marcher une forte colonne vers la gauche par la vallée de Redinha. Aussitôt que la tête de cette infanterie s'est mise à tirailler, elle a été chargée et culbutée à la baïonnette: l'officier Anglais qui la commandait a été tué. Le Colonel Laferrière a été blessé en chargeant à la tête du 13me régiment de hussard. Lord Wellington continuait à faire filer des troupes sur la montagne à gauche de la ville; l'arrière-garde, qui avait contenu l'ennemi au delà de toute espérance et lui avait fait éprouver une perte considérable, s'est retirée, dans le plus grand ordre et sans être poursuivie, sur le revers de la vallée, où elle a pris position. L'armée s'est trouvée en partie échelonnée entre Redinha et Condeixa; le reste était en position en avant de ce dernier village: le 2me corps occupait Espinhal et Corvo. La colonne du Général Cole, qui avait suivi jusqu'à ce moment le Général Regnier, était venu rejoindre Lord Wellington: celui-ci avait dans cette journée 5 divisions Anglaises avec lui et les troupes Portugaises, montant ensemble à 50,000 ou 60,000 hommes, sans compter les milices qui se trouvaient sur la rive droite du Mondego et les paysans armés. D'après les rapports, le Général Hill se

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 383, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 21st March, 1811.

portait avec sa division et un gros détachement de Portugais à travers les montagnes du haut Zezere, se dirigeant sur la rive gauche du Mondego. Dès ce moment, j'ai abandonné l'espoir de garder cette rive sans risquer une bataille, et j'ai tourné toutes mes attentions sur la rive droite de ce fleuve et sur l'Alva. D'ailleurs l'ennemi a exécuté dans ce malheureux pays son système de dévastation avec une telle rigueur qu'on n'y trouvait plus un grain de maïs.

J'avais envoyé le Général Montbrun avec une partie de sa cavalerie, et le Colonel du Génie Valazé, pour reconnaître l'état du Mondego et les dispositions de l'ennemi devant Coïmbre. Ils me firent le rapport que ce fleuve était prodigieusement enflé par la pluie, qui ne cessait de tomber depuis notre départ; que le pont de Coïmbre avait deux arches ruinées et quelques-unes minées; enfin, que la rive droite était garnie par les troupes de Trant et de Silveira, et défendue par du canon. Il fallait plusieurs jours pour raccommoder le pont du Mondego, et une attaque de vive force pour emporter Coïmbre; les bateaux me manquaient pour effectuer un passage, parce que je ne pouvais amener aucun équipage de pontons, et que l'ennemi avait détruit tous les bateaux qui se trouvaient sur le Mondego. A ces difficultés se joignaient le voisinage de l'armée combinée, et la certitude d'être attaqué pendant qu'une partie de nos troupes serait employée à ce passage. J'ai dû alors renoncer à une opération devenue si difficile, et pendant quelques moments j'ai voulu arrêter l'ennemi par une bataille dans les belles positions de Condeixa. Mais mon entier dévouement pour S. M. et la considération des intérêts de l'armée m'ont détourné de ce projet, et m'ont déterminé à bien peser les raisons majeures qui devaient m'y faire renoncer. Voici, Monseigneur, les raisons qui me paraissent propres à convaincre entièrement V. A.: la force de l'armée qui se trouve réduite à près de la moitié de celle qui m'est opposée; le départ de la division Conroux du 9me corps; l'épuisement de l'armée par de longues privations et la réduction de ses vivres; la quantité considérable de malades, d'équipages, bagages, dont une partie est traînée par des bœufs; le peu de munitions qui nous restent; l'état de l'artillerie, dont les attelages sont excessivement réduits et dans le plus mauvais état; enfin, le désir que les chefs ont manifesté depuis longtemps de quitter le Portugal et de rentrer en France, et qui ne contribue pas peu au défaut d'harmonie qui devrait régner à l'armée. A ces considérations se réunissaient encore l'éloignement de nos moyens, que nous ne pouvions trouver que dans nos places, tandis que l'ennemi avait ses derrières assurés par Peniche et par les lignes, et les dangers de perdre l'artillerie, les équipages, les traînards, les blessés, etc., si l'armée était repoussée; car nous sommes au milieu de toute une population armée contre nous, et exaspérée par les pertes que lui ont fait éprouver la disette dans laquelle nous nous trouvons, et la nature de cette guerre. Ces puissantes raisons, dont j'avais eu l'honneur de présenter une partie à V. A. dans ma dépêche précédente, m'ont déterminé alors et depuis à éviter soigneusement toute affaire générale, qui d'ailleurs ne pourrait avoir aucune suite avantageuse pour nous, puisque nous nous trouvons forcés d'abandonner un pays entièrement dévasté, et où il est impossible de vivre. Je me suis décidé à ne combattre qu'autant qu'il le fallait pour l'honneur et pour la sûreté de l'armée, en disputant le terrain pas à pas à l'ennemi. Ainsi, j'ai dû renoncer au passage du Mondego, et j'ai dû me

déterminer à rapprocher peu à peu l'armée de la frontière, où elle doit se ravitailler de tout ce qui lui manque.

Lord Wellington manœuvrant le 12 sur la gauche de Condeixa vers Fonte Cuberta, où était la division Loison, j'ai renforcé ce poste, qui couvrait tous nos mouvements, avec la division Clausel, et je m'y suis porté. Pendant ce temps, l'ennemi ayant montré quelques troupes sur les flancs de l'arrière-garde, M. le Maréchal Duc d'Elchingen, qui la commandait, abandonna la position de Condeixa plutôt que je ne le croyais, et se porta au delà de la division Loison. Le poste de Fonte Cuberta était découvert, et l'artillerie qui s'y trouvait compromise; j'ai gagné avec elle la grande route par une marche de flanc à portée de canon de la ligne ennemie et par un beau clair de lune. Les deux armées n'ont exécuté que de grandes manœuvres dans cette journée; il n'y a pas eu un coup de fusil de tiré.

L'armée était réunie en avant de Miranda de Corvo, et l'arrière-garde se trouvait à Lamas: elle a été attaquée dans l'après-midi par l'armée Anglaise, qui continuait ses mêmes manœuvres sur les flancs. Après avoir défendu vivement sa position par de grands feux d'artillerie et de mousqueterie, l'arrière-garde est venue se placer en avant de Miranda de Corvo; et l'armée, par une marche de nuit, s'est portée sur Foz d'Arouce, où elle a pris position sur les hauteurs de la rive droite de la Ceira. Le 2$^{me}$ corps, qui se trouvait la veille à Corvo, tenait la tête de la colonne, et s'est établi à la gauche de la nouvelle position; le 8$^{me}$ à la droite; le 6$^{me}$ et l'arrière-garde devaient occuper le centre. Pendant ce temps, nos équipages et nos malades ne cessaient de filer, et rien absolument n'est resté en arrière. Cependant une partie de ces équipages et même quelques voitures d'artillerie étaient traînées par des bœufs, et les malades ou blessés portés sur des ânes. Dans l'attaque de Lamas, mon aide de camp, le Chef d'Escadron Marcelin Marbot, a été blessé de plusieurs coups de sabre.

La position sur la rive droite de la Ceira était forte et respectable; mais une partie du 6$^{me}$ corps était restée sur la rive gauche. Le 15 de ce mois au soir, elle a été attaquée vivement par plusieurs colonnes d'infanterie Anglaise, tandis que d'autres colonnes manœuvraient selon leur coutume sur nos flancs. Le village de Foz d'Arouce a eté pris et repris. L'infanterie de l'armée combinée a encore beaucoup souffert du feu de toute l'artillerie de la rive droite qui la dominait et la foudroyait, tandis que 5 pièces que l'ennemi a montrées, étaient tenues hors de portée par la domination de nos batteries. Le Colonel Lamour a été tué à la tête du 39$^{me}$ régiment, ce qui a occasionné quelque confusion dans nos troupes; mais elles ont été réunies par une vigoureuse charge du 69$^{me}$ régiment, et par quelques compagnies de voltigeurs qui s'étaient lancées sur l'extrême droite. Les Anglais qui attaquaient le village ont été mis dans le plus grand désordre, et ce désordre s'est communiqué sur toute la ligne ennemie. Dans ce combat très opiniâtre, où nos troupes ont lutté contre un ennemi supérieur et contre les défauts de leur position sur la rive gauche, notre perte ne s'élève pas à 200 hommes; celle de l'ennemi, qui a eu un officier général de tué, est infiniment plus forte. On a remarqué le même avantage dans tous les combats où les Anglais ont presque toujours reçu un feu supérieur, et où ils ont été vivement attaqués à la baïonnette.

Cependant le pont de Murcella, où se trouvait la seule communication de l'armée, était détruit, et il fallait plusieurs jours de travaux pour le raccom-

moder; le 9me corps, qui avait quitté l'armée à Pombal le 16, faisait rétablir ce pont. Je l'ai fait terminer, et il l'a été totalement dans la journée du 19. Pour contenir l'ennemi, les 2me et 8me corps avaient été mis en position sur les hauteurs de la rive gauche de l'Alva, tandis que le 6me corps était échelonné entre cette position et la Ceira, dont le pont avait été complètement ruiné; la division Marchand formait la tête vers l'ennemi, sur la belle position de la Ceira, et conservait au milieu des bois la ligne des feux de l'armée. L'ennemi est resté toute la journée en position, et n'a pas fait vers le soir son attaque ordinaire. Les bagages et l'artillerie, dont une partie avait filé à travers les gués de l'Alva, sont passés en totalité au delà de cette rivière, et, le 17, l'armée se trouva réunie dans les positions de la rive droite de l'Alva, avec une avant-garde sur les hauteurs de la rive gauche. L'ennemi a dégarni sa ligne au milieu de la nuit, et a fait un mouvement sur un de nos flancs; mes reconnaissances n'ont pu m'indiquer encore le point sur lequel il s'est porté: elles ne peuvent s'étendre un peu loin qu'en très-grande force, parce que tous les habitants sans exception sont sous les armes, ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de le dire déjà à V. A. Je pense que l'ennemi a fait un détachement sur la rive droite du Mondego, afin de nous en disputer le passage, attendu que les eaux de cette rivière sont écoulées en partie par le retour du beau temps, et que d'ailleurs, dans ces pays élevés, elle a beaucoup moins d'eau que vers Coïmbre.

Je crois que, dans l'état actuel des choses, et d'après les mouvements que l'ennemi peut faire sur mes flancs, par le Mondego ou par les montagnes de Guarda, où s'est dirigé le corps du Général Hill, il est nécessaire pour les intérêts de S. M. de rapprocher encore l'armée de notre base d'opération sur nos places, afin de la remettre un peu de ses fatigues et de ses longues privations, de la réorganiser et de pourvoir au remplacement de tant d'objets qui lui manquent totalement. Il me paraît d'ailleurs impossible de faire vivre nos troupes dans des pays resserrés et montagneux qui ont été épuisés par les deux armées, et dernièrement ravagés avec la plus grande barbarie par les Anglais, qui punissaient tous ceux qui conservaient quelques grains, et n'abandonnaient pas leurs foyers à notre approche. Nous trouvons tout détruit: usines, moulins, maisons, et beaucoup de villages brûlés. Ci-joint une des dernières proclamations de l'ennemi à ce sujet. Je marcherai le plus lentement possible; je disputerai encore à l'ennemi le terrain pas à pas, en évitant cependant, autant que possible, ces combats qui nous coûtent des braves, mais dans lesquels la perte est toujours du côté de l'ennemi par le nombre réel, et surtout par le rapport des forces des deux puissances. Aussitôt que j'aurai trouvé une position convenable à portée de ces places, je l'occuperai et j'y attendrai, s'il le faut, l'armée combinée; j'y attendrai également les ordres que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous demander par ma dépêche du 6 de ce mois.

Notre mouvement de retraite s'est fait avec le plus grand ordre; nous n'avons pas laissé en arrière un malade, un blessé, ni la moindre voiture d'artillerie ou de bagages; l'ennemi a été repoussé toutes les fois qu'il a attaqué, et toujours avec perte. Enfin, depuis que l'armée a été réunie à Pombal, elle n'a fait que deux lieues par jour, et n'a jamais été poussée par les Anglais.

Je m'estimerai très-heureux, Monseigneur, qu'après avoir mis en usage tout le dévouement dont je suis capable, je puisse apprendre que S. M. est

bien persuadée qu'aucun genre d'efforts n'est ménagé de ma part pour répondre à la confiance dont elle a daigné m'honorer. J'ai déjà rendu compte à V. A. que MM. les officiers généraux montraient le plus grand zèle pour le bien du service. Comme j'ai lieu de remarquer plus particulièrement celui du général de division Fririon, que ses fonctions de chef d'état-major tiennent en rapport continuel avec moi, je lui dois la justice de vous témoigner aussi, Monseigneur, que, par son habileté, ses talents, et son activité, il a acquis de nouveaux droits aux bontés de S. M. dans le cours de cette campagne.

J'aurai l'honneur de vous présenter bientôt un rapport plus détaillé des opérations et de l'état de l'armée. Je n'avais pas pu trouver encore un moment pour présenter à V. A. ce rapport sommaire.

RAPPORT.

Un aide de camp du Maréchal Prince d'Essling est arrivé à Paris. Il est parti le 23 Mars de Celorico, où était le quartier général. Tous les magasins que l'armée avait formés se trouvaient entièrement épuisés au 28 Février. Les fourrageurs que l'on envoyait jusqu'à 20 lieues du quartier général ne rapportaient plus rien.

Le 1er Mars l'on était réduit à entamer la réserve de biscuit, qui pouvait tout au plus fournir pour 15 jours de vivres, et il n'y avait aucune possibilité d'attendre la récolte, puisqu'on ne pouvait espérer aucune ressource avant Juin. Il ne restait donc au Prince d'Essling que trois partis à prendre;

1. Ou d'attaquer les Anglais dans les lignes de Lisbonne; mais les principes de la guerre lui défendaient de le faire tant que sa grosse artillerie ne serait pas arrivée.

2. Ou de passer le Tage pour faire sa jonction avec l'armée d'Andalousie, et par là se trouver en communication par la grande route avec Séville et Madrid, trouver ses moyens d'artillerie dans Badajoz, tirer ses vivres de l'Alentejo, changer sa ligne d'opération, et tenir la double tête de pont que l'armée avait construite sur la rive droite et sur la rive gauche du Zezere à Punhete.

Le Général Eblé, par une activité et une vraie connaissance de toutes les ressources de son métier qui lui fait le plus grand honneur, ainsi qu'à l'artillerie de l'armée, était parvenu à construire 200 bateaux. On pouvait donc jeter à-la-fois deux ponts sur le Tage, menacer d'un passage devant Punhete, l'effectuer plus bas vis-à-vis de Santarem, en se portant ensuite sur les derrières de la division du Général Hill que les Anglais tenaient devant Punhete, ou rejeter l'armée Anglaise dans Lisbonne par un mouvement par Leiria, et par là l'obliger à rappeler la division Hill afin de venir au secours de Lisbonne: enfin profiter de ce mouvement pour jeter un pont aux environs de Punhete. Le Tage passé au moyen de l'une ou de l'autre de ces opérations, on se trouvait en communication avec Séville et Madrid, et on pouvait se renforcer de toutes les ressources de l'armée de l'Andalousie.

3. Le troisième parti qui se présentait était de repasser le Mondego, se reportant sur Guarda, et se mettant en communication avec Ciudad Rodrigo, où étaient les souliers, les effets d'habillements, les munitions, les ressources

de l'artillerie, les magasins, et le trésor de l'armée, qui n'était pas payé depuis 6 mois.

Le 3 Mars le Prince d'Essling se décida pour ce dernier parti.

Le 4, tous les bagages et les malades, chargés sur la grande quantité de mulets et de bourriques qu'avait l'armée, se mirent en route et gagnèrent deux marches. L'arrière-garde fut confiée au Duc d'Elchingen, qui de Leiria s'avançant jusqu'à Moliano, menaça de tourner la position de Cartaxo.

Le 10, l'arrière-garde se trouvait à Pombal. Nos tirailleurs qui étaient restés en avant de la ville et l'avant-garde Anglaise s'engagèrent, ce qui donna lieu au combat de Pombal. Nos avant-postes se replièrent; l'avant-garde Anglaise entra dans la ville. La 1re brigade de la 1re division du Duc d'Elchingen marcha sur l'ennemi la baïonnette en avant, la chargea, et tua ou blessa 400 à 500 hommes. Notre perte dans ce combat se monte à cinq hommes tués et 18 blessés. L'avant-garde Anglaise n'avait pas d'artillerie: l'artillerie de notre arrière-garde était en batterie, et jouait constamment contre elle.

Le 11, l'arrière-garde Française était sur les hauteurs de Redinha. Le général Anglais s'avança avec toute son armée: à 2 heures après midi il déploya environ 25,000 hommes, sous le feu de 40 de nos pièces, qui tiraient avec une grande activité. Tous les coups portaient dans la masse des ennemis, sans qu'ils eussent démasqué aucune batterie. Le désordre se manifesta plusieurs fois dans leurs colonnes. Vers 5 heures leur artillerie arriva, et ils montèrent quelques batteries. On vit avec plaisir qu'une de leurs divisions manœuvrait sur leur droite pour tourner notre gauche par la vallée de Redinha. On la laissa faire. Aussitôt qu'elle fut suffisamment engagée, le 50me et le 27me de ligne marchèrent sur elle à la baïonnette, et la mirent dans une parfaite déroute. L'officier Anglais qui commandait fut tué. Le 3me hussards fit une fort belle charge. La perte des Anglais, qui se sont trouvés plusieurs heures sous le feu de notre artillerie, a été considérable. Notre perte s'est montée à 80 hommes tués ou blessés.

Le 15 l'avant-garde s'est trouvée à Foz d'Arouce. Notre artillerie était en position sur la rive droite de la Ceira, qui domine de beaucoup la rive gauche. On engagea fort adroitement l'ennemi dans une affaire d'avant-garde qui lui fut funeste. On l'attira sous le feu de l'artillerie de la rive droite: en même temps, le 39me et le 69me le chargèrent, et tandis que le village était pris et repris plusieurs fois, les colonnes Anglaises étaient en butte à tout le feu de nos batteries. Le désordre se mit dans leurs rangs, et se communiqua bientôt à toute la ligne ennemie, fatiguée du désavantage d'une pareille position. Quelques fuyards Anglais arrivèrent jusqu'à Louzão et Pinheiro. Le village de Foz d'Arouce resta à l'arrière-garde Française. Notre perte se monte à 200 hommes; celle de l'ennemi à 1200. Un officier général a été tué. C'était le moment alors de marcher contre l'armée Anglaise et de l'écraser. Cette résolution fut un instant agité dans l'armée Française; mais nous étions au 15; la retraite avait commencé le 5. On n'avait fait qu'une lieue et demie ou deux lieues par jour; il ne restait de vivres que pour deux à trois jours à demi-ration. Il n'y avait donc impossibilité de s'arrêter; on n'avait pas un jour à perdre; l'armée continua son mouvement.

Le 17 l'arrière-garde eut entièrement passé l'Alva.

Instruit par les combats de Pombal, de Redinha, et de Foz d'Arouce, l'ennemi ne se montra plus.

Ces trois combats ont été avantageux à l'armée Française. Pas un seul caisson, pas une voiture de bagage, pas un malade n'est resté en arrière. On a mis 12 jours pour aller de Santarem aux rives de l'Alva. * Tous les mouvements de retraite ont été calculés, non sur les mouvements des Anglais, mais sur la nécessité des subsistances.

Enfin, le 22 l'armée était dans la meilleure position, et le soldat dans le meilleur esprit. Les convois partaient de Salamanque et de Ciudad Rodrigo, et chaque jour l'armée recevait des effets d'habillement, des souliers, et de tout ce qui lui était nécessaire pour se refaire.

Ainsi l'armée de Portugal a vécu six mois avec les ressources du pays; elle a changé de place lorsque toutes les ressources ont été épuisées, et que les difficultés des transports et des chemins ne laissaient aucun espoir de rien tirer des dépôts. Les mois qui précèdent la récolte sont, en général, les plus difficiles pour les subsistances, parcequ'alors les greniers sont vides; mais à plus forte raison, ces difficultés ont-elles dû exister dans un pays ennemi et déjà dévasté.

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[ 963. ]
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ARRANGEMENT FOR THE 20TH MARCH.

The want of supplies will prevent any general movement of the army taking place to-morrow; but Major-General Slade will march at daybreak with two brigades of cavalry and one troop of horse artillery, in pursuit of the enemy.

Major-General Slade will advance by the great road leading to Pinhanços, and will follow the enemy as far as circumstances permit, taking care, however, to avoid committing the cavalry against any considerable body of infantry, in case the enemy should oppose his progress.

Major-General Slade will be so good as to send back reports from time to time during his march; and he will take care to station such parties of dragoons along the road as may secure the speedy conveyance of his reports, and the transmission of such further orders as may be forwarded to him from head-quarters.

Should Major-General Slade find that there are any straggling parties of the enemy's soldiers still remaining in the country, on either side of the great road, he will, of course, use greater precautions to secure his communication to the rear.

If supplies can be procured in the course of to-night, one division of infantry will be pushed forward a short march to-morrow, as a support for the cavalry to fall back upon in case it should become necessary.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Kipping, 4th or King's Own Regiment, Coimbra.* [964.]

20th March, 1811.

I do myself the honour to transmit some extracted rules on the head of service upon which you are detached, for your guidance.

You are to consider yourself military commandant of the hospital establishment at Coimbra; and, without any undue interference with the medical officers there stationed, are to consider yourself responsible for the regularity of the depôt.

When soldiers shall become convalescents, they are to be put into squads and divisions; soldiers of the same regiments being placed in the 1st, and of the same division in the 2nd class; posting the officers you may have at the station in the manner most expedient for the objects of the service.

You will, every Saturday, send in a state to this office, and report by every opportunity the death of any soldier, the name at full length, the regiment, the company, and period of disease being particularly specified, which casualties you will recapitulate on the back of the weekly state, as also the names of officers remaining at the station.

You are allowed a clerk; and your stationery charge, vouched by duplicate, will be reimbursed every two months, by transmission to this office; the first documents are to be forwarded so as to reach head-quarters on the 24th April.

An Assistant Provost shall be sent to Coimbra under your immediate direction.

Under any circumstances of difficulty you will be pleased to refer to me, when I shall be most happy to afford you any attention in my power.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Dunlop, 5th Division.* [965.]

20th March, 1811.

In reply to the honour of your letter, and enclosure, from Colonel Barns,* commanding the 3rd battalion of the Royal Regiment, communicating H.R.H. the Duke of Kent's desire that Mr. F. Russell should come as a volunteer with that battalion, I have to acquaint you that his Excellency fully accedes

* Lieutenant-General Sir James Barns, K.C.B., K.C.

to the proposed arrangement; and Mr. F. Russell may accordingly be placed on the strength of the 3rd battalion of the Royal Regiment as a volunteer.

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[ 966. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Dunlop, 5th Division.*

22nd March, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces has directed me to acquaint you that the soldiers of the 2nd battalion —th Regiment, named in the margin, were, under the plea of being sent for forage by officers, also there specified, found plundering the inhabitants and village of Moreiras, on the 21st instant, and those soldiers being but a part of a disorganised crew of that regiment, who were then nearly six miles from their camp without an officer. These men were, on the spot, made to unload their mules of the produce which they had collected in an unauthorised manner.

In referring you to the Orders of the 20th instant,* and all previous instructions on the subject of foraging, which on the occasion alluded to have been disobeyed, I am to communicate to you his Excellency's wish that you should institute an immediate inquiry into the fact of the officers named detaching soldiers in so irregular a manner, so often prohibited by every instruction; and should you find these officers as responsible as they appear to be, you will cause them to be placed in arrest, as it will be absolutely necessary, by the example of public investigation, to deter others from similar negligence.

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*Le Maréchal Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, au Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli.*†

Cortiçó, 22 Mars, 2 heures de l'après-midi.

Prince, Par les dispositions que votre Excellence vient d'arrêter pour diriger sur Guarda tout le matériel de l'artillerie et envoyer en Espagne tous les hommes blessés et malades, il semblerait que votre Excellence est disposée à marcher par sa gauche pour s'approcher du Tage vers Alcantara. Cette manœuvre, qui ouvrirait les communications de la Castille et abandonnerait à leurs faibles ressources les places d'Almeida et de Ciudad Rodrigo, me paraîtrait bien extraordinaire dans les circonstances actuelles, où nous ne savons pas si Lord Wellington continuera sa marche offensive

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vii., page 84.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 448, Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, 9th April, 1811.

jusque sur les frontières de l'Espagne. Je prie votre Excellence de me dire si elle a reçu des ordres particuliers de l'Empereur sur une disposition semblable qui compromet de nouveau l'armée, l'éloigne de tout moyen de renouveler son habillement et sa chaussure, et expose gratuitement, je le répète, les frontières de l'Espagne et de la Castille sans atteindre aucun but essentiel; il me semble qu'il serait bien préférable d'attendre à proximité des places d'Almeida et de Ciudad Rodrigo de nouveaux ordres de l'Empereur, qui ne peuvent être plus de 15 à 20 jours à nous parvenir. D'ici à cette époque on saurait sans doute aussi d'une manière positive les intentions de Lord Wellington; et si l'armée Anglaise osait s'avancer jusqu'en Espagne, les réserves que l'Empereur a placées dans les environs de Salamanque pourraient se joindre à nous, et nous permettre de livrer à l'ennemi une bataille décisive, qui, sans contredit, serait à notre avantage; tandis que si votre Excellence s'éloigne de la Castille, elle va pour ainsi dire border la haie sur un développement immense, sans autre motif, du moins que je suppose, que d'occuper bien vite le terrain sur lequel nous aurions dû nous diriger en partant du Zezere, ce qui n'aurait occasionné aucune perte à l'armée dans cette marche rétrograde, et ce qui nous aurait même permis d'étendre notre droite pour couvrir les deux places que nous n'avons plus raisonnablement le droit de quitter avant que votre Excellence y ait été autorisée par de nouvelles instructions. Qu'arriverait-il si l'ennemi marchait entre Almeida et Ciudad Rodrigo, pour se diriger sur Salamanque ou Valladolid, car il lui faudrait peu de monde pour bloquer ces deux premières places, et elles ne l'arrêteraient pas un seul moment? C'est que toutes les troupes Françaises employées dans le nord de l'Espagne seraient obligées de se concentrer à Valladolid, ou même en arrière de ce point, et que si l'ennemi parvenait à se rendre maître de cette position importante et centrale, il se trouverait dès lors libre d'opérer sur tel ou tel corps qu'il jugerait convenable, sans que les armées Françaises pussent se concentrer nulle part et manœuvrer de concert pour le chasser. L'ennemi pourrait aussi fermer avec peu de troupes le passage du Col de Baños, ce qui obligerait votre Excellence à remonter le Tage jusqu'à Talavera pour vous diriger sur Madrid; et si en même temps il s'emparait du passage de Guadarama, il paralyserait l'Armée du Centre et deviendrait maître d'accabler avec toutes ses forces l'armée du Maréchal Duc d'Istrie. Cependant je dois faire remarquer à votre Excellence que dans toutes ces hypothèses l'ennemi n'a rien à risquer; car en supposant même qu'il ne puisse plus revenir sur ses pas, n'a-t-il pas derrière lui, et sur sa gauche, la grande route de la Galice? Toutes ces observations me sont suggérées par le bien du service de l'Empereur, et j'espère que votre Excellence ne les envisagera pas sous d'autres rapports. Je la prie de vouloir bien me faire part de ce qu'elle est dans l'intention de faire avant d'avoir reçu de nouveaux ordres; l'infanterie Anglaise, ainsi que je l'ai marqué ce matin à votre Excellence, occupe Villa Cortes; il est probable que demain l'ennemi fera des démonstrations d'attaque, et ce serait, je l'avoue, une chose vraiment inconcevable que d'entreprendre de nouveau une marche de flanc qui pût entraîner la ruine entière de nos affaires en Espagne.

Recevez, Prince, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Prince d'Essling répondit à cette lettre par l'ordre positif au 6e corps de se préparer au nouveau mouvement qu'il avait arrêté. Il reçut à 4 heures du soir la dépêche suivante :

*Le Maréchal Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, au Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli.*

Cortiçó, le 22 Mars, 1811, 4 heures après midi.

Prince, Je reçois à l'instant la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire en date de ce jour, par laquelle elle me fait part du plan qu'elle a arrêté de diriger l'armée de Portugal sur Coria et Plasencia. Quoique ce matin je ne connusse qu'indirectement ses intentions à cet égard, je suis entré en matière contre cette manœuvre dans la lettre que je lui ai adressée il y a quelques heures : actuellement qu'elles me sont connues d'une manière positive, je proteste formellement contre, et je déclare à votre Excellence qu'à moins que l'Empereur lui ait fait parvenir de nouvelles instructions relatives à un mouvement à opérer vers le Tage, ce que je ne puis croire dans les circonstances actuelles, le 6e corps n'exécutera point celui dont elle me parle dans sa lettre de ce jour. L'armée a besoin de se reposer en arrière des places d'Almeida et de Ciudad Rodrigo, de faire arriver ses effets d'habillement et de chaussure dont elle manque absolument, et qui se trouvent entassés dans les magasins de Valladolid. Il faut que votre Excellence se désabuse si elle pense trouver des vivres en abondance à Coria et Plasencia. J'ai parcouru ce pays, et rien n'approche de sa stérilité ni du mauvais état de ses communications. Votre Excellence ne conduira jamais une pièce de canon jusque là, avec les attelages que nous venons de ramener de Portugal. D'ailleurs, cette manœuvre, si singulière dans ce moment, découvrirait entièrement la Vieille Castille, et pourrait, ainsi que je l'ai dit ce matin à votre Excellence, compromettre toutes nos opérations en Espagne. Je sais qu'en m'opposant aussi formellement à vos intentions, je me charge d'une grande responsabilité ; mais dussé-je être destitué ou y perdre ma tête, je ne suivrai pas le mouvement dont votre Excellence me parle sur Coria et Plasencia, à moins, je le répète, qu'il ne soit ordonné par l'Empereur.

Recevez, Prince, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

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*Le Maréchal Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, au Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli.*

Cortiçó, le 22 Mars, 1811, 6 heures après midi.

Prince, Plusieurs renseignements annoncent que l'ennemi se renforce considérablement près de Fornos, sur la droite du Mondego, et il paraît même que les forces de Lord Wellington ont passé le Mondego à Mangualde pour se diriger sur Celorico ; cette manœuvre pouvant s'exécuter demain, et par conséquent me couper toute retraite sur Almeida et m'obliger à me jeter sur Guarda. Comme votre Excellence ne veut prendre aucune détermination pour le départ des troupes, et qu'elle attend toujours jusqu'au moment du danger le plus imminent, je préviens votre Excellence que je pars demain de ma position de Carrapichana et de Cortiçó pour aller éche-

lonner mes troupes depuis Celorico jusqu'à Freixédas, et le jour suivant en arrière de Freixédas et Almeida. Cette disposition est forcée pour que le soldat ne se débande pas entièrement, sous le prétexte de chercher des vivres si nécessaires à sa subsistance, et dont il manque totalement.

Je vous renouvelle, Prince, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

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Le Prince d'Essling, à la suite de cette correspondance, qui annonçait l'intention formelle de ne pas exécuter ses ordres, dut ôter le commandement du 6e corps au Maréchal Ney, qu'il remplaça provisoirement par le plus ancien général de division, le Général Loison; il chargea son premier aide de camp, M. le Chef de Bataillon Pelet, de se rendre incontinent à Paris, porteur de ses instructions confidentielles et de la lettre suivante:

*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Vice Connétable, Major Général.*

Celorico, le 22 Mars, 1811, à 11 heures du soir.

Monseigneur, Je me suis vu réduit à une extrémité que j'ai constamment cherché à éviter. M. le Maréchal Duc d'Elchingen a mis le comble à ses désobéissances, ainsi que votre Altesse le verra par la copie des lettres ci-jointes. Comme elles pouvaient avoir des suites fâcheuses pour la sûreté des armées de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, j'ai ordonné aux généraux de division de son corps d'armée de ne plus obéir qu'à mes ordres directs, et j'ai donné le commandement du 6e corps à M. le Comte Loison, comme au plus ancien général de division.

Monseigneur, il est bien douloureux pour un vieux militaire qui commande les armées depuis long-temps, et qui a été honoré de la confiance de Sa Majesté, d'en venir à une telle extrémité vis-à-vis de l'un de ses camarades. M. le Maréchal Duc d'Elchingen, depuis mon arrivée à l'armée, n'a cessé de me contrarier dans mes opérations militaires. J'y ai peut-être mis trop de patience; mais j'étais loin de m'attendre qu'il en abuserait au point de porter le scandale aussi loin. Le caractère du Duc d'Elchingen est connu: je n'en dirai pas davantage. Je lui ai ordonné de se rendre en Espagne et d'y attendre les ordres de Sa Majesté. Mon premier aide de camp, qui aura l'honneur de vous remettre la présente, entrera avec vous dans de plus grands détails, et il rendra compte à votre Altesse des mouvements rétrogrades et de la position de l'armée.

Je compte aller prendre position entre Guarda, Belmonte, et Alfaiates. L'armée n'a pas perdu une seule pièce de canon, ni un seul bagage. Certes, ce n'est pas par les Anglais, mais par la disette, que l'armée a été forcée à se retirer dans les positions actuelles, qu'elle ne sera forcée de quitter que par les mêmes raisons.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec un respectueux dévouement, etc.

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Vice-Connétable, Major-Général, au Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli.*

Paris, ce 8 Avril, 1811.

En rappelant le Duc d'Elchingen, l'Empereur vous envoie pour commander le 6e corps le Duc de Raguse. Ce Maréchal, jeune, actif, et que vous connaissez, vous sera utile; il a le désir d'acquérir de la gloire.

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[ 967. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Kipping, 4th or King's Own Regiment, Coimbra.*

23rd March, 1811.

The French prisoners sent to Coimbra are to be forwarded from thence to Leiria, on route to Lisbon, in detachments of from 250 to 300 men each; the first of these detachments to be ordered to march immediately after you shall learn that a force has arrived at Leiria from Lisbon to act on the escort duty. The escorts to consist of an officer, sergeant, and 12 men each; and the principal object of this guard is to prevent the prisoners of war being maltreated by the natives, which, without this precaution, might be expected. It is, at the same time, to be understood as intended to impress upon the prisoners a sense of their situation in reference to the people of the country, and to prevent straggling, which would only occasion the useless loss of lives. You will give a copy of the enclosed instructions to the officer in charge of the escort.

The prisoners are to be provisioned from one commissariat station to another, which supply they are to carry. Should there be a depôt at Leiria, they will take provisions at Coimbra, Leiria, and Villa Franca; if not, they must be provisioned at Coimbra to serve to the latter place. The Colonel, a prisoner, is to be supplied with a commissariat mule; the others, under present circumstances, must do the best they can.

For this proposed service it appears to me two officers and 36 rank and file will answer. You will be pleased to forward to the army the other detachments now at Coimbra, if I recollect right, of the 2nd Regiment and German Legion, directing their march on Pinhanços, where instructions will be left in the event of a move.

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*Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford to Marshal General Viscount Wellington.**

MY LORD, Arronches, 23rd March, 1811.

I have with regret to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of Campo Maior, which took place by capitulation (of which I annex a copy) on the 22nd instant, and consequently before it was possible for the corps placed by your Lordship under my orders to reach it. It is a loss, however, to be regretted more from the spirit and patriotism shown by its governor and the inhabitants than from any advantage it can be of to the enemy under present circumstances. I regret to say the battalion of Portalegre militia put into the place did not show that spirit in the defence of it which the example of the inhabitants might have inspired them with. The place, your Lordship knows, was not prepared even to have expected anything like the defence it made, and which certainly does great credit to the spirit of its governor. I annex the governor's diary of the events during the period of the enemy being before it.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. C. BERESFORD.

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*Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne à Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoléon.*†

Madrid, le 24 Mars, 1811.

Ma santé délabrée en 10 jours me force à quitter ce pays pour chercher dans le sein de ma famille mon rétablissement. L'air modéré de Morfontaine et la tranquillité d'esprit me rendrait peut-être ma première vigueur. Ma présence est ici aujourd'hui complètement inutile. Je me conformerai à Paris aux désirs de votre Majesté, et je la supplie de croire qu'en bonne ou en mauvaise santé, en bonne ou mauvaise fortune, votre Majesté n'aura jamais personne qui lui soit plus sincèrement attaché, Roi ou sujet. Je serai toujours de votre Majesté le meilleur ami, le plus fidèle serviteur, et le plus affectionné frère ; et je me soumets comme votre Majesté le veut, à l'aimer tout bas et à ne pas l'importuner de sentiments qu'*elle nie* ou qu'*elle repousse* peut-être.

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ARRANGEMENT FOR THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY ON THE 28TH MARCH. [968.*]

Gouvea, 27th March, 1811.

*To occupy Maçal do Chaó, Barraçal, and Minhocal.*

The Light Division; Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry; Colonel Barbacena's ditto Portuguese; Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery.

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 407, Letter to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, K.B., 27th March, 1811.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 514, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 1st May, 1811.

*To occupy Lagiosa, Açores, and Ablosa.*

Colonel Hawker's brigade of cavalry.

*To occupy Villares, Villa Franca, and Maçal da Ribeira.*

The Portuguese troops under Colonel Wilson.

*To occupy Povoa do Conselho, Faidal, and neighbourhood.*

The Portuguese troops under Colonel Trant.

The 6th Division will move to Celorico, Roteiro, Val das Aras, and Lagiosa, placing one or two battalions in the villages of Açores and Ablosa, and communicating on the right with the 3rd Division.

The 3rd Division will move into the Val de Mondego by the mountain roads from Linhares. The mountain guns to be with the right brigade of the division. The other artillery to proceed by Cortiçó to Lagiosa, and to remain at that place, or between it and the ford of Porto da Carne.

The 5th Division will move to Linhares, Carrapichana, Figueiró, and Freixo. The artillery of the division and the reserve ammunition to Cortiçó.

The 1st Division will move to Villa Cortez, Mello, and adjacents, and Sanpaio.

Captain Lawson's brigade of 9-pounders, and the Portuguese brigade with it, will move to Vinhó.

The 7th Division, and Colonel Ashworth's brigade of Portuguese infantry, will move from Galizes, &c., to Pinhanços, S^ta^ Marinha, Moimenta, and neighbourhood.

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[ 969. ] INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL TO MAJOR-GENERAL HOUSTON.*

Gouvea, 27th March, 1811.

I suppose your division to be to-day at Galizes and neighbourhood, in conformity with the orders sent to you yesterday from S^ta^ Marinha.

In the arrangement for the movements of to-morrow (extract of which is enclosed), you will observe that Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese brigade is to move forward with your division. Should you find, however, that Ashworth's brigade is destitute of supplies, and uncertain as to the arrival of any, you

* General Sir William Houston, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H.

will be so good as to order it to remain for the present in the cantonments it now occupies, and report the same to me for Lord Wellington's information.

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INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL TO MAJOR-GENERAL PICTON. [970.] *

Gouvea, 27th March, 1811.

The movements, ordered to take place to-morrow, are made with the view of acting against Guarda on the following day, should the enemy continue to maintain that post. I think it right to put you in possession of what is intended in that case, with regard to your division, and I therefore enclose an extract from the draft of the general instruction prepared for the 29th instant. I send also a sketch and a report, which I beg you will return to me along with your acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter.

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ARRANGEMENT FOR THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY ON THE 29TH MARCH, 1811. [971.] *

Celorico, 28th March, 1811.

The Light Division will march at daybreak exactly from Maçal do Chaõ, along the great road towards Alverca, and will turn off to the right hand when it arrives at the road leading to the village of Recammodo, and proceed to that village. From Recammodo it will move in the direction of Guarda, keeping on the left bank of the rivulet of Maousa, which passes between Recammodo and Avelans d'Imbom, and runs by Avelans da Ribeira towards Alverca. When the division gets about half way from Recammodo to Guarda, it will occupy the heights that look towards the latter place, and wait for further orders, putting itself in communication, however, on the right with the 6th Division, and sending out patroles and piquets to the front, and also to the left flank towards the roads that lead from Guarda to Pinhel, and to Almeida. Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery and Major-General Anson's brigade of light cavalry will move with the Light Division. Colonel Barbacena's brigade of Portuguese cavalry, and the Portuguese troops (militia) under Colonel Wilson, will take post at Alverca and at Avelans da Ribeira, and will observe the enemy towards

Freixedas, keeping up a communication, also, with the Light Division through the village of Recammodo.

The troops (Portuguese) under the orders of Colonel Trant will advance to Granja and Ervas-tendras, and will observe the enemy towards Pinhel, Souropires, and Freixedas, communicating on the right with the troops at Alverca.

The 6th Division will cross the Mondego at the Ponte do Ladraõ (near Lagiosa) and at the ford of Porto de Carne, and will move afterwards, partly through Sobral dá Serra and partly by Cabadoide, towards Guarda. It will halt upon the high grounds which look towards Guarda, about half a league from that town, and will put itself in communication, on the left, with the Light Division, and on the right, with the 3rd Division. If the artillery of the 6th Division cannot be got up the hills by either Sobral da Serra or Cabadoide, Major-General Campbell will order it to proceed up the great paved road to Guarda, following the artillery of the 3rd Division; and Major-General Campbell will give to the artillery of his division, in its movement up the paved road, such assistance and protection as may be necessary beyond that afforded by a battalion of the 3rd Division, which is ordered to march by the same route. The 6th Division will begin to move one hour after daybreak.

The right and centre brigades of the 3rd Division, with the mountain guns attached to that division, will march at daybreak, the former by Trinda and Crujeiro, the latter by Mazinha towards Guarda, and will endeavour to gain possession, as soon as possible, of the road which leads from the village of Porcos to Guarda, and of the old fort, or redoubt, near that road, called the Fort d'Alorna.

The left brigade of the 3rd Division will march one hour after daybreak, and will move by the road which leads from the Ponte de Faya (near Miserelha) through Covo to Guarda, sending one battalion, however, to accompany the artillery of the division, by the great paved road which goes from Porto de Carne to Guarda.

The left brigade of the 3rd Division will be in communication with the battalion which is detached to move with the artillery; and it will also observe the progress of the 6th Division, and regulate its own advance accordingly.

The 5th Division will move from Linhares at daybreak, by the mountain roads which lead from thence into the Val de

Mondego (the artillery going round, however, by Cortiçó and Lagiosa), and the division will be in reserve upon the left bank of the Mondego, at Porco, and at Miserelha.

The brigade of cavalry, commanded by Colonel Hawker, will be in reserve near Sueiro.

The 1st Division will move forward at daybreak, by brigades, from its present cantonments, along the great road towards Celorico, and will halt upon the open ground just before entering that town, and there wait for further orders.

The 7th Division will move at daybreak from the neighbourhood of Pinhanços to Cortiçó, Linhares, Mesquitella, and Carrapichana; and if Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese brigade is with the 7th Division, it will occupy Villa Cortez.

Captain Lawson's brigade of 9-pounders, and the Portuguese brigade of 3-pounders along with it, will move from Vinhó to Cortiçó.

The baggage of the Light Division, and of Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, will remain at Maçal do Chaõ till further orders.

That of the 6th Division will, in like manner, remain at Lagiosa; and that of the 3rd Division in the Val de Mondego.

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ARRANGEMENT FOR THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY ON THE 1ST APRIL. [ 973. ]*

Celorico, 28th March, 1811.

The troops under Colonel Trant will cross the Coa at the ford of Porto de Vide, and will occupy the villages upon the right bank of the river, between Porto de Vide and Castello Rodrigo. Colonel Trant will take care to keep open his retreat to the left bank of the Coa, in case of being pressed by a superior force; and he will not extend his cantonments towards Villar Torpim, in the direction of Almeida, nor to Castello Rodrigo, if he finds that the enemy has any considerable body of troops in that part of the country.

The troops under Colonel Wilson will occupy Pinhel, and throw forward their outposts in the direction of Almeida. Colonel Wilson will connect his troops with those of Colonel Trant, by the bridge over the Coa, between Pinhel and Villar Torpim, if the enemy is not in a situation to hinder that commu-

nication; but if he is, it is to be established by the ford of Porto de Vide.

Colonel Barbacena will occupy Carvalhal, Atalaya, and neighbouring villages, upon the left bank of the Pinhel river; and will push forward his outposts and patroles towards the Coa, as far as the situation and force of the enemy permit, particularly in the direction of Almeida, Castello Bom, and Castello Mendo.

Colonel Barbacena will communicate with Colonel Wilson, upon the left, and will send a party of dragoons to the village of Parada, near Serdeira, to keep up his communication with the right of the army.

The 1st Division will march from Alverca, &c., by Pinzio, to Parada, Serdeira, Miuselha, and adjacents. It will occupy Seixo upon the right, and Porto da Velha upon the left; placing piquets along the left bank of the Coa, between these two points, and taking possession of the bridge of Sequeiros. If, however, the enemy should be in too great force upon the Coa to admit of the above arrangements being complied with, Sir Brent Spencer will place the 1st Division upon the Naoueme rivulet in the neighbourhood of Serdeira; establishing outposts in the direction of Ponte de Sequeiros, and also on the left from Parada towards Castello Mendo.

Sir Brent Spencer will communicate, through Marmeleiro, with the centre column of the army.

The 7th Division, and Colonel Ashworth's brigade will march from Baraçal, Lagiosa, &c., through Alverca, and will thence follow the route of the 1st Division as far as Pinzio and neighbourhood, putting itself in communication with the 1st Division, and establishing its outposts upon the Pinhel river.

The baggage of each of the above divisions will move in rear of its own division.

The 6th Division will move through Guarda, and thence by Marmeleiro towards Rapoula de Coa. Major-General Campbell will occupy Rapoula de Coa, and will place piquets along the left bank of the Coa, communicating on the left flank with the piquets of the 1st Division, and on the right flank with those of the right column of the army. But should the enemy be too much in force upon the Coa to admit of the above arrangement, Major-General Campbell will halt his division at Martin de Pega.

The 5th Division will follow the 6th, by the route above mentioned, and will close up to it where it halts.

The baggage of the two divisions will move in rear of the 5th Division.

The Light Division will march by Adaõ and Pega towards Sabugal. Sir William Erskine will move as far forward upon that road as circumstances permit, and will occupy the town of Sabugal if it has been evacuated by the enemy. Sir William will communicate on the left with the centre column of the army.

The 3rd Division will follow the Light Division by the above route, and will close up to it when it halts.

The two brigades of artillery, under Captain Lawson, will move with the 3rd Division.

The baggage of the 3rd and Light Divisions will move in rear of the latter.

Head-quarters will be at Marmeleiro.

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major Général, au Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling.**

Paris, le 29 Mars, 1811.

Je vous écris particulièrement: l'Empereur aurait désiré que la campagne de Portugal eût mieux tourné. Vous avez mis trop d'audace à attaquer la position de Busaco, qui était défendue par de bonnes troupes. Si vous aviez réussi, il est à croire que les Anglais eussent été culbutés dans leurs lignes, sans avoir le temps de s'y défendre; mais la force de la position de l'ennemi vous ayant fait perdre la bataille, l'Empereur, dans une pareille position, se serait arrêté à Coïmbre, s'y serait fortifié, y aurait fait des magasins, aurait remonté le moral des troupes, qui diminue toujours après un non-succès.

Votre tâche était difficile. Elle le sera encore; mais aussi il y a plus de gloire pour vous. C'est dans votre situation actuelle qu'il est très-important de déployer une grande énergie. Des affaires continuelles avec les Anglais les affaiblissent, les tiennent en alarme, et surtout les empêchent de faire des détachements dans l'Andalousie. Nous pensons que Badajoz est pris. L'intention bien formelle de l'Empereur est, au mois de Septembre, après la récolte, de combiner un mouvement avec l'armée du midi, un corps de l'armée du centre et votre armée, pour culbuter les Anglais; et c'est jusqu'à cette époque que vous devez agir de manière à ce qu'aucun corps ennemi ne puisse tenir la campagne, soit pour se porter en Andalousie, soit pour s'éloigner de plus d'une marche ou deux de Lisbonne. Nous sommes parfaitement instruits par les Anglais, et beaucoup mieux que vous ne l'êtes. L'Empereur lit les journaux de Londres, et chaque jour un grand

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 508, Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, 25th April, 1811.

nombre de lettres de l'opposition, dont quelques-unes accusent Lord Wellington et parlent en détail de vos opérations. L'Angleterre tremble pour son armée d'Espagne, et Lord Wellington a toujours été en grande crainte de vos opérations. La gloire de la France, la vôtre, mon cher Prince, sont dans vos mains. Si l'issue d'une grande bataille donnée sagement nous était contraire, ce qui ne paraît pas probable, en faisant de bonnes reconnaissances et en attaquant dans les règles, le résultat d'un grand nombre d'hommes tués à l'ennemi serait énorme pour l'Angleterre, et équivaudrait pour elle à une défaite. Car, certes, après une grande bataille dont le succès ne serait pas tout entier à notre avantage, les Anglais auraient un tiers de leur monde tué ou blessé. Je vous dis cela, mon cher Prince, pour vous faire sentir combien les Anglais tiennent à la conservation de leur armée. Je vous écrirai tous les jours. Quand je vous envoie quelques-uns de mes aides de camp, gardez-les un mois près de vous; faites-leur faire la guerre. C'est me rendre service que de les tenir en haleine et de les garder à votre école.

Dans quelques jours, il vous sera envoyé 1,000,000 de francs en petites traites, pour donner aux officiers la facilité de faire passer de l'argent en France.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Vice Connétable, Major Général.**

Alfaiatés, le 31 Mars, 1811.

Monseigneur, Des circonstances impérieuses que je ne dois plus taire à V. A. m'ont forcé à renoncer au projet de manœuvrer en Portugal. J'ai fait tout ce qui dépendait de moi pour retenir le plus long-temps possible l'armée hors de l'Espagne, ainsi que j'ai toujours cru qu'il était dans l'intérêt de Sa Majesté de le faire; mais j'ai toujours été contrarié, j'ose le dire, par les commandants des corps d'armée qui ont tellement monté l'esprit des officiers et des soldats, qu'il serait nuisible de tenir plus long-temps dans les positions actuelles.

Depuis notre départ de Santarem, l'arrière-garde a été confiée au Maréchal Duc d'Elchingen, commandant le meilleur et le plus fort des trois corps d'armée. Comme ce corps avait été constamment en réserve, j'ai cru que c'était à lui qu'il fallait confier une opération qui exigeait de la vigueur. A peine arrivé à Pombal, M. le Maréchal manifesta hautement que c'était derrière Salamanque qu'il fallait se retirer, et que, pour faciliter la marche rétrograde et qu'elle fût plus rapide, il fallait détruire tous les caissons et équipages; cette opinion fut aussitôt propagée dans ce corps d'armée, et bientôt connue des autres qui ne tardèrent pas à la partager. Je dois dire à votre Altesse qu'il y a une grande lassitude dans l'armée de Portugal; que plusieurs des régiments qui la composent ont déjà été de l'expédition du Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie et du Duc d'Abrantes. Les officiers se plaignent; et, je le répète encore, il faut deux ou trois mois de repos à l'armée pour la refaire. J'ai été le seul, je puis le dire, qui aie voulu tenir en

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 448, Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, 9th April, 1811.

Portugal, et sans une volonté bien prononcée nous n'y aurions pas tenu quinze jours. Depuis que je fais la guerre, je n'ai été autant tourmenté, et jamais je n'ai éprouvé d'aussi grandes contrariétés; heureux si j'ai pu remplir les intentions de Sa Majesté.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major Général.**

Alfaiatés, le 31 Mars, 1811.

Monseigneur, Dans ma dernière lettre, je disais à V. A. que je ferais reconnaître Coria, Plasencia, et Alcantara, pour m'assurer si le pays offrait quelques ressources et pouvait nourrir l'armée. Je n'ai pas eu le temps de recueillir ces renseignements. L'ennemi ayant fait des mouvements sur Guarda, l'armée a pris position à Sabugal, Alfaiatés, Ponte de Sequeiros, et Rapoula de la Coa. La réserve de cavalerie est placée aux environs d'Alfaiatés.

Monseigneur, je vous dois la vérité: l'armée a besoin de quelques mois de repos; les officiers généraux et autres en ont parlé trop souvent aux soldats, et cette opinion est prédominante à l'armée. Je tiendrai tant que je pourrai mes nouvelles positions. Il est vrai de dire qu'elles offrent bien peu de ressources; mais on pourrait y tenir quelques jours, si je ne suis pas contrarié comme je l'ai été jusqu'à présent. Il suffit que l'ennemi montre quelques têtes de colonne, pour intimider les officiers, et leur faire dire hautement que c'est toute l'armée de Wellington qui se présente. Il faut quelque temps à l'armée de Portugal pour se refaire, et pour profiter des effets d'habillement appartenant aux corps, et qui sont à Valladolid et à Salamanque. Je crois que quand l'armée aura pris du repos, et qu'elle se sera un peu habillée, S. M. pourra la faire agir.

Il y a 27 jours aujourd'hui que nous sommes en marche: tout est usé, et on a besoin de beaucoup de choses. Comme je l'ai déjà dit à V. A., nous n'avons perdu ni artillerie, ni caissons; et nos chevaux sont absolument exténués. Les équipages militaires n'existent plus; nous n'avons donc aucun transport.

Tout le matériel des équipages militaires et de l'artillerie est à recréer.

J'ai prescrit au Général Comte d'Erlon de se placer, avec ses deux divisions, à Val de la Mula, Aldea del Obispo et environs, pour protéger l'évacuation d'Almeida, et pour se porter, au besoin, au secours des deux places, si l'ennemi les menaçait. Si je suis obligé de passer l'Agueda, j'échelonnerai l'armée entre San Felices el Chico, Ledesma, Zamora, Toro et environs, de manière à pouvoir la réunir en peu de temps, pour marcher, s'il le fallait, sur Almeida ou Ciudad Rodrigo.

Je ne crois pas que l'ennemi puisse tenter rien de sérieux contre ces deux places, les ponts sur la Coa étant détruits et les abords de la première étant difficiles. Si je passe l'Agueda, que V. A. soit bien convaincue que je n'ai pas laissé de développer la plus grande résistance, et que ce n'a été qu'à la dernière extrémité que ce mouvement aura été exécuté. Le désir que l'armée a manifesté depuis longtemps d'aller se reposer, ne me laisse aucun

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 426, Letter to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, K.B., 4th April, 1811.

doute qu'il serait dangereux d'attendre l'ennemi pour recevoir bataille, ou pour la lui donner. Les troupes sont bonnes, mais elles ont besoin de repos. Les maraudes, quoique organisées, et qu'on a été obligé d'y permettre, n'ont pas peu contribué à atténuer la discipline, qui a le plus grand besoin d'être rétablie.

J'aurai soin de rendre compte à V. A., tous les deux jours, de ce qui se sera passé.

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[ 973. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Kipping, Coimbra.*

31st March, 1811.

Adverting to that part of your communication of the 26th instant which referred to the command with which you are now charged, I am to observe that the duties usually performed in garrison by an Adjutant must be executed by the duty officer of the day, in the event of your not finding an individual both eligible and willing to continue his exertions in the details of duty you may appoint. The only allowance granted to officers in the temporary charge of establishments is confined to 2*s. per diem* for a clerk, and the amount expended for stationery.

The duties of your detachment are arduous and of a responsible nature, but have fallen to you in the course of service, and you must execute them cheerfully.

On the arrival of the Paymaster-General 100*l.* will be issued to you on account of the public, from which you are to supply the wants of the convalescents.

You will, to account for the disbursement, make out nominal regimental lists of the expenditure of this money: one copy of which you will send to this office to be forwarded to the head-quarters of regiments; the other to the Deputy Paymaster-General, to enable him to recover regimentally the total amount of the issue.

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[ 974. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Kipping, Coimbra.*

31st March, 1811.

In reference to that part of your letter of the 26th instant which related to Colonel L'Amour, of the 39th Regiment, now prisoner of war at Coimbra, and also in reply to that officer's direct communication to the Commander of the Forces, you will be so good as to inform him that his letters shall be sent to the head-quarters of the French army by the first opportunity. A

draft for 20*l.* is now annexed for the use of Colonel L'Amour; and I beg you will recall to his recollection that a supply was personally offered to him by me, previous to leaving Louzão, which he declined, under the expectation of immediate reply to his letters, which, however, the nature of operations has not as yet enabled passing over to the French by a flag of truce.

I am further commanded by my Lord Wellington to desire you will request Colonel L'Amour to view the outrages committed in this country by the army to which he belongs; and knowing, as he must do, that no prisoner is ever taken by the French who does not lose all his property, and many their lives, his Excellency is astonished the Colonel should complain of apparent neglect, attributable but to circumstances; and further, that he has been robbed; more particularly as his Lordship knew his watches were left in his possession.

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(CIRCULAR.) [975.]

*The Adjutant-General to Assistant Adjutants-General of Divisions.*

31st March, 1811.

I do myself the honour to transmit for promulgation a copy of a letter received from Major-General Calvert, adverting to the list of absent officers without leave, which appears to have accumulated to the extent it had actually arrived, from the evident want of correspondence, enquiry, and discrimination of the officers commanding regiments, as to the employment of officers, apparently absent without authority, or detached on other duties of the corps.

In a letter of the 18th January, 1811, addressed to the Assistant Adjutants-General of those divisions to which it was most applicable, I have already taken occasion to express my desire that commanding officers' attention should be particularly called to the above stated omission.

I have at present, in obedience to the Adjutant-General's instructions, to request that the alterations may be made in the ensuing returns, in reference to those officers ascertained to be otherwise employed; and that a regular monthly communication may be established between the regimental depôt and the commanders of battalions composing the — Division of the army.

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[976.*] EXTRACT FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Celorico, 31st March, 1811, 6 P.M.

In consequence of a sufficient supply of biscuit for the troops not having come up, the movements ordered for to-morrow are not to take place, except that of the Light Division, which is to march to Adaõ, on the road from Guarda to Sabugal.

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[977.*] INSTRUCTIONS COMMUNICATED BY THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ERSKINE.

Celorico, 1st April, 1811.

The arrangements originally ordered for this day are to take place to-morrow, with the following alteration in regard of the troops under your command:

If the enemy should have fallen back from Sabugal, you will be so good as to occupy that place and neighbourhood, and send patroles after the enemy; but, should he still continue to hold Sabugal, and the country near it, upon the 2nd instant, you will move towards your right, to Urgeira.

In either of the cases above mentioned the 3rd Division will march, on the 2nd instant, to Val Mourisco. It will be ordered to move from Guarda at daybreak, and you will be so good as to march off the Light Division somewhat later in the morning, that it may not be too distant from the support of the 3rd Division, in the event of its being required.

If the enemy attempts to maintain himself near Sabugal, behind the Coa, the troops under your command will be ordered (on the 3rd instant) to turn his left, by marching in the direction of Malcata and Quadrazaes, higher up the Coa, or by crossing the river at some intermediate point between Quadrazaes and Sabugal. It will be expedient, however, that you should endeavour, as soon as possible, to ascertain positively whether the enemy has any part of his army to your right, in the direction of Sortelha, S. Estevaõ, Memaõ, and Penamacor; as such troops would be in your rear during the movement above mentioned.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.* [978.]

1st April, 1811.

In the event of an officer of the staff of General Loison, named —— ——, prisoner of war, having arrived at Lisbon, you are to cause that officer to be placed in close custody; it being notified to his Excellency that he is a person of designing and dangerous character. You will be so good as to let me hear from you in acknowledgement of this letter.

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ARRANGEMENT FOR THE ATTACK OF THE FRENCH CORPS AT SABUGAL, ON THE 3RD APRIL, 1811. [979.]

Marmeleiro, 2nd April, 1811.

Major-General Sir William Erskine will have the troops under his orders formed in close columns behind the top of the heights which form the left bank of the Coa above Sabugal, so as to be prepared at 8 o'clock A.M. to move down towards the river (if so ordered), and to pass it about one mile above the little chapel which is on the left bank of the Coa a mile higher up than the bridge of Sabugal. If Sir William Erskine is directed to pass his infantry at the place here mentioned, he will make the cavalry pass further up the river, so as to cover the right of the infantry and gain the open country, by leaving the woods upon the opposite side of the Coa to their left.

As circumstances may, however, render it desirable that the cavalry and the Light Division should turn the enemy by even a wider circuit, Sir William Erskine will be prepared, in that case, to move to his right, along the left bank of the Coa, in order to pass it as far up as Quadrazaes, or at any intermediate point that may be ordered. He will be so good, therefore, as to have the roads in that direction reconnoitred as soon as possible.

Major-General Picton will move forward the 3rd Division at 6 o'clock in the morning, and will have it in readiness to move down from the heights forming the left bank of the Coa at 8 o'clock (if so ordered), and to cross the river near the little chapel which is about one mile above the bridge of Sabugal.

All the artillery with the 3rd Division will move forward by the road leading towards Sabugal, so that it may be at hand to

protect the passage of the troops if necessary, and, if not, to move forward and pass the Coa by a ford a little below the bridge.

The 5th Division will move so as to be formed by 8 o'clock, each brigade in close column near the artillery of the 3rd Division, a little off the great road leading from Pega to Sabugal.

The 6th Division will remain at Martin de Pega till further orders; but Major-General Campbell will have the roads to the right reconnoitred, so as to be able to move his division in that direction if ordered, either to Sabugal or to any of the forts of the Coa between Sabugal and Rapoula de Coa.

The 1st Division will move at daybreak by the road from Serdeira to Quinta de Gonzalez Martinez (which is between Marmeleiro and Martin de Pega), and from thence will march to Val Mourisco, which is on the great road from Guarda through Pega to Sabugal.

The 7th Division and Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese brigade will move at daybreak to Serdeira, and from thence will follow the route of the 1st Division.

Sir Brent Spencer will be so good as to leave the posts which he may have established to-day in view of the enemy, near the Ponte Sequeiros, until they can be relieved by a battalion of the 7th Division, which Major-General Houston will allot for that purpose, as soon as his troops have come forward.

The whole of the cavalry of Major-General Anson's and Colonel Hawker's brigades, not already with Sir William Erskine, will move at daybreak to join him; leaving only a party of a serjeant and twelve dragoons with the 6th Division at Rapoula de Coa.

Colonel Barbacena will place the head-quarters of his brigade at Serdeira, and will observe the passages of the Coa at Castello Bom and Castello Mendo, and in the neighbourhood of the Ponte Sequeiros; he will send his reports to the right of the army in the neighbourhood of Sabugal.

It is desirable that the columns near Sabugal should be kept as much as possible out of the view of the enemy until they receive orders to move down to the points where they are to pass the river. All the divisions are to move by the right.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY. [ 980. ]

April 3, 1811.

The right column, after having passed the Coa, will march across the country direct towards the village of Quadrazaes, keeping as far to the right as the nature of the country will permit.

The 3rd Division will also march across the country towards Quadrazaes, keeping to the right of the great road all the way till it comes near to Quadrazaes. The artillery will move by the great road.

The 5th Division will march through Quinta da Torré and Casas de Suano, leaving the great road to its right. Its artillery must go by the great road.

The 1st Division will march by the great road.

All the baggage of the army is to remain on the left bank of the Coa till further orders.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ATTACK OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION ON THE COA. [ 981. ]

3rd April, 1811, near Sabugal.

As soon as the Light Division and 3rd Division have moved down to pass the river, the light infantry of the 5th Division will drive in the enemy's posts which are upon the left bank of the Coa opposite Sabugal.

The battalion of the 5th Division which is attached to the 9-pounders will assist in this operation by moving forward along the tongue of land that turns the left of the enemy's posts on this side of the Coa; and the 9-pounders will follow that battalion till they can be placed advantageously to cannonade the enemy on the opposite side of the river.

As soon as the enemy begins to give way at the town and the bridge, in consequence of the movements of the Light and 3rd Divisions round his left and rear, and of the fire of the 9-pounders upon his front, the 5th Division will move forward and pass the river.

The infantry of the division will pass the bridge of Sabugal, if it remains entire, and will march round the town, leaving it to the left hand.

The artillery will pass at the ford below the bridge of Sabugal, and will go round the town, leaving it to the right hand.

Major-General Dunlop will allow the two brigades of 9-pounders to get across the river as soon as they are no longer necessary on this side; and will also get his own brigade of guns across as soon as the infantry of his front brigade has passed. The remainder of the artillery will not pass the river until the whole of the infantry of the 5th Division has crossed.

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ORDRE DU JOUR.

Alfaiatés, le 3 Avril, 1811.

Le Maréchal Prince d'Essling, Commandant en Chef l'armée de Portugal, considérant que si la fuite des habitants du Portugal a exigé que des maraudes fussent organisées pour qu'elle pût y vivre, il n'en est pas de même dans un pays où elle trouvera des habitants paisibles, vivant sous la protection de Sa Majesté l'Empereur et sous les lois d'un souverain allié, arrête ce qui suit:

Art. 1. L'armée vivra sur le territoire d'Espagne au moyen des distributions qui lui seront faites régulièrement; en conséquence la maraude est expressément défendue, et les maraudeurs seront punis suivant toute la rigueur des lois.

Art. 2. Il sera fait matin et soir dans les régiments les appels prescrits par les ordonnances et règlements; personne ne pourra être dispensé d'assister à ces appels hors les cas prévus.

Art. 3. Messieurs les commandants de troupes ne souffriront pas qu'aucun sous-officier ou soldat s'éloigne à plus d'une demi-lieue de leurs cantonnements sans une permission expresse et par écrit.

Art. 4. Pour que la discipline soit assurée d'une manière stable, il sera formé dans la journée de demain des conseils de guerre dans chaque division, par les soins de MM. les commandants des corps d'armée; ces conseils de guerre seront chargés de punir, dans les 24 heures, les délits de maraudage, d'insubordination et d'indiscipline.

Art. 5. Les officiers de tous grades qui n'auront pas empêché les excès prévus par le présent ordre, lorsque les moyens de police et d'autorité qui leur appartiennent le leur auront permis, en seront personnellement responsables; et cette responsabilité encourue les assujettira, suivant le cas, à l'action des mêmes conseils de guerre, ou à une suspension qui sera publiée par des ordres du jour, et dont il sera rendu compte à Sa Majesté.

Art. 6. MM. les officiers-généraux sont appelés à stimuler particulièrement la surveillance des officiers de tous grades des régiments, à l'exercer eux-mêmes et à faire exécuter le plus rigoureusement possible les dispositions ci-dessus.

Art. 7. Le présent ordre sera lu 5 jours de suite à chaque appel du matin et du soir, et MM. les commandants des corps d'armée seront chargés de la faire mettre à exécution.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain O'Kelly, 11th Regiment, Celorico.* [982.*]

7th April, 1811.

Several detachments of prisoners, some of whom are wounded, have marched from Sabugal, with instructions to proceed to Celorico, and to be delivered to your disposal. You will be pleased to forward these men to Coimbra by every opportunity, and according to the circumstances of their cases. In order that this duty may be conducted with regularity, you are authorised to detain under your orders the detachments of the 1st and 7th Divisions forming the guards of the prisoners above alluded to, commanded by Lieutenant D. Cameron, of the 79th Regiment, and Lieutenant Milius, of the Chasseurs Britanniques. The escort which you will send with each detachment of prisoners is to be in proportion to your means; and you must explain to the prisoners that the continuance of the Commander of the Forces' protection towards them depends on their proper conduct in going down to Lisbon.

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[CIRCULAR.] [983.*]

*The Adjutant-General to General Officers commanding Divisions.*

7th April, 1811.

It has been reported to the Commander of the Forces that several of the regiments with this corps of the army have carts in their possession, originally obtained for the accommodation of the several battalions in bringing up supplies, and which should have been returned for the use of the public the moment that service was performed. In requesting you will refer officers commanding regiments to the 2nd No. General Order, 29th May, 1809,* which admits of but *one* cart for battalion use, I am directed by his Excellency to desire you will be pleased to call for returns of carts and oxen now in possession of the regiments respectively in the division under your command, and cause all the extra carts and oxen forthwith to be delivered over to the divisional commissariat, returns of the number so given over being sent to this office.

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 271.

[ 984. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Pamplona, commanding Portuguese Brigade of Infantry.*

8th April, 1811.

The soldiers of the 6th Portuguese infantry in your brigade, and named in margin, were on the night of the 7th instant taken in the act of plundering a house in the village of Bismula, by a patrole which was sent there in consequence of the complaint of the ill-treated peasant. The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct the men alluded to should, for the crime stated, receive a punishment of four dozen lashes, and be marched as prisoners to the head-quarters of the brigade for your further disposal.

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*Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, K.B., to Marshal-General Viscount Wellington.*

MY LORD, Jurumenha, 8th April, 1811.

It is with much regret that I transmit to you the enclosed return of the loss of men and horses, on the morning of the 7th instant, a little before 4 o'clock. It was occasioned by the cavalry piquet, composed of the regiment which has suffered the loss, allowing itself to be surprised; and which I cannot account for, as I had given information during the preceding evening of the meditated attack. The commanding officer of the piquet being a prisoner, he has it not in his power at present to assign the cause for this surprise, and I can only therefore say that it was so complete that although fully informed of the probability of such an attempt, even no alarm was given by this piquet; and we had no information of the enemy's advance till he was amongst our infantry piquets, in front of our line. However, we being prepared, and the enemy finding us so, he immediately retired, leaving a few horses killed, and at daylight he was out of sight and had retired to Olivença.

| | Major | Lieut. | Troop serj. major. | Trumpeters. | R. & F. | Horses. | Mules. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners.. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 49 | 65 | 2 |
| Wounded . | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — |

I have, &c.

W. C. BERESFORD.

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*Major-General the Hon. G. Lowry Cole to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, K.B.*

SIR, Olivença, 16th April, 1811.

My letter of yesterday by my aide-de-camp, Captain Roverea, will have informed your Excellency of the surrender of this place, the particulars

attending which I had deferred stating to prevent any delay in your receiving this information. I have now the honour to report that on the night of the 12th instant (the morning of which your Excellency left the camp), we took possession of an enclosed lunette which the enemy had left unoccupied in front of the San Francisco gate, and distant from the curtain about 250 yards. As the only entrance into the work was through a gate in rear of it, much exposed to a fire of musketry from the place, we were under the necessity of making another passage for the artillery at the outward angle, which was executed, and a breaching battery of four guns completed on the evening of the 13th, and I had hopes, as I stated in my letter to your Excellency of that day, that we should have been able to have got the guns into it in the course of the night, but in this I was disappointed; for notwithstanding that every exertion was made on the part of Major Dickson, of the Portuguese artillery, it was found impossible to effect it, from the badness of the road and the circuit they were obliged to take to avoid the fire of the place. We were, therefore, under the necessity of deferring it until the following night, as the lunette was too much exposed to the fire of the place to attempt it during the day.

Having succeeded in getting the guns into the battery during the night, and everything ready before daybreak on the 15th, and also established two flanking batteries of field-pieces, I sent a summons to the Governor, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose with his answer, which being a refusal to accept the terms I offered, our fire immediately commenced, and was returned with some spirit from the town. At 11 o'clock a white flag was hoisted by the enemy, and an officer came out with a letter from the Governor, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose with my answer and the Governor's reply, to which I sent none, and recommenced our fire. After a few rounds a white flag was again hoisted, and they surrendered at discretion, and the Franciscan gate was taken possession of by the grenadier company of the 11th Portuguese Regiment.

The choice of the situation of the batteries, and the expedition with which they were completed, do great credit to Captain Squire's (chief engineer) judgment and activity; and I am free to say that it has been principally owing to his exertions, and to those of Major Dickson, that I am indebted for the speedy surrender of the place; and I feel great satisfaction in saying that the conduct of the Portuguese artillery employed in the breaching battery was highly creditable. To the fire kept up by the British light companies, and the Rifle companies of the 60th and Brunswick Regiments, under Majors Pearson and Birmingham, and the flank companies of Colonel Harvey's Portuguese brigade, I principally attribute the trifling loss we sustained. I have the honour to enclose the return of the casualties, as also of the ordnance found in the place, and of the number of prisoners taken.

I have, &c.

G. LOWRY COLE.

*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Salamanque, le 17 Avril, 1811.

Dans ma dernière dépêche, j'ai eu l'honneur de mettre sous les yeux de V. A. les motifs qui avaient fait rentrer en Espagne l'armée dont S. M. m'a confié le commandement. Je vous ai fait connaître les positions qu'elle avait occupées depuis lors; que, pour couvrir les deux places, une division du 6me corps était placée à Ciudad Rodrigo, communiquant avec Salamanque par une autre division échelonnée sur la route, et que le 9me corps était placé à San Felices el Grande et Vitigudino, où il était appuyé par le 2me, occupant Ledesma. La même dépêche vous a informé, en outre, que le 8me corps était à Toro, et la réserve de cavalerie à Benavente.

Aujourd'hui, Monseigneur, je dois vous exposer avec la même exactitude la situation dans laquelle l'armée se trouve, et les difficultés qu'elle a rencontrées depuis qu'elle est revenue sur la frontière.

Lorsqu'en arrivant à Guarda et Belmonte, j'eus reconnu les faibles ressources que le pays nous offrait pour vivre, je vis que nous ne pouvions pas nous dispenser de repasser la Coa et l'Agueda. J'écrivis le 25 Mars à M. le Maréchal Duc d'Istrie, pour le prévenir que dans 8 jours nous serions en Espagne, et pour le prier de nous faire préparer un approvisionnement de 500,000 à 600,000 rations de biscuit à Salamanque. Le 31, je lui fis apercevoir combien il serait avantageux qu'on pût déjà en trouver 300,000 à 400,000 à Ciudad Rodrigo, pour donner un premier secours à des troupes qui n'avaient pas eu de pain depuis 15 jours, et les mettre à même d'y rester pour faire face aux Anglais qui paraîtraient entre les deux places.

A mon arrivée à Ciudad Rodrigo, je ne trouvai que l'approvisionnement de siége, consistant en 250,000 rations de biscuit et en farines suffisantes pour 160,000 rations: j'appris que celui d'Almeida ne pouvait nourrir la garnison de cette place que pendant 35 jours, à partir du 4 Avril. La circonstance dans laquelle nous nous trouvions me fit beaucoup regretter que les approvisionnements considérables versés dans les deux places, par suite des dispositions que nous avions faites avant notre entrée en Portugal, eussent été consommés avec peu d'économie par le 9me corps, et sans qu'il eût pris des mesures pour pourvoir à leur remplacement. Mais ce n'est pas le cas d'examiner ici ni ce que fit le 9me corps, ni les dispositions de l'administration qui nous a succédé. Je sentis qu'il fallait cependant tenir, au moins quelques jours, entre les deux places, pour voir quels seraient les projets de l'ennemi, afin d'empêcher que, par une prompte apparition sur ce point, il ne portât la terreur dans le nord de l'Espagne, et de donner le temps d'arriver aux approvisionnements que j'avais demandés. Je fis donc prendre sur ceux de Ciudad Rodrigo une double ration de biscuit par homme, pour trois jours; mais, au lieu de secours réels que j'espérais, ne recevant qu'un avis de M. le Maréchal Duc d'Istrie, que plus de 10,000 fanègues de blé existaient à Salamanque, que 6000 allaient encore y être envoyées, que 2000 fanègues partaient pour Ciudad Rodrigo, où il devait

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 481. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 18th April, 1811.

diriger aussi 200,000 rations de biscuit, pour remplacer ce que j'avais emprunté des magasins, je dus m'éloigner de cette place, en me bornant à représenter à M. le Maréchal, qu'il serait convenable aux intérêts de S. M. qu'il y envoyât un corps d'observation pourvu de vivres, pendant que les troupes de l'armée de Portugal iraient en chercher dans les cantons qui présentaient des ressources. V. A. peut juger, par ce que je lui ai déjà dit, combien il était à désirer que les assurances de M. le Maréchal et mes représentations eussent été suivies de quelque effet. J'arrivai cependant avec le 6me corps à Salamanque, et, loin d'y trouver ce qui m'avait été annoncé, je ne pus compter que sur 6000 fanègues et 39,000 rations de biscuit, sur lesquelles il nous a fallu prendre ensuite pour remplacer ce que nous avions consommé des approvisionnements de Ciudad Rodrigo, où 20,000 rations seulement avaient été envoyées par M. le Maréchal, sans qu'un convoi de 100,000, qu'il avait dit expédier pour la même destination, soit plus arrivé que les deux autres convois annoncés, l'un de 6000 fanègues, et l'autre de 2000. Ne voyant venir à notre secours ni corps d'observation de l'armée du nord, ni les moyens de subsistances qu'on nous avait promis, et l'importance de couvrir les places étant toujours aussi grande, j'ai ordonné à deux divisions du 6me corps et au 9me d'emmener une partie des 6000 fanègues trouvées ici, et d'aller s'établir dans les positions que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous désigner au commencement de ma lettre.

Si je n'ai pas vu arriver ce qui m'avait été annoncé, du moins j'espérais que les marchés pour lesquels 1,000,000 de francs des fonds destinés à la solde a été retenu à Valladolid, ainsi qu'une de mes dépêches du 12 en a informé V. A., produiraient des versements considérables pour l'époque du 15, qui m'avait été indiquée. Mais nous sommes au 17, et rien n'a paru. Hier, j'ai exposé de nouveau à M. le Maréchal l'état pénible dans lequel nous nous trouvions, et que, si des secours efficaces ne nous parvenaient pas incessamment, nous serions contraints de renoncer à couvrir les places. Ce que je lui disais hier, Monseigneur, je ne puis que le dire à V. A., pour vous faire connaître le véritable état des choses. Les 6me et 9me corps vont se trouver sans vivres: le 2me se plaint déjà de sa position, et il n'y a que le 8me qui puisse tenir où il est. La cavalerie, quoique cantonnée, perd journellement un grand nombre de chevaux qui ont été épuisés par le manque de nourriture et leurs fatigues en Portugal. Les trains d'équipages et d'artillerie sont, par les mêmes motifs, dans un état de nullité aussi absolu. Le pays n'a plus de moyens de transport. La plus grande apathie règne dans toutes les autorités, dont le zèle devrait se développer dans la position où nous nous trouvons.

Le résumé de ma lettre est que, de toutes les promesses que M. le Duc d'Istrie m'a faites, aucune ne s'est effectuée; que je ne vois qu'un avenir extrêmement fâcheux; que j'ai fait et que je fais tout ce qui est en mon pouvoir; que je ne puis que faire des représentations, écrire, et exposer la véritable situation des choses, sans en être jusqu'à présent plus avancé. Etant sans autorité dans le pays, je désespère de pouvoir faire vivre plus longtemps les troupes que j'ai à San Felices el Grande et Vitigudino, ainsi que les deux divisions, dont une est à Ciudad Rodrigo, et l'autre placée en échelons. C'est la vérité que je vous soumets, Monseigneur; il est vraiment instant qu'on prenne d'autres mesures, qu'on réponde à mes lettres, et qu'on y fasse droit.

*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, au Général Fririon, Chef d'Etat Major-Général.**

Salamanque, 17 Avril, 1811.

M. le Général Fririon partira demain, 18 Avril, pour se porter à Rodrigo; arrivé dans cette place, il enverra des émissaires, s'il croit ne pas pouvoir envoyer des reconnaissances, pour avoir des nouvelles de l'ennemi. Si, d'après les rapports qu'il recevra, il croit pouvoir faire parvenir à Almeida un convoi de 100,000 rations de biscuit, et autant qu'il pourra de farines sous l'escorte de la division Marchand, il en ordonnera de suite les dispositions en y employant les dragons du 10e régiment. Si, par les rapports qu'il aura pu recueillir, l'ennemi était trop en forces, il y emploierait une division du 9e corps, et les deux s'il le fallait pour plus de sûreté. Il écrirait au Général Regnier pour qu'il appuyât ce mouvement avec quatre de ses meilleurs régiments et toute la cavalerie du Général Fournier; il pourrait de plus y employer le nombre d'artillerie qu'il croirait nécessaire.

M. le Général Fririon ordonnera toutes les dispositions en mon nom.

Il faut jeter dans la place d'Almeida au moins pour deux mois de vivres, ce qui l'obligera à toucher aux approvisionnements de Rodrigo, qui seraient remplacés de suite.

M. le Général Fririon sentira la nécessité d'accélérer le plus qu'il sera possible le départ du convoi, par l'impossibilité où les bêtes de transport se trouveraient de vivre aux environs de Rodrigo et d'Almeida.

M. le Général Fririon est autorisé à faire toutes les dispositions qu'il croira convenables pour l'entrée du convoi à Almeida. Il me donnera souvent de ses nouvelles par la voie des paysans, s'il ne le peut autrement.

Le Général Fririon, qui s'était transporté à Rodrigo, rendit compte au Prince que l'ennemi s'étant jeté entre Rodrigo et Almeida, il était nécessaire de livrer bataille pour ravitailler cette dernière place. Le Maréchal Masséna, auprès duquel il était retourné, lui dicta les instructions suivantes pour le Général Regnier:—

'Salamanque, 21 Avril, 1811.

'Général, Les vivres d'Almeida touchent à leur fin, et il serait honteux pour l'armée de Portugal de laisser prendre par famine une place qui lui a tant coûté. En conséquence, vous ferez partir la plus forte division de votre corps d'armée avec dix à douze jours de vivres et quatre pièces d'artillerie. Vous ferez un choix dans les chevaux pour les atteler le mieux qu'il sera possible. Vous réunirez 300 à 400 hommes de cavalerie les mieux en état, vous leur ferez donner pour dix à douze jours d'orge. Les régiments ont des transports à leur suite, ils s'en serviront; s'ils ne peuvent avoir avec eux suffisamment de pain et de biscuit, ils emporteront de la farine.

'Six divisions doivent se réunir sur le même point; il n'y a pas un instant à perdre pour ravitailler Almeida.'—*Journal historique de la Campagne de Portugal, par le Général Baron Fririon*, p. 196.

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 461. Memorandum for Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, K.B., 14th April, 1811.

*Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford to Marshal-General Viscount Wellington.**

MY LORD, Zafra, 18th April, 1811.

I had the honour of communicating to your Lordship from Albuera, in my letter of the 12th, my arrival at that place, and your Lordship will have seen that I was then preparing all things for the attack of Badajoz, the object of your Lordship's instructions; and which place was, by my occupation of Valverde, Albuera, and Talavera, completely shut in from receiving any succours. The division of the enemy which had retired before me was at Llerena, having advances as far as Los Santos, and drawing resources from Zafra and the neighbouring towns.

On the 14th my aide-de-camp, Dom José de Sousa, whom I sent to communicate with General Ballesteros at Fregenal, returned to me with the information that a French division had on the 13th appeared in front of Fregenal, and had obliged General Ballesteros to fall back on Xerez de los Caballeros; and on the 14th he was obliged to quit this place and to retire to Salvatierra, the enemy occupying Xerez. By the movement of this division of the enemy it was obviously uninformed of the change of circumstances in Estremadura, and I determined in consequence to advance on S^ta^ Marta and Zafra, to endeavour to cut it off; at all events to prevent its junction with those at Llerena, and in hopes that this forward movement would induce the latter to fall back and leave us Estremadura and its resources during the siege of Badajoz.

On the 15th I marched with the two divisions of infantry of Major-General the Hon. W. Stewart and Major-General Hamilton and the cavalry division to S^ta^ Marta; and Olivença surrendering on that day, the 16th, I directed Major-General the Hon. G. Lowry Cole to leave a small garrison in Olivença, and Brigadier-General Madden's brigade of cavalry to prevent any marauding parties from Badajoz, requesting General Castaños to occupy Talavera, and with the remainder to march to S^ta^ Marta whilst I advanced to this place. The Brigadier Conde de Penne Villemur was at Villa Franca with 400 or 500 cavalry, and as many infantry of General Castaños' troops. I arrived here about 11 o'clock A.M., and shortly afterwards I was informed by a Spanish officer of *tiradores a cavallo*, that his company was engaged with the enemy's cavalry a little in front of Los Santos, in the rear of which we had halted till the bivouac for the troops could be arranged. The officer reported the number of the enemy to be from 800 to 1000. I immediately mounted my horse, and ordered the cavalry to mount and advance, wishing to prevent the enemy observing us, as our arrival was clearly unknown to him. I went on the hill above Los Santos, and saw distinctly the enemy, and that his force was only cavalry, and not exceeding 600. Major-General Long had orders to advance and attack him. The enemy got possession of Los Santos, from whence he first observed us, and immediately began his retreat. We, however, came up with him a little beyond Los Santos, where, in fact, he had waited, and he was there found in squadrons in close column of a quarter distance. He attempted to make a charge on our first squadrons of the 13th, but it was most faint, indeed ridiculous; and a troop of that regiment that charged

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 505. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 25th April, 1811.

drove it back, and the enemy again commenced his retreat in good order, and we were certainly long in arranging formations and for the pursuit, by which he got a little start; however, he was soon pressed pretty hard, and it was not long before he put himself *en débandade*, and with him it was *sauve qui peut*, flying individually as fast as their horses could carry them. I am happy to inform your Lordship that though visibly with the utmost anxiety to overtake the enemy, and going at a pretty smart rate, our cavalry kept in the most regular order, the 13th Light Dragoons deserving my best commendation, and the heavy brigade not less. The Portuguese of Colonel Otway's brigade also kept perfect order. The Spanish company of *tiradores a cavallo*, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Soto, remained as skirmishers, and with ours, and I have reason to be satisfied with their conduct. The Conde de Penne Villemur with his cavalry marching on the road from Villa Franca to this place, just as we got sight of the enemy, reported his situation, and requested my orders; and I directed him to get round the right of the enemy, which he used every effort to do; but he was too distant, and the enemy went too fast for him.

We pursued the enemy for a very long distance, but only our skirmishers could come up with him; however, he left in our possession three officers and about 160 prisoners, with their horses, and he can scarcely have lost less than half his numbers, there being after the first burst no resistance. The killed and wounded on the part of the enemy are few, and I am happy to inform your Lordship that we have not a man wounded or missing. We returned to occupy this place, Los Santos, and Puebla de Sancho Perez. General Maransin, who commanded the division of the enemy that advanced on Xerez, had, from general report at Fregenal, and confirmed in the same manner at Xerez, begun to be alarmed for his situation (as your Lordship will see by the intercepted letters I have sent you), rumour giving him intimation of the change of circumstances in Portugal and Estremadura, and of the advance of British troops to the latter, and he precipitately retired to Fregenal and Fuente de Leon, and my last advices leave him at Canaveral. General Latour Maubourg, who has succeeded to the command of the division of Mortier, said to be recalled to France, retains his situation at Llerena, keeping his cavalry at Bienvenida and Villa Garcia. Last night the Conde de Penne Villemur, with the Spanish cavalry, obliged him to quit Usagre, which whether the latter will be able to maintain will depend upon our movements. General Ballesteros has again advanced, and is on my right flank at Burguillos, watching the corps of Maransin which came from the Condado de Niebla, and may be about 4000 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. C. BERESFORD.

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[ 985. ] G. O. Alameda, 22nd April, 1811.

1. Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart., having rejoined, will take the command of the cavalry and the advanced posts of the army. The Lieutenant-General will be

pleased to report the cantonment in which he shall establish his quarters.

2. Major-General Sir William Erskine, Bart., will assume the command of the 5th Division of infantry.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, au Maréchal Bessières, Duc d'Istrie.**

Salamanque, le 22 Avril, 1811.

J'ai reçu votre dépêche. Toutes vos promesses de vous réunir à moi s'évanouissent donc dans le moment où j'en ai besoin? Ravitailler Almeida et Rodrigo est la première opération, et la seule qui puisse nous donner la faculté de rendre l'armée de Portugal disponible, lorsqu'on n'aura plus rien à craindre sur le sort des places. En y jetant pour deux ou trois mois de vivres, on peut ensuite établir plusieurs colonnes mobiles; on peut envoyer des troupes à Avila et Ségovie; on peut au besoin appuyer le mouvement de l'armée d'Andalousie; mais ne serait-il pas honteux de laisser rendre une place, faute de vivres, en présence de deux maréchaux de l'empire? Je vous ai déjà prévenu de la nullité de ma cavalerie, de l'impossibilité où se trouvent les chevaux d'artillerie de rendre aucun service. Vous savez encore que je dois envoyer le 9me corps en Andalousie; je voulais aussi le faire concourir avant son départ au ravitaillement des places. Pouvez-vous, mon cher maréchal, balancer un seul instant à m'envoyer de la cavalerie et des attelages d'artillerie? Si vous voulez, gardez votre matériel. Ne vous ai-je pas prévenu que je commençais mon mouvement le 26? et vous paraissez attendre, le 22, une seconde demande de ma part! Vous le savez aussi bien que moi: perdre un ou deux jours à la guerre est beaucoup, et ce délai peut avoir des suites fâcheuses qu'on ne répare plus.

Quand je vous ai dit que je ne réunirais que six divisions, c'était pour ne pas dégarnir des points importants occupés par les corps d'armée; mais de la cavalerie et de l'artillerie sont un secours dont je ne puis me passer. Je vous prie en conséquence, mon cher maréchal, de me faire arriver, à marches forcées, de la cavalerie et des attelages d'artillerie. Réfléchissez qu'une fois les places approvisionnées, je pourrai disposer des deux tiers de l'armée, et que cette opération passe avant tout.

En m'offrant de nous envoyer les attelages pour 16 pièces, vous avez bien entendu, sans doute, mon cher maréchal, y comprendre ceux nécessaires pour les caissons des pièces?

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Picton, 3rd Division.* [986.]

22nd April, 1811.

In reference to your communication of the 11th instant, and enclosures from Major-General Colville and the officer commanding the 5th Regiment, relative to a prolongation of the

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 514. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 1st May, 1811.

leave of absence of Paymaster ——, of that battalion, I am to acquaint you that indulgence was granted in consequence of those letters, and in the expectation that Mr. —— should avail himself of the time so given to retire, should he continue after that period unequal to perform the duties of the appointment he held in His Majesty's service. The memorial of Paymaster —— has, by my Lord Wellington's command, been transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief's office through the Military Secretary.

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[ 987. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain O'Kelly, 11th Regiment, Celorico.*

24th April, 1811.

By command of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, I am to acquaint you that two Spanish priests, a surgeon, and a servant, who are named in margin and accompany the bearer, are to remain at Celorico till further orders. You will please to cause them to be regularly supplied with rations and properly billeted. These persons are severally to understand that they are not to leave the precincts of the town. They are to be at their quarters at 7 in the morning, 1 P.M., and 9 at night, at which hours they are to be visited by the Provost. In failure of these instructions you are to take such measures as you may think necessary to prevent their escape.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, au Maréchal Bessières, Duc d'Istrie.**

Ciudad Rodrigo, le 29 Avril, 1811.

Vos lettres sont inconcevables. Dans celle du 20, vous me dites que vous ne pouvez me donner aucun secours. Par celle du 22, vous me dites que, le 25 ou le 26, vous me joindrez partout où je serai, et que la tête de votre colonne arrivera à Salamanque le 26. Par celle que je reçois à l'instant, vous me dites que votre cavalerie et votre artillerie se trouvent encore, le 27, à une journée en arrière de Salamanque, et vous concluez que mon mouvement doit être fini, et vous me témoignez vos regrets de n'avoir pu y coopérer. Convenez, mon cher maréchal, que si l'armée de Portugal recevait un échec, vous auriez bien des reproches à vous faire. Je vous ai demandé de l'artillerie et des attelages, et encore plus positivement de la cavalerie; vous avez, sous différents prétextes, éludé ma demande. Toutes les troupes qui sont en Espagne sont de la même famille. Vous êtes, jusqu'à ce qu'il y ait de nouveaux ordres, chargé de la défense et de l'approvisionnement des places d'Almeida et de Rodrigo. Je n'aurais pas mieux

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 514. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 1st May, 1811.

demandé que d'employer l'armée de Portugal sous mes ordres à défendre ces places, à marcher au secours de l'armée du midi, mais comment puis-je le faire sans vivres?

Je compte faire mon mouvement demain matin. J'ignore quelle pourra être l'issue de ce mouvement. Si ma lettre vous arrive dans la journée de demain, votre cavalerie et votre artillerie pourraient toujours se mettre en mouvement dans la nuit pour arriver après-demain, 1er Mai, à Cabrillas. Je vous prie de faire filer, sans s'arrêter, le biscuit, la farine, le grain, que vous n'aurez pas manqué de réunir à la suite de vos troupes. Il est instant que ces ressources, comme beaucoup d'autres, arrivent à Ciudad Rodrigo. Cette place n'aura pas 15 jours de vivres. A mon départ d'ici, il faudra que des convois considérables y soient envoyés.

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*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*

Ciudad Rodrigo, le 30 Avril, 1811.

Ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous en prévenir par ma dépêche du 24, je me suis rendu à Ciudad Rodrigo dans le dessein de ravitailler Almeida. L'armée n'a pu être réunie qu'hier, au lieu du 26, comme j'avais cru pouvoir le faire. Je l'ai passée en revue en grande partie; et, ce matin, j'aurais commencé mon mouvement sur Almeida, si, prévenu que M. le Maréchal Duc d'Istrie était arrivé à Salamanque avec de la cavalerie et des attelages d'artillerie, je ne lui avais pas écrit de faire arriver ces secours qui nous sont si utiles. Je les attends ce soir, et demain je compte marcher à l'ennemi. Suivant les rapports des déserteurs et des paysans, il existe autour d'Almeida sept divisions commandées par Lord Wellington, qu'on dit revenu de l'Estramadure. Je m'empresserai de faire connaître à V. A. le résultat de notre expédition; d'après les différents rapports que je vous ai faits, vous concevrez facilement les embarras que nous aurons eus pour l'entreprendre. Vous dire que chaque corps d'armée n'a pas de chevaux en état de faire manœuvrer trois pièces d'artillerie; que la cavalerie de l'armée présente à peine 2000 chevaux en état de marcher, y compris la brigade Fournier; et que les versements de subsistances qui devaient être faits sur Ciudad Rodrigo n'arrivent pas, ou n'y sont rendus que trop tard, diminués de plus de moitié, c'est vous répéter, Monseigneur, les plaintes qui remplissent mes précédentes lettres. Cependant ce sont là les inconvénients que nous rencontrons à la veille d'une bataille, et au moment où nous devons jeter des vivres dans une place forte. Je dois assurer V. A. que rien ne sera ménagé pour que ces difficultés ne nous empêchent pas d'obtenir un succès qui réponde aux vues de S. M., et je n'aurai point de repos que les 120,000 rations de biscuit, les 100 quintaux de farine, les 80 quintaux de légumes, les 80 quintaux de viande salée, et les 100,000 rations d'eau-de-vie, formant le convoi destiné pour Almeida, n'y soient entrés en entier.

L'ennemi a été toujours obligé d'avoir sur ce point sept divisions, qu'on dit fortes ensemble de 50,000 hommes, et beaucoup de cavalerie, ce qui l'a empêché de porter ses forces ailleurs, circonstance qui rentre parfaitement dans le plan de S. M. l'Empereur. Je ne puis marcher à lui qu'avec 35,000 hommes de toutes armes, mais qui sont bien disposés.

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## [988.] INSTRUCTIONS PREPARATORY TO THE BATTLE OF FUENTES DE OÑORO.

Villar Formoso, 30th April, 1811.

In the event of the enemy passing the Agueda, and moving forward in force, the allied army will oppose his progress by occupying the high country, of which the left is between the Dos Casas and the Turones rivulets, and the right extends by Navé d'Aver behind Almedilla, towards Furcalhos.

The body of the army will be drawn towards the right or towards the left of this line of country, or will be concentrated at any particular part of it, according to the direction which the enemy appears to give to the principal part of his force.

It is not intended to dispute the country in front of the line of position above mentioned. When it appears that the enemy is decidedly moving forward in force, therefore, Sir Stapleton Cotton will give orders to the troops in front to retire, the Light Division falling back from Gallegos and Espeja, by the direct roads from these two places, to Fuentes de Oñoro, and the cavalry falling back towards the line of position in such direction as circumstances may at the time require; continuing, however, to watch and delay the progress of the enemy's columns, but without committing themselves or harassing the troops. The order for the retreat of the 38th Regiment from Barba de Puerco is also to be given by Sir Stapleton Cotton, as soon as he finds that the enemy is advancing in such force as to make it expedient to withdraw the troops from Gallegos, and from the posts upon the Agueda, to the left of that village.

The blockade of Almeida (under the circumstances of the enemy advancing in force) will be intrusted to a greater or less portion of the troops now allotted for that service, according as may appear at the time to be requisite.

It is very necessary that the staff officers attached to the several divisions should make themselves acquainted with the general line of the position above pointed out, with all the roads in its neighbourhood, and with the names of the villages; in order that no mistake or delay may occur in the execution of any movement that may be directed.

[CIRCULAR.] [989.*]

## INSTRUCTIONS PREPARATORY TO THE BATTLE OF FUENTES DE OÑORO.

Villar Formoso, 1st May, 1811.

As soon as intelligence is received of the advance of the enemy in any considerable force, the following arrangement is to take place.

The 5th Division is to assemble upon the high ground between the Dos Casas and the Turones rivulets, near where the road passes from the village of Alameda to Val de la Mula.

Sir William Erskine will observe the roads that come from Villar de Ciervo, Barquilla, and Gallegos, and cross the Dos Casas river in front of his alarm post. He will be prepared also to detach to his left to favour the march of the 38th Regiment along the line of retreat pointed out for it in a former instruction.

Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery will fall back from Alameda, with the infantry of the 5th Division cantoned there, and will continue in reserve with the 5th Division until otherwise ordered.

Sir William Erskine will not evacuate entirely the villages of Castillejos and Alameda until obliged to do so by the advance of the enemy in force upon these points.

The 6th Division will assemble at San Pedro, leaving its piquets in front of Almeida, and one battalion between Almeida and San Pedro, to support the piquets until further orders.

Major-General Campbell will apprize Brigadier-General Pack of the movement of the 6th Division to San Pedro, as also of any other arrangements afterwards ordered which may affect the blockade of Almeida.

The 3rd Division will remain in the cantonments it at present occupies, and will be prepared to get under arms and move to any point ordered with the least possible delay.

The 7th Division and Colonel Ashworth's brigade will repair to the alarm posts already assigned them upon the Caril road, the former between Aldea da Ribeira and Navé d'Aver, the latter between Malhada-sorda and Navé d'Aver.

The 1st Division will be prepared to get under arms and move from its cantonments as may be ordered with the least possible delay.

Instructions respecting the movements of the troops in

advance, upon the enemy's moving forward in force, have been already given.

The following arrangements are to be observed in regard to the conveyance of intelligence of the enemy's advance, or of any other circumstance of general importance:—

Sir Stapleton Cotton will order immediate reports to be sent in such cases, from Gallegos and from Barquilla, to Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, *or officer commanding* at Alameda.

The officer commanding at Alameda will forward the intelligence he receives without delay to Sir William Erskine at Aldea do Bispo, and also to Major-General Campbell, or officer commanding at Val de la Mula.

The officer commanding at Espeja will report to Quinta da Aguila, where Major-General Picton will station a small party, under the command of an officer, to receive these reports, and to forward them without delay to Navé d'Aver, sending a copy at the same time to Fuentes de Oñoro.

The officer commanding the cavalry outposts upon the right of the line will report to the officer commanding at Almedilla, and will send a report also to the officer commanding at Albergueria.

Major-General Picton and Major-General Houston will establish joint posts of communication half-way between Navé d'Aver and Malhada-sorda, and also half-way between Navé d'Aver and Villar Maior; and Major-General Picton will transmit by that means to Malhada-sorda and to Villar Maior the intelligence forwarded to him from the front, of the enemy's movements.

The same mode of communication is to be established between Navé d'Aver and Almedilla, and Major-General Nightingall will make arrangements in a similar manner for the speedy circulation of intelligence, and of orders, betwixt the cantonments of the 1st Division.

In addition to the above communications, in the event of a decided forward movement of the enemy's army, the intelligence is to be circulated from the points above mentioned, by means of mounted officers, with the least possible delay.

[A copy of this circular was sent to each of the following officers:—Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer, Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Major-General Sir William Erskine, Major-General Campbell, Major-General Picton, Major-General Houston, Major-General Nightingall.]

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSTRUCTIONS RESPECTING THE BAGGAGE OF THE ARMY. [990.]

Hill of San Cristoval, behind Espeja,
2nd May, 1811, 3 P.M.

The baggage of the army is to be sent to the rear to-night as follows: That of the troops under Brigadier-General Pack is to go to Pinhel; that of the 5th and 6th Divisions, and of the cavalry, to Castello Mendo; that of the 3rd Division and of the 7th Division, including Colonel Ashworth's brigade, is to go to the village of Bismula; and that of the 1st Division to Alfaiates. Instructions will be given hereafter respecting the baggage of the Light Division. The reserve ammunition of the several divisions is to remain with them.

The camp kettles are also to remain; and cattle sufficient to furnish two days' meat in advance are to be retained near the divisions. Whatever bread there may be in reserve is to be issued to the men, and the Commissariat mules are to be sent to the rear for a fresh supply.

The baggage of head-quarters is to be in readiness to move to-morrow on the shortest notice.

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INSTRUCTIONS PREPARATORY TO THE BATTLE OF FUENTES DE OÑORO. [991.]

Hill of San Cristoval, 2nd May, 1811, 6½ P.M.

It does not appear probable that the enemy's army will advance farther to-day than to the ridge between the Azava and the rivulet of Espeja. Sir Stapleton Cotton will be so good, therefore, as to place the cavalry in the country between the Espeja rivulet and Fuentes de Oñoro. Colonel Beckwith's brigade of the Light Division is to be in the woods on the right of the cavalry, and the remainder of the division in the woods on the left of the cavalry. Colonel Beckwith will endeavour to keep a piquet on the hill of San Cristoval; and he will have a post at Quinta da Aguila, to enable him to communicate with Navé d'Ayer and with Pozo Velho. The left of the Light Division will in like manner put itself in communication with the infantry of the 5th Division, which occupies the village of Alameda; and also with the troops at Fuentes de Oñoro.

Sir Stapleton Cotton will continue to keep small posts of observation at Puebla de Azava and towards Fuente Guinaldo;

and will cause reports to be made from the posts in the latter direction to the officer commanding at Navé d'Aver, as well as to himself. He will also make arrangements for being in direct communication with the officer commanding at Fuentes de Oñoro, to which place any further orders there may be for the cavalry or for the Light Division will be transmitted.

Head-quarters will remain at Villar Formoso.

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[ 992. ] INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO MAJOR-GENERAL CAMPBELL PREVIOUS TO THE BATTLE OF FUENTES DE OÑORO.

Villar Formoso, 2nd May, 1811, 9½ P.M.

Major-General Campbell will move the 6th Division to-morrow morning at daybreak, and will take post to the right of the 5th Division, near that part of the general line of position which overlooks the bridge over the Dos Casas river, coming from the village of Alameda towards San Pedro. One battalion of the division and two guns are to be left, however, near Val de la Mula, as a support to Brigadier-General Pack.

Brigadier-General Pack will take upon himself the blockade of Almeida, with his own brigade of infantry, and one regiment of Colonel Barbacena's cavalry, having the further support of the battalion and guns above mentioned.

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[ 993. ] INSTRUCTIONS RESPECTING THE POSITION OF THE TROOPS AT FUENTES DE OÑORO.

Heights near Fuentes de Oñoro,
3rd May, 1811, 10 A.M.

The troops which are to occupy that part of the position which looks towards Fuentes de Oñoro are to be formed as follows:

The 1st Division, in two lines, is to form the right; and the 3rd Division and Colonel Ashworth's brigade, in two lines, are to form the left.

The 7th Division is to be in reserve behind the right of the 1st Division, and the Light Division is to be in reserve behind the left of the 3rd Division.

Each brigade of the two divisions in reserve is to be formed in close column where the ground admits of it, that they may be the better prepared to make any movement which may be directed.

Captain Lawson's brigade of British 9-pounders is to be with the 1st Division; and Major Arentschildt's brigade of Portuguese 9-pounders is to be with the 3rd Division.

The light infantry are to dispute the village of Fuentes de Oñoro, and the gardens, enclosures, and broken ground along the left bank of the Dos Casas rivulet.

The line of infantry is to occupy, and maintain as its position, the higher parts of the ridge which is between the Dos Casas and the Turones rivulets.

And the officers of the artillery will place their guns in the most advantageous manner for annoying the enemy in his advance up the slopes to attack that position.

The cavalry will be placed as circumstances may require.

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## INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED AFTER THE REPULSE OF THE FRENCH ATTACK. [ 994. ]

Heights above Fuentes de Oñoro,
3rd May, 1811, 6 P.M.

It does not appear as if the enemy intended to make any serious attack upon the position this evening. The troops will, therefore, send for their camp kettles, and make their arrangements for the night.

The several divisions will throw out piquets along the ravine of the Dos Casas rivulet.

These piquets are to communicate with each other, and are to form a connected chain along the whole line of the front of the army.

Sir William Erskine will push his look-out posts to a considerable distance beyond the left flank of the army; and he will put himself in communication, likewise, with Brigadier-General Pack, through Val de la Mula.

Major-General Houston will push forward strong piquets into the wood between Fuentes de Oñoro and Pozo Velho, which latter place he will occupy in considerable strength.

Sir Stapleton Cotton will support the infantry piquets by posts of cavalry, where the ground is open; and he will also put himself in communication with Don Julian Sanchez, who is at Navé d'Aver.

A complete line of connected posts is to be established, likewise, along the whole of the ridge which forms the position now occu-

pied by the troops, that orders may be passed with certainty and with rapidity, from one division to another, even during the night.

The whole of the troops are to be under arms half an hour before daybreak to-morrow morning.

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[995.*] INSTRUCTIONS IN THE EVENT OF A RETREAT.

Villar Formoso, 3rd May, 1811, 8 A.M.

In the event of any advantage being obtained by the enemy, which may induce the Commander of the Forces to order the army to retire, it will fall back as follows, unless other instructions are given at the time:

The two divisions of the right (the 1st and 7th) will fall back by the road leading by Navé d'Aver to Aldea da Ribeira.

The two divisions of the centre (the 3rd and the Light Division) will fall back by the Caril road to the turn near where the road to Villar Maior branches off from the Caril road; and if necessary to retire farther, these divisions will pass the rivulet behind them by the fords between Aldea da Ribeira and Villar Maior.

The two divisions of the left (the 5th and 6th) will fall back through San Pedro, Frenada, and Malhada-sorda, to the heights above Villar Maior, upon this side of the rivulet, and they will cross the rivulet to Villar Maior when it becomes necessary to do so.

The cavalry will retire along the Caril road, following the two divisions of the centre, and covering the march of the infantry.

The two brigades of horse artillery will join and move with the cavalry.

Brigadier-General Pack will withdraw the troops under his orders either towards Pinhel or by the fords of Junça, and the bridge of Castello Bom, as he may find most expedient under the circumstances of the moment.

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BATTLE OF FUENTES DE OÑORO.

*Le Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Au camp de Fuentes de Oñoro, le 7 Mai, 1811.

J'attendais avec la plus vive impatience l'arrivée de M. le Maréchal Duc d'Istrie avec la cavalerie, l'artillerie, et les attelages qu'il devait amener, et

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 528. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 8th May, 1811.

qui nous étaient devenus si nécessaires, d'après les pertes que l'armée avait éprouvées pendant les derniers mois. Le 30 Avril, ainsi que ma lettre de cette date * en a informé V. A., je passai en revue les troupes du 6me corps et celles du 8me, à l'exception de la division Clausel, laissée en échelons sur la route de Salamanque à Ciudad Rodrigo, pour la sûreté des communications et de la marche des convois. Le 1 Mai, M. le Duc d'Istrie arriva, pendant que je passais en revue les 2me et 9me corps; mais la tête de ses renforts, qui consistaient de la brigade de cavalerie légère du Général Wathier, forte de 700 à 800 hommes, d'un détachement de grenadiers, chasseurs, et lanciers de la cavalerie de la Garde de la même force, de six pièces d'artillerie de la Garde, et de 30 attelages d'artillerie, était encore à sept lieues de Rodrigo. Je hâtai leur marche, et j'ordonnai à l'armée de passer l'Agueda sur le pont de Rodrigo, le 2, à la pointe du jour, et de se diriger, le 2me corps sur Marialva, les 8me et 9me sur Carpio avec la réserve de cavalerie, le 6me sur Espeja avec le reste de la cavalerie. Ce mouvement s'effectua avec beaucoup d'ordre. Les avant-postes de l'ennemi furent ramenés, et les préparatifs qu'il avait faits pour défendre les défilés de Marialva se trouvèrent déjoués par le passage de l'Azava à Carpio. Cette opération s'exécuta sans de grandes contrariétés de la part de l'ennemi; et son avant-garde, de 14 escadrons de cavalerie soutenue par quelques milliers de fantassins avec de l'artillerie, fut menée vivement jusqu'au delà de Gallegos. L'armée prit position ainsi qu'il suit: le 2me corps en arrière et à droite de Gallegos, le 8me, c'est-à-dire la division Solignac, à gauche de ce village qui fut occupé par les avant-postes, le 6me en arrière d'Espeja, et le 9me en réserve en avant de Carpio.

Les renseignements que j'avais sur l'ennemi portaient qu'il s'était considérablement renforcé de toutes les troupes qu'il avait pu tirer à lui; qu'il avait rappelé les Anglais dirigés précédemment sur Badajoz; enfin, qu'il occupait avec plus de 50,000 hommes une belle ligne de bataille en arrière du ruisseau d'Oñoro, sur un coteau dont la gauche, d'assez difficile accès, était appuyée au fort de la Concepcion; la droite, plus accessible, se trouvait à Navé de Aver, et le quartier général à Villar Formoso. Cependant cette position de l'ennemi n'était pas sans dangers pour lui, puisqu'il avait derrière sa ligne le lit rocailleux de la Coa, et une seule communication voiturable assez difficile par Castello Bom.

Le 3, au matin, l'armée marcha en avant, le 2me corps formant toujours la droite, et se dirigeant sur Alameda, la division Solignac du 8me à gauche de ce village, et le 6me avec la cavalerie alla d'Espeja sur Fuentes de Oñoro. Le convoi que j'avais intention de jeter dans Almeida suivait le centre de l'armée, et arrivait à Gallegos, où devait se rendre aussi la cavalerie de la Garde Impériale qu'avait amenée M. le Duc d'Istrie. Mon projet était de me porter en force sur la droite de l'ennemi, de le déborder, et de le renverser s'il m'était possible, afin de m'emparer de la communication de Castello Bom et de le jeter vers la basse Coa, dans le cul-de-sac formé par ce torrent, le Douro, et l'Agueda, où il se trouverait très embarrassé, à cause des difficultés dont sont hérissées les berges de ces rivières. En conséquence, et pendant que les 2me et 9me corps et la division Solignac du 8me tenaient en respect le centre de l'ennemi, je me portai vers sa droite avec le 6me corps, en poursuivant son arrière-garde, dont la plus grande partie fut

* See page 623.

repoussée vivement dans Fuentes de Oñoro. Ce village était caché par les accidents du terrain, et placé en partie sur le pied du coteau que tenait l'ennemi. J'espérais l'enlever et m'y maintenir. Je le fis attaquer, et il fut bientôt occupé. Lord Wellington, qui voyait une partie de sa ligne coupée par l'occupation de ce poste important, ne cessa d'y jeter de nouvelles forces, et s'en empara. La division Ferey, qui fut seule employée à cette attaque, eut bientôt chassé l'ennemi du village; elle le perdit à son tour. Enfin, après l'avoir vu pris et repris, je fis soutenir le Général Ferey par quatre bataillons de réserve de la division Marchand, du 6me corps, et la majeure partie du village nous resta pendant la nuit. En même temps on échangeait au centre quelques coups de canon, et on se disputait faiblement quelques petits postes: le village d'Alameda nous resta.

Le 4, à la pointe du jour, l'ennemi, très-inquiet de l'occupation de Fuentes de Oñoro, qui nous ouvrait un débouché au milieu de sa ligne, chercha en vain à le reprendre; il fut repoussé vivement. Alors il remplit de troupes les avenues de ce village, les murs et les rochers qui le flanquaient, et, par toutes sortes de moyens, nous rendit l'occupation entière de la partie supérieure du village très-difficile. Dès lors je vis que cet avantage coûterait trop cher à l'armée, et je m'occupai des dispositions nécessaires pour une nouvelle attaque. Je reconnus avec soin les flancs de l'ennemi qui étaient gardés par de la cavalerie, par les bandes Espagnoles, et les milices du pays. Je trouvai un terrain accessible entre Navé de Aver et Pozo Velho, et je résolus d'y porter l'armée. Les ordres furent expédiés le soir, et les mouvements s'exécutèrent pendant la nuit.

Le 5, à la pointe du jour, l'armée se trouva ainsi placée: les 1ere et 2me divisions du 6me corps en face de Pozo Velho, ayant la 2me division du 8me en réserve. Toute la cavalerie de l'armée fut réunie sous les ordres du Général Montbrun à la gauche de cette infanterie. Ces troupes placées vis-à-vis de la droite de l'ennemi étaient destinées à la tourner et à la renverser. La 3me division du 6me corps occupait une partie du village de Fuentes de Oñoro; elle était destinée à l'attaquer encore, et formait le centre avec le 9me corps, qui se trouvait en arrière et en réserve. A la droite était le 2me corps, dont la 1ere division s'appuyait à Alameda; la 2me avait été placée intermédiairement entre ce village et Fuentes de Oñoro. Ces corps avaient ordre de favoriser par de petites attaques le grand mouvement de l'armée, et de manœuvrer de manière à se réunir à elle à mesure qu'elle gagnerait du terrain sur l'ennemi. Le village de Pozo Velho et les bois qui le flanquent étaient pleins d'infanterie Anglaise; ils furent vigoureusement attaqués par la 1ere division du 6me corps, et enlevés à la baïonnette. L'ennemi y perdit beaucoup de morts et quelques prisonniers. Les trois divisions marchaient en colonnes serrées par échelons sur le village et sur ses flancs. En arrière, l'ennemi développait une ligne de 20 escadrons soutenus par plusieurs bataillons d'infanterie et par 12 pièces de canon. Le Général Montbrun, avec la cavalerie, manœuvra sur notre gauche de manière à gagner la crête des hauteurs et la droite de l'ennemi. Il eut à essuyer plusieurs charges avant d'avoir pu y parvenir. Dès qu'il eut atteint la crête et que j'eus pu lui fournir quatre pièces d'artillerie, il chargea en colonne par régiment la cavalerie ennemie avec le plus grand succès et une vigueur sans pareille. Malgré la protection de l'artillerie et de l'infanterie cachée dans les rochers, il culbuta successivement les 20 escadrons Anglais, et les chassa devant lui pendant plus d'une lieue. Cependant les 1ere et 2me divisions du 6me corps suivaient,

autant qu'il est possible à de l'infanterie, le mouvement de la cavalerie en colonne ; et la division Solignac marchait en réserve. Le 9me corps avançait sa gauche pour se lier avec la grande attaque. La 3me division du 6me corps attaquait vivement le village de Fuentes de Oñoro, où l'ennemi jeta encore des forces considérables pour occuper ce débouché et empêcher la communication de notre centre avec la gauche. L'ennemi avait son aile droite en déroute ; et les corps qui la composaient s'enfuyaient dispersés vers le centre, où ils purent se réunir derrière les régiments que Lord Wellington faisait venir en toute hâte de sa gauche. Le plateau où nous venions de manœuvrer se rétrécissait dans cette partie. Du sommet descendaient deux ravins très-rocailleux et très-difficiles, où se trouvaient les villages de Fuentes de Oñoro et de Villar Formoso. Lord Wellington farcit ces ravins de tirailleurs, garnit les revers de beaucoup d'artillerie, et occupa le sommet par trois grands carrés. Notre cavalerie, parvenue sur ce point, tomba vigoureusement sur les carrés et les enfonça tous trois ; mais elle arriva en même temps sous le feu de l'artillerie ennemie et de ses tirailleurs. L'artillerie qui la suivait eut beaucoup de chevaux tués par un feu très-supérieur, et ce superbe mouvement se trouva arrêté. Avant que notre infanterie pût arriver, l'ennemi eut le temps de couvrir le sommet du plateau de plusieurs lignes d'infanterie Anglaise et d'une formidable artillerie ; il jeta de nouvelles troupes dans Fuentes de Oñoro, et en garnit aussi Villar Formoso à sa droite. Les divisions Ferey et Claparède attaquèrent vigoureusement Fuentes de Oñoro, et en chassèrent plusieurs fois l'ennemi ; mais aussitôt qu'elles arrivaient au sommet du village, elles étaient foudroyées par l'artillerie ; et Lord Wellington n'a cessé d'y jeter des renforts considérables de ses meilleures troupes. Il y a perdu 500 prisonniers et plus de 700 à 800 morts, parmi lesquels beaucoup d'officiers et d'Ecossais.

Le général Anglais avait réuni sur son centre de très grandes forces et beaucoup d'artillerie. La bataille dégénérait en tiraillerie vers le front et vers Fuentes de Oñoro. Je voulus tenter un effort pour percer le centre et culbuter l'armée Anglaise vers la basse Coa : l'ardeur du soldat était sans pareille. Je dus m'occuper, avant ce coup de vigueur, de l'état de mes approvisionnements, car, dans tout le cours de cette campagne, je me suis vu arrêté à chaque instant par des difficultés insurmontables. Il est résulté de l'état que m'a remis le commandant d'artillerie, qu'il ne restait en réserve que quatre cartouches par homme, ce qui faisait une trentaine en comptant ce qui pouvait se trouver dans les gibernes. Je ne me crus pas en mesure de recommencer une attaque avec un tel approvisionnement, et je me décidai à envoyer tous les caissons vides à Rodrigo, afin d'en rapporter des munitions, en prenant les mesures nécessaires pour conserver les avantages remportés sur l'ennemi.

L'armée, dans cette journée où tout l'honneur des armes lui est resté, a pris un millier d'hommes, parmi lesquels un lieutenant-colonel et un grand nombre d'officiers, et en a tué ou blessé plus de 2000. Elle a renversé toute l'aile droite de l'ennemi, et a gagné plus d'une lieue de terrain sur lui. Il a passé la nuit qui a suivi la bataille à retrancher fortement le sommet du plateau qu'il occupe, par cinq grands ouvrages, beaucoup d'artillerie, et des tranchées pour les tirailleurs. Il a disposé également des épaulements dans les ravins et derrière les rochers. Enfin, il a barricadé le sommet des villages de Fuentes de Oñoro et de Villar Formoso, appelant ainsi à son secours toutes les ressources de la fortification contre une attaque de vive force.

Afin de pouvoir profiter des avantages de cette journée et de nourrir l'armée, qui, faute de vivres, aurait été obligée de se retirer, j'ai fait venir au camp le convoi destiné à approvisionner Almeida. Mon intention est de m'approcher de cette place, d'en retirer la garnison, et de la faire sauter d'après l'autorisation de Sa Majesté.

Notre perte a été peu de chose en comparaison de celle de l'ennemi. Officiers généraux, officiers et soldats, tous ont rempli leurs devoirs avec dévouement et bravoure. M. le Général de Division Comte de Montbrun, commandant la cavalerie de l'armée, a déployé dans la journée du 5 une extrême habileté dans les manœuvres faites pour tirer le plus beau parti de l'intrépidité des régiments qu'il a sous ses ordres. MM. les Généraux de Brigade Fournier et Wathier l'ont parfaitement secondé ; ils ont exécuté et fait exécuter des charges qui leur font un honneur infini. Le Général Lorcet, commandant une brigade de dragons, a été blessé. Le Colonel Ornano, du 25me de dragons, a conduit des escadrons d'élite en chef extrêmement dévoué et méritant. Le Général Maucune a reçu deux blessures légères, et n'a pas quitté le champ de bataille. Le Général Vichery, les Colonels Fririôn du 69me régiment et Langeron de la 2me demi-brigade légère, ont aussi été blessés légèrement.

J'aurai l'honneur de vous faire connaître particulièrement les belles actions qui auront signalé la journée du 5, et de vous désigner les autres officiers de marque que le fer de l'ennemi aura atteints. M. Septeuil, aide de camp de V. A., a eu une jambe emportée d'un boulet de canon. Ce brave et intéressant jeune officier avait accompagné M. le Duc d'Istrie, et se trouvait dans une charge de dragons. Il a supporté l'amputation avec un sang-froid rare. Il se trouve hors de tout danger. Je prie V. A. d'être persuadée que j'éprouve autant de peine à lui parler de ce malheureux accident, qu'elle en éprouvera elle-même à l'apprendre.

Par ma lettre du 30 Avril, j'avais l'honneur de dire à V. A. que chaque corps d'armée pouvait à peine faire atteler trois pièces d'artillerie. Au moyen des attelages amenés par M. le Duc d'Istrie, nous avons 30 pièces pour toute l'armée, non compris les six de la Garde Impériale, quantité bien inférieure à celle qui nous serait nécessaire pour faire face à celle de l'ennemi.

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[ 996. ] *The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Peacocke, Lisbon.*

9th May, 1811.

I have the honour to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 19th April, enclosing charges from Captain ——, commanding at Belem, against Lieutenant ——, of the ——, that the Commander of the Forces has taken all the circumstances into his consideration, and his Excellency cannot help considering that this dispute is childish, and might have been easily adjusted, if not avoided, more especially as he took some pains to explain to Lieutenant —— how completely he must consider himself under Captain ——'s orders, except in the details of the cavalry duties. The Commander of the Forces does not choose,

at such a moment, to take up the time of the officers of the army in investigating trifling circumstances. Lieutenant —— must obey the orders he receives from Captain ——, the latter being responsible for the propriety of the orders he gives, and that he does not interfere with Lieutenant ——'s peculiar cavalry duties.

The Commander of the Forces trusts this explanation of his sentiments and opinion will enable you to satisfy Captain ——, and accommodate what has occurred, as that officer has conducted the business of the depôt hitherto to the Commander of the Forces' satisfaction; and Lieutenant ——'s conduct has been in like manner approved by Sir Stapleton Cotton.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY AFTER THE BATTLE OF FUENTES DE OÑORO. [997.]

10th May, 1811.

One regiment at Espeja and in the posts to the right as far as Fuentes Guinaldo.

The remainder at Gallegos and in the cantonments to the left of it.

Captain Bull's troop at Quinta da Aguila.

The Light Division at Gallegos and Espeja.

The 1st Division at Malhada-sorda, Villar Maior, Aldea da Ribeira, and Almedilla.

The 3rd Division at Navé d'Aver, Pozo Velho, and Fuentes de Oñoro.

The 7th Division at Freneda and Castello Bom.

The 6th Division at San Pedro, Junça, Val de la Mula, and Malpartida.

The 5th Division at Aldea del Obispo, Castillejos, and Alameda.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade at Cinco Villas, &c.

Colonel Barbacena's brigade of cavalry to observe the lower Agueda, and furnish the necessary duties of the blockade of Almeida, which is to be under the direction of Major-General Campbell as before the advance of the enemy's army.

Sir William Erskine will detach one battalion towards Barba de Puerco, and will cause it to occupy that post as soon as the enemy has passed the Agueda.

The several divisions may send for their baggage.

Head-quarters will remain at Villar Formoso.

Captain Lawson's brigade of 9-pounders to Freneda.

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[ 998. ] *The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Peacocke, Lisbon.*

11th May, 1811.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and enclosures, and have to acquaint you that the conduct of Quartermaster ——, of the — Regiment, appears highly reprehensible to the Commander of the Forces. Mrs. —— has no right whatever to have quarters by billet; and to have them at all is a favour conferred upon her by yourself and the staff officers at Lisbon. Under these circumstances the Commander of the Forces is astonished at Quartermaster ——'s conduct in writing the letter he has done to Major ——; and if he does not make the Major an ample apology for his conduct, he will not only be brought under the cognizance of a General Court Martial, but his Excellency will give orders that Mrs. —— may be deprived of the accommodation of quarters she has hitherto enjoyed.

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[ 999. ] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel de Berniwitz, Brunswick Light Infantry.*

11th May, 1811.

I herewith enclose you a communication that has been forwarded, together with several enclosures, relative to the conduct of Captain ——, of the Duke of Brunswick's Oëls' corps, prior to your assuming the command of it. It would be desirable that you should fully investigate all the circumstances attending it, and report to me thereon, accordingly, for the Commander of the Forces' information.

It does not appear to me that a General Court Martial can investigate whether Captain —— had a right to wear a foreign order of merit; and unless there are more positive and important charges against him, little advantage would be derived from bringing that officer to a Court Martial. If the officers of the Duke of Brunswick's corps conceive Captain —— to have acted so improperly as not to associate with him, they certainly are at liberty so to do; but without stronger grounds of charge than there appear in the enclosed papers, and more positive evidence, little benefit would result from Captain —— being ordered before a General Court Martial.

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*Le Général de Division Regnier au Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli.**

Au pont de S. Felices el Grande, ce 11 Mai, 1811.

J'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous prévenir de l'arrivée de la garnison d'Almeida. Je n'étais, heureusement pour elle, pas encore parti de San Felices el Grande lorsqu'on a entendu tirer vers Barba de Puerco. J'ai aussitôt fait porter le 31me régiment d'infanterie légère et les voltigeurs du 4me régiment au pont. On est arrivé lorsque la tête de la garnison arrivait au défilé, et que sa queue était vivement chargée par deux colonnes d'infanterie Anglaise, que le régiment que j'ai fait placer dans les rochers dominants le défilé ont arrêté. Un détachement de la garnison qui s'était écarté de la route a été obligé de se précipiter dans les rochers, où quelques-uns se sont tués en tombant, et les autres cachés reviennent successivement au pont, d'où je fais chasser les Anglais afin de retirer ces hommes. Les Anglais, en poursuivant la garnison, s'étaient avancés jusqu'au pont, et ont beaucoup perdu en se retirant. On m'a déjà ramené dix soldats Anglais pris de l'autre côté du pont. Le Général Brenier m'a dit qu'il n'a presque pas laissé d'hommes en arrière dans sa marche de cette nuit. Ceux que j'ai vu prendre, lorsqu'à mon arrivée ici les Anglais les chargeaient à Barba de Puerco, ne sont pas plus de 40, mais il y a plusieurs morts dans les rochers et de blessés.

Je reste ici aujourd'hui avec le 2me corps pour achever de rallier la garnison d'Almeida et la reposer. Demain j'exécuterai la marche que vous m'avez ordonnée.

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*Le Général Brenier au Maréchal Masséna, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli.**

San Felices, 11 Mai, 1811.

J'ai l'honneur de vous rendre compte que, conformément aux ordres de V. A., j'ai fait sauter la place d'Almeida. J'ai marché sur le ventre aux troupes qui m'investissent, et je suis arrivé à San Felices.

J'aurai l'honneur de rendre un compte plus détaillé à votre Altesse de cette critique opération, par laquelle tous les officiers et soldats qui composaient cette garnison ont montré un zèle, un courage, et un dévouement dignes des plus grands éloges, et je vous demanderai la permission de solliciter auprès de votre Altesse toute sa bienveillance pour obtenir les bontés de Sa Majesté pour eux.

Si dans cette occasion votre Altesse est satisfaite de l'exactitude avec laquelle j'ai exécuté ses ordres, j'oserai lui demander pour récompense l'ordre de porter moi-même la nouvelle à l'Empereur.

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 545. Letter to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, 11th May, 1811.

*Major-General Alexander Campbell to Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington.**

My Lord, Malpartida, 12th May, 1811.

Having received your Lordship's commands, on the evening of the 10th instant, to resume the blockade of Almeida, I immediately proceeded with the division under my command to occupy the village where it had been formerly stationed for that service, at the same time moving Brigadier-General Pack's head-quarters to Cinco Villas, and informing the Brigadier-General that I should relieve his piquets before the place at daybreak next morning. A little after 12 that night, however, the explosion took place, and I instantly got the 36th Regiment, the only corps in Malpartida, under arms, and proceeded with it to the support of the piquets, guided by some scattered firing, intending to throw myself in front of the enemy till the piquets should close up, and the battalion of support and remainder of the troops should come up. I, however, soon ascertained from the enemy's stragglers that his column had passed, and followed on its track where it could be discerned, most essentially aided by a small party of Brigadier-General Pack's piquets under the field officer, Major Dursbach, 1st Portuguese Regiment, conducted by the Major-General himself, who, with the activity and intelligence that mark his character, hung upon the enemy's column, and continued to harass and press him during the whole night through a most difficult country. In the mean time my staff were sent off in all directions to discover the course of the enemy. In this manner I continued the pursuit with eight companies of the 36th Regiment, the grenadiers having been detached to the right and the light infantry having missed the regiment in the night, until near daybreak, when Captain Ahmuty, Assistant Adjutant-General, ascertained from a peasant the direct course of the enemy towards Villar de Ciervo, at which place a squadron of the Royal Dragoons had turned out under Captain Purvis to interrupt their progress, which service he performed in a most officerlike manner.

Within half a mile of Barba de Puerco, I was most opportunely joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Bevan, with nine companies of the 4th Regiment, and soon after by Lieutenant-Colonel Visconde de Barbacena with a squadron of dragoons, from whom, as well as from Lieutenant-Colonel Bevan, I received the greatest assistance and support. Perceiving that the enemy's object was to gain the bridge, I immediately pushed forward to cut him off; but the head of his column had unfortunately reached it before it was possible to intercept him. I had, however, the satisfaction to open a most destructive fire of musketry on him while passing it, as well as in the ravine on this side and the ascent of the opposite hill; and I have reason to believe that his loss does not fall short of 300 killed, precipitated from the rocks, and drowned, with an immense number of wounded, and above 200 prisoners; among the taken the Colonel Commandant of Almeida and twelve other officers. Exclusive of these, many officers and soldiers who had missed the column during the night have fallen a sacrifice to the peasantry, so that I do not imagine that more than one-third of the garrison, if so many, have escaped in safety. I should have had the satisfaction of reporting this heavy loss of the enemy with hardly a casualty on our side, although he brought down some columns, and latterly a gun, from San Felices, to cover the pas-

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 559. Letter to Major-General Alexander Campbell, 15th May, 1811.

sage of the river, had not the ill-timed gallantry of —— ——, untempered by prudence, and totally unauthorized by me, induced him to give up the advantageous post on which he was placed, and by crossing the river with a part of the 36th and 4th Regiments, to place himself in such a position, without any attainable object to warrant it, as rendered his return almost impracticable, from the heavy fire of the enemy from the heights above; and, in consequence, an officer and ten men of the 36th, and five of the 4th Regiment, were made prisoners. The troops behaved with their accustomed gallantry.

The other corps employed in the blockade were not so fortunate as to fall in with the enemy's track, though I have no doubt every exertion was made by the officers commanding brigades to come up, as I trust will appear by the letters which I have the honour to enclose. I was much aided by the activity of my staff in our endeavours to discover the direction which the enemy had taken.

| | Officers. | Sergeants. | Rank and File. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Killed .. .. .. | — | — | 4 |
| Wounded .. .. | 1 | — | 14 |
| Missing .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 15 |

I have the honour to be, &c.,

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

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*Brigadier-General Pack to Major-General Alexander Campbell.*

SIR, Cinco Villas, 12th May, 1811.

I can by no means satisfactorily account for the piquets not having closed, as the Commander of the Forces expected, on the enemy's column, on the morning of the 11th, and endeavouring to pursue and as much as possible to retard his progress, as, in justice to myself, I must remark that they were particularly instructed to do so. The piquets were placed in three divisions, denominated those of the right, centre, and left, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of each; each division under a field officer in the fullest manner empowered to act for himself without waiting for my orders.

The general discharge of artillery from the fort a few nights back, resembling an explosion, and the skirmishes of late between the piquets, appear in no small degree to have thrown all off their guard. Lieutenant-Colonel do Rego, of the 4th Caçadores, commanded the right division, and thinking the affair a similar occurrence, did not move. The commanding officer of the Queen's, with a field officer from his own regiment to the piquets in front, had always the command of the left division; he remained also on his ground, sending out patrols to ascertain the fact, and, supposing the 36th Regiment was placed in addition to my own brigade the evening before at Malpartida, did not think we were likely to want support in that direction, and was too jealous of his left. Behind the centre division was always a reserve of 200 men. Major Dursbach, of the 1st Portuguese Regiment, commanded them on that night, and not far from his left the enemy's column passed. He made first a diversion to the right, which threw the piquet, No. 4 of the centre, back in disorder on the reserve. The killed and wounded on the ground where No. 2 was placed shows that piquet did its duty.

I arrived myself just as the enemy had broke through our line, but at first seeing only the rear, I allowed but 80 of the reserve to advance. Riding a little forward, I came upon his column, and then began anxiously

to look for support. A sergeant was immediately sent back to Major Dursbach to bring up all the reserve. I despatched the only orderly I had for the same purpose, and to go on to Major-General Campbell. A mule taken from the enemy was also mounted by an orderly and sent back. So precious, indeed, did the moments appear, I was myself going to the Queen's; but reflecting that the fire which I *could* and *did* constantly keep up all the way, together with stragglers and prisoners, would sufficiently mark our track and bring support, and that I might probably lose myself and fail in both objects, I therefore determined to remain in sight of the enemy. His march was rapid and compact, and made in perfect silence. He was admirably guided through a very intricate country by paths but little frequented. No insult to his column could induce him to act on the offensive or fire a single shot before daylight. Nothing, indeed, but extreme good fortune and ardent perseverance could have enabled my party, reduced to the Major, a sergeant, and ten men, to keep our place. Captain Beresford, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, joined on the way, and rendered most essential service, particularly in getting some dragoons of the Royals out of Villar de Ciervo, and with a great deal of intelligence forcing on a skirmish that caused delay and nearly proved fatal to the enemy. Though certainly from this statement there will appear a want of prompt decision and presence of mind which I regret, yet I have the pleasure to know that there were many who zealously exerted themselves, following close, though unsuccessfully, in pursuit of the enemy. One under the direction of my aide-de-camp did so particularly.

For the information desired by the Commander of the Forces, as to how my brigade was employed from the time of the alarm, I beg to refer his Excellency to the letter from Colonel Campbell, who commanded in my absence, which is herewith transmitted. I take the liberty also of annexing an order, issued to the brigade on its first arrival in these cantonments, which I hope his Excellency will have the goodness to peruse.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

DENNIS PACK.

ENCLOSURE.

B.O. by Brigadier-General Pack. Cinco Villas, 17th April, 1811.

In reference to the orders of yesterday, commanding officers will hold their regiments in readiness to march at a moment's notice, by day or night. They will be under arms every morning half an hour before daylight, and remain so for half an hour after. As usual, the soldiers are to cook their rations of meat in advance, and will have, if possible, three days' bread. The garrison of Almeida is supposed to be about 1400 men, and the probability is that after blowing up the place they will make an attempt to escape, which ought to be guarded against by every possible means, and must be frustrated by the attention, zeal, and care of the field officers who may be on duty with the piquets, which may be always certain of assistance from the brigade and other troops in readiness to support them.

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[ 1000. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Kipping, Coimbra.*

13th May, 1811.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, and enclosures from Captain ——, of the — Regiment, I am instructed to

observe that, as you are placed in the situation of Commandant at the Coimbra depôt, no officer can in any way interfere with the orders that have been laid down for your guidance, either in the march of convalescents or any other arrangements that may occur. But it appears in the instance of Captain ——'s request respecting the men of the — Regiment, that he submits the arrangement for your approbation. I have only to add that any orders you may think necessary to give, as commanding at that station, are to be obeyed by all officers passing *en route* with detachments or otherwise through Coimbra.

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*Le Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Salamanque, 14 Mai, 1811.

Quelque diligence que j'aie pu faire, la rareté des escortes et l'éloignement des stations m'ont empêché d'arriver à l'armée près d'Almeida avant le 7 à 4 heures du matin. L'armée était en présence depuis trois jours, et l'avant-veille il y avait eu un combat extrêmement honorable pour les troupes de Sa Majesté, dont le Prince d'Essling vous aura rendu compte. Un succès extrêmement brillant avait commencé la journée, il n'avait été acheté par presqu'aucune perte. L'opinion générale des officiers et des soldats, et les indications que présentent les localités, semblent prouver que si la division Marchand du 6$^{me}$ corps avait été soutenue, une victoire signalée aurait été le résultat des efforts de l'armée. Des engagements sans objet et sans but ont succédé à une première impulsion, et ont coûté trop d'hommes à l'armée.

*Ce qui me paraît évident de la campagne de Portugal, c'est que la situation des choses actuelles vient de ce que le Prince d'Essling n'a voulu livrer bataille ni pendant la retraite ni dans son opération sur Almeida, bataille qui lui a été offerte plusieurs fois, qu'il aurait évidemment gagnée, et qui aurait fixé le sort de la campagne.*

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*Le Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.†*

Salamanque, le 14 Mai, 1811.

J'ai reçu seulement le 6 l'ordre de S. M. qui me confie le commandement de son armée de Portugal. J'ai déjà pris une connaissance générale de la situation des choses; et malgré le désordre de l'armée, sa fatigue extrême, et l'état de désorganisation où elle est, je trouverais facile à remplir la tâche que l'Empereur m'a donnée, si l'armée n'était en totalité dépourvue de moyens de transport pour l'artillerie et pour les vivres, et dans un pays où la longue station de l'armée et les siéges de Ciudad Rodrigo et d'Almeida

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 603, Letter to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, 24th May, 1811.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 604, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 24th May, 1811.

ont détruit tous les bestiaux. Cependant S. M. peut être assuré que tout ce qui sera humainement possible de faire sera mis à exécution, et que les intérêts de son service dans cette circonstance importante, mes devoirs envers sa personne, le besoin de justifier l'honorable choix dont je suis l'objet, me sont beaucoup plus chers que la vie. Mais V. A. me permettra d'exposer ici mes besoins, fondés sur la situation des choses, et de réclamer les secours qui sont éminemment nécessaires. De 4200 chevaux qui composaient l'artillerie de l'armée, il y a un an, 1400 restent aujourd'hui, et de ce nombre 400 seulement peuvent être attelés, 400 ou 500 pourront l'être dans quelque temps; le reste n'existera plus dans 15 jours. V. A. jugera quel est mon embarras pour rendre l'armée mobile; car enfin il faut des canons et des cartouches à sa suite. Le Duc d'Istrie m'a donné 100 chevaux de l'artillerie de la Garde, et j'apprécie ce secours; mais j'ose supplier S. M. de m'en accorder un plus grand nombre. Les chevaux de l'artillerie de la Garde sont très-près d'ici, et pourraient nous être donnés, tandis que d'autres venant de France les remplaceraient. L'équipage de l'artillerie de l'armée, pour une bonne défensive, devrait être porté à 2000 chevaux ou mulets. Sans moyens de transport réguliers, il est impossible de se mouvoir dans un pays que la guerre a dévasté, que de nombreuses bandes parcourent sans cesse, où les réquisitions sont extrêmement difficiles à effectuer. Y renoncer, ce serait rendre plus grands encore des désordres qui peuvent avoir les conséquences les plus graves. L'armée avait en entrant en campagne 300 caissons de vivres; il n'en existe plus que 34. Je demande avec instance, pour les vivres, 1200 à 1500 mulets de bât, qui pourraient sans doute être promptement achetés à Bayonne. L'armée Anglaise a 12,000 bêtes de somme, soit pour l'artillerie, soit pour les vivres; aussi tous les mouvements se font-ils avec facilité, et c'est de l'Espagne qu'ils en tirent le plus grand nombre.

Les moyens de transport que je demande sont calculés pour la défensive; l'offensive dans l'intérieur du Portugal en exigerait presque le double.

La destruction des mulets et des chevaux que l'armée de Portugal vient d'éprouver est moins encore le résultat de la campagne proprement dite, que de l'absence totale d'administration, qui a eu lieu à son retour de Portugal, et qui existe encore.

V. A. apprendra avec étonnement qu'il n'a pas été fait une seule distribution, ni aux chevaux d'artillerie, ni à ceux de la cavalerie, depuis qu'elle est en campagne. Aussi la division de dragons, composée de six régiments, est réduite à 800 chevaux pour le service; le reste est incapable d'être monté. Les troupes légères, à l'exception de la brigade Fournier, qui est en meilleur état, sont réduites à rien. La brigade Lamotte, composée du 3me de hussards et du 15me de chasseurs, et qui est la plus forte du corps d'armée, n'a aujourd'hui que 247 chevaux susceptibles d'être montés. Mes premiers soins ont eu pour objet d'empêcher le mal de s'accroître, et de conserver au moins les chevaux existants; et les mesures que je vais prendre encore rempliront, j'espère, cet objet, le premier et le plus important de tous.

C'est au nom de la gloire des armes de S. M., c'est au nom du salut de son armée, et pour lui donner la facilité de détruire ses ennemis, que je supplie S. M. de nous accorder les moyens de transport que je réclame, et qui nous sont indispensablement nécessaires.

*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, 11th Regiment.* [1001.]

14th May, 1811.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, and enclosure herewith returned, I have to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces has no right to interfere with the arrangement of the officers of the 2nd battalion 11th, especially as the 2nd battalion is not in this country. Your application, therefore, had better be addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Forces in England.

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*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Peacocke, Lisbon.* [1002.]

15th May, 1811.

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, addressed to the Deputy Adjutant-General, relative to ——, of the —th Regiment, I have the Commander of the Forces' directions to acquaint you that that person is a British subject, convicted of a crime in Portugal, and under sentence of punishment; and you must not take charge of him under a military guard without some official notification or authority from the British minister.

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*Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford to Marshal-General Viscount Wellington.**

My Lord, Albuera, 16th May, 1811.

In conformity to your Lordship's instructions given to me on the 24th ultimo, in consequence of the then state of the weather, and our means of communication across the Guadiana having been destroyed by the sudden flooding of that river, and leaving my cavalry in Zafra, Los Santos, and Villa Franca, I placed the infantry with its head at Almendralejo, Azauchal, and Villa Alva, where were the divisions of Major-General the Hon. W. Stewart and Major-General Hamilton; and Major-General the Hon. Lowry Cole's division with Brigadier-General Madden's brigade of cavalry in Merida, the infantry brigade of it commanded by Brigadier-General Kemmis, intended for the attack of Fort San Cristoval, at Montijo; and the light brigade German Legion, under Major-General Baron Alten, at Talavera Real; leaving the light battalion L. L. Legion in Olivença during the period of waiting the fall of the water of the Guadiana, and the re-establishment of our bridge, it being of considerable importance to push the enemy from us as far as possible during the siege, as he had, on our obliging him to retire from Llerena to Guadalcanal, held the latter place.

I directed a small column of 2000 men, composed of the 1st brigade 2nd Division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, with two squadrons of cavalry and two Spanish 4-pounders, to proceed from

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 587, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 22nd May, 1811.

Almendralejo, by Ribera and Maguilla, to Azuaga to threaten his right; sending at the same time four squadrons of cavalry from Brigadier-General Long at Villa Franca to Llerena, to support the Conde de Penne Villemur, who was then with the Spanish cavalry of General Castaños' corps, to make him fear an attack in front; and General Ballesteros went from Monasterio to Montemolin to threaten his left. These manœuvres had the desired effect: as soon as the enemy saw the advance of Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne near Azuaga, where he had 500 infantry and 300 cavalry, he abandoned precipitately the place and retired to Guadalcanal, which place General Latour Maubourg, with the 5th corps, quitted in two hours after the arrival of this detachment, and at 11 o'clock at night retired near to Constantina. Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne* performed this service in a most judicious and handsome manner.

The weather having been some time fine, and the waters of the Guadiana having subsided, and our preparations having, by Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher's† activity, been nearly completed for the siege of Badajoz, on the 3rd of May I sent three brigades of infantry, a brigade of 6-pounders, and two squadrons of cavalry, under the orders of Major-General the Hon. W. Stewart, to invest Badajoz more closely, on the south of the river; which he performed with his usual zeal and attention on the 4th. On the 6th instant I directed the march of the remaining divisions on Badajoz, one by Albuera, the other by Talavera, leaving the cavalry as before placed. On the 7th I came before Badajoz with these divisions. General Castaños furnished also to co-operate in the siege 2000 men, under the command of Brigadier Don Carlos de España. On the 8th I directed the brigade of Brigadier-General Kemmis, which had been previously placed on the Gevora, to proceed to the Torre of Sta Engracia, about two miles from Badajoz, on the Campo Maior road, and to be joined there by the 17th Portuguese Regiment, two squadrons of cavalry, and four 6-pounders from Elvas; the force to meet at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the whole to be placed under the orders of Major-General the Hon. W. Lumley, to invest the north side, and to attack Fort San Cristoval. By some accident to the bearer of the orders to Brigadier-General Kemmis, the officer did not arrive at his post till 9 o'clock, Major-General the Hon. W. Lumley, on the approach of the light companies of the brigade, advancing towards the town, with the force he brought from Elvas: the garrison made a sortie upon it, but was immediately driven back; and the grenadiers of the 17th Regiment particularly distinguished themselves by charging the enemy, headed by Colonel Turner.

On the 8th, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, to protect the further approaches, constructed batteries against the Pardaleras and Picurina, the heights commanding them, though at a considerable distance; Captain Squire, whom the Lieutenant-Colonel had sent to superintend works intended to be erected against San Cristoval, began his operations on the 8th. The breaking ground on that side immediately caused great jealousy to the enemy, and he opposed it by a most heavy fire of shot and shell, and on the morning of the 10th he made a sortie against the

* General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.H.

† Sir Richard Fletcher, Bart.

battery constructing, with about 1200 men, being within 500 yards of the place. He soon reached the battery, and it having, of the covering party allotted to it, only one light infantry company in it, the enemy got possession of it, but had it not for two minutes, as the whole of the covering party that was close to the battery on the slope of the hill immediately seized their arms, and drove the enemy back with considerable loss to him; but I regret to say ours on this occasion must have been considerably greater, from our troops having exposed themselves to the shot and shell of the town and fort of San Cristoval, and the musketry from the latter.

I have to lament being deprived of the services of Colonel Turner, who, in the very short time he had been in the Portuguese service, had given me the greatest satisfaction, and in these two days the most conspicuous proofs of his gallantry.

On the 12th I received information from General Blake that Marshal Soult had left Seville on the 10th, and with the avowed intention of coming to Badajoz, his force stated to be 15,000 men; and General Latour Maubourg had already again moved upon and occupied Guadalcanal and Llerena, from which places the Conde de Penne Villemur had been obliged to retire. As General Blake had come down to Fregenal, and General Ballesteros from Monasterio had pushed his advances within a league of Seville, I could not judge if this advance of Marshal Soult was merely to oblige these Generals to retire, and leave him undisturbed in Seville, or really, as it was given out to be, against me, and with the object of raising the siege of Badajoz, and I therefore continued my operations against the place, until the further advance of Soult should more clearly determine this point; but in the middle of the night I received information from General Blake and other quarters, of the rapid advance of Marshal Soult, which left no doubt as to his intentions. I immediately sent to suspend operations against Badajoz, and to commence to remove to Elvas our guns and stores, which unfortunately had been nearly completed to what would have been wanted for the siege.

By great exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher of the Royal Engineers, and Major Dickson of the Artillery, everything was removed on the evening of the 15th. To Lieutenant-General Leite's (the Governor of the province of Alentejo) zeal and unwearied activity in whatever regards the service and welfare of his country, it is but just to say we are on all occasions much indebted; and particularly on this, in the getting together the transports necessary to us, and in furnishing and forwarding whatever else could be useful. I seize with pleasure this opportunity of giving to Lieutenant-General Leite that praise which he has ever so fully merited.

I had been obliged, to cover the removal of the stores, &c., to leave the division of Major-General the Hon. G. L. Cole before Badajoz. Major-General Cole marched from before Badajoz to join the army here at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th; and arrived about half an hour before the enemy made his attack.

I have, however, the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the enemy cannot boast of having got a particle of our stores; they were all safely lodged in Elvas; and, with the exception of Brigadier-General Kemmis's

brigade, which was on the north side of the Guadiana, our troops were all united on the morning of the 16th, to meet the attack and oppose the march of Marshal Soult.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. C. BERESFORD.

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*Le Général Brenier au Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse, Commandant en Chef l'Armée de Portugal.**

Salamanque, le 17 Mai, 1811.

La place d'Almeida a été investie le 7 Avril. D'après les ordres que j'avais reçus auparavant de S. A. le Prince de Neufchâtel et de S. E. le Maréchal Duc d'Istrie, j'avais fait préparer les mines pour en faire sauter les fortifications. J'ai continué ce travail après l'investissement ; et, avant la fin du mois d'Avril, il y avait 140 fourneaux tout prêts à être chargés. Je pensais que l'armée, après s'être reposée quelques jours, ferait un mouvement sur Almeida ; tout était disposé pour évacuer promptement l'artillerie et les munitions ; pendant cette évacuation les fourneaux eussent été chargés, et il eût fallu très-peu de jours pour tout terminer. Je n'attendais le mouvement de l'armée que du 10 au 15 de ce mois ; et, pour me donner le temps d'attendre jusque-là, j'avais établi un système d'économie extrêmement rigoureux, et que je surveillais moi-même avec la plus rigide sévérité. Par ce moyen, j'avais calculé avoir de quoi vivre jusqu'au 25, et j'étais bien décidé à prolonger, d'une manière ou d'autre, au moins jusqu'au 1^er^ Juin.

Dès le lendemain de mon investissement, j'étais resserré sur tous les points d'une manière très-sévère ; tous les jours des tirailleurs venaient tirer sur mon troupeau, et le forçaient de rentrer : je me suis décidé alors à en faire saler une partie.

Persuadé que l'ennemi ne pouvait avoir amené de parc de siége, j'ai pensé que, connaissant la faiblesse de ma garnison, il pourrait tenter quelque coup de main ; et, de concert avec les commandants du génie et de l'artillerie, j'ai pris toutes les dispositions imaginables pour le repousser. Tous les flancs des bastions ont été garnis de pièces toujours chargées à mitraille ; des faux, des fourches ont été placées dans chaque bastion ; des poutres ont été rangées sur le parapet du chemin des rondes ; des obus et des grenades chargés ont été placés à portée, ainsi que des balles à feu, et des tourteaux goudronnés pour éclairer les fossés. J'avais fait faire des répétitions aux troupes, pour leur faire connaître leur place d'alarme de jour et de nuit.

Le 15, j'ai été sommé de me rendre par le Major-Général Campbell, qui me faisait observer que les circonstances de la campagne m'ôtaient tout espoir d'être secouru ; que la faiblesse de ma garnison m'ôtait tout espèce de moyen de me défendre. J'ai répondu verbalement que, si on croyait ma garnison trop faible pour défendre la place, on n'avait qu'à essayer de venir la prendre, et que je n'avais point d'autre réponse à faire. Le 17, Lord Wellington m'a fait demander une entrevue ; j'ai cru devoir la refuser.

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 545, Letter to Sir W. Carr Beresford, K.B., 11th May, 1811.

J'ai fait une sortie le 28 au matin; j'ai chassé les postes Anglais. On leur a tué quelques hommes, et fait quatre prisonniers.

J'ai fait une autre sortie sur des postes Portugais, et j'ai fait trois prisonniers; mais jamais je n'ai fait attaquer le côté par où je suis sorti.

Le 3 Mai, j'ai entendu une canonnade et une fusillade qui m'ont annoncé l'approche de l'armée; le 5, j'ai jugé qu'il y avait une affaire sérieuse, et à chaque instant je m'attendais à communiquer.

Le 7, j'ai reçu l'ordre de S. A. le Prince d'Essling, par un soldat du 16me léger, de faire sauter la place, et de me retirer sur Barba de Puerco avec ma garnison; de suite, je me suis occupé faire charger les fourneaux et de détruire l'artillerie. On a employé, pour ce dernier objet, le moyen dont nous avions déjà fait l'expérience quelque temps auparavant sur une pièce hors de service, de tirer des coups de canon dans la volée des pièces: on a détruit de cette manière les pièces, les obusiers et les mortiers. Les cartouches ont été jetées partie dans un puits, et partie dans les fossés, au pied des revêtements qui devaient sauter. Les plombs ont été jetés de même dans les fossés pour être ensevelis. Une grande quantité de saucissons était déjà prête et chargée, par les soins infatigables et la prévoyante intelligence de M. le Chef de Bataillon Morlet, commandant du génie de la place; les affûts ont été sciés en grande partie, et les autres placés sur les parapets qui étaient minés; le parc des voitures a été renversé et rangé contre les bermes au-dessous des revêtements, où il a été enseveli; enfin, je crois qu'aucune des précautions à prendre pour mettre hors de service tout ce qui pouvait être de quelque utilité à l'ennemi, n'a été oubliée; et c'est ici que je dois rendre hommage à l'intelligence, à l'activité, et au dévouement des officiers du génie et de l'artillerie, qui connaissaient aussi bien que moi toutes les chances d'une opération aussi critique, et à qui néanmoins rien n'est échappé de tout ce qui pouvait contribuer à l'entier accomplissement des ordres de S. M.

Le 9, tous les fourneaux étaient chargés; mais les travaux pour la destruction de l'artillerie n'étaient pas terminés, et j'ai dû encore retarder d'un jour, afin de ne laisser aucun regret en arrière de moi. Le génie a profité de ce temps pour faire et charger 400 toises de plus de saucissons, qui étaient encore nécessaires pour le compassement des feux.

Dans le matinée du 10, je rassemblai chez moi les principaux officiers de la garnison; je leur lus l'ordre du Prince d'Essling; je ne leur cachai pas que notre expédition présentait beaucoup de difficultés et de dangers; qu'une fois dehors, le feu mis à la place, nous nous trouverions dans la nécessité de nous faire jour, pour rejoindre l'armée, au milieu des obstacles de tous genres, ou de succomber avec honneur; qu'une fois la place détruite, les intentions de S. M. seraient parfaitement remplies; que ce seul but devait nous animer; que nous étions Français, et qu'il fallait prouver à l'univers entier que nous étions dignes de l'être; que si notre expédition réussissait, elle nous couvrirait de gloire, quels qu'en fussent les résultats pour nous personnellement. Tous ont témoigné le plus courageux dévouement. Je leur ai ensuite fait part des dispositions que j'avais arrêtées, ainsi que de la manière dont je comptais arriver sur les postes ennemis, et je les ai conduits sur un point de la place, d'où je leur ai fait voir la direction que je comptais prendre; et, voulant marcher sur deux colonnes, pour avoir moins de profondeur et pour renverser un plus grand front d'ennemis,

ce qui me donnait au-delà de leur ligne plus de latitude pour mes mouvements, je leur ai donné toutes les instructions néccssaires pour la marche des deux colonnes, et pour base, j'ai annoncé que la colonne de gauche était la colonne de direction. Les deux compagnies d'élite du 5me bataillon du 82me régiment devaient marcher en tête de la colonne de gauche, composée du dit bataillon, pour balayer le passage à la colonne qui les suivait; les deux compagnies de canonniers marchaient en tête de la colonne de droite avec le même objet; cette colonne, commandée par le Chef de Bataillon du génie Thruiller, était composée de divers détachements du 6me et du 8me corps; les sapeurs devaient rester en ville, une partie pour mettre le feu, une autre partie en bataille sur divers points, pour empêcher les habitants de déranger notre opération, et pour protéger la sortie de tous; ils devaient ensuite former l'arrière-garde; ils étaient commandés par M. le Chef de Bataillon du génie Morlet, qui est resté dans la place jusqu'à ce que le feu ait été mis, et qui a été obligé de se faire jour une seconde fois avec ses sapeurs à travers les postes ennemis, qui s'étaient rejoints sur nos derrières.

J'avais fait mettre les équipages en queue de la colonne; je prévoyais, que dans toute espèce de cas, ils ne pourraient nous suivre, et je n'étais pas fâché de les placer de manière à les faire prendre pour occuper l'ennemi.

Après être convenu avec tous les officiers de toutes armes de tous les détails préliminaires de notre opération, j'ai été, comme à mon ordinaire, me promener dans la ville et sur les remparts; j'ai causé avec tous les soldats; j'ai fait en sorte, par un air de sécurité et de confiance, d'écarter de leur esprit toute idée de doute ou d'inquiétude sur le résultat de notre opération, et j'ai vu tout le monde plein de confiance, et j'ose dire d'enthousiasme; à l'entrée de la nuit, j'ai fait prendre les armes à toute la garnison pour empêcher que quiconque ne s'éloigne, et pour être prêt aussitôt que toutes les dispositions seraient terminées; car on a travaillé jusqu'au moment du départ. A dix heures tout était prêt, j'ai envoyé l'ordre à tous les postes avancés des demi-lunes et des chemins couverts de se porter dans le plus grand silence en dedans de la barrière par où on devait sortir. Au moment de commencer le mouvement, j'ai donné pour mot d'ordre *Bonaparte* et *Bayard*; et tout le monde s'est mis en marche sous les auspices de la gloire et de l'honneur.

Je suis sorti le dernier; alors j'ai envoyé l'ordre à M. le Chef de Bataillon Morlet de mettre le feu dans les boites; il était convenu que ce seul ordre suffirait, parce qu'il devait faire un signal particulier aussitôt qu'il aurait eu la certitude que les mèches allumées étaient en place, afin que le feu fût mis aux poudres en même temps. Tout a été parfaitement exécuté; mes deux têtes de colonnes ont commencé à être aux prises avec les postes ennemis au moment même de l'explosion. Tout a été enfoncé, et j'ai continué rapidement ma route, toujours harcelé sur mes derrières et sur mes flancs, ainsi que je l'avais prévu; tous les équipages ont été pillés. Je n'avais point voulu de guide, parce qu'il n'aurait pu m'enseigner que les chemins que je ne voulais pas suivre, et qu'il aurait pu mettre de l'incertitude dans nos mouvements. Ne pouvant reconnaître de nuit les divers points de direction que depuis longtemps j'avais étudiés de jour, la lune m'a servi de boussole; les différents ruisseaux ou rivières que j'ai traversés, et dont je connaissais l'existence, ont aussi contribué à assurer ma direc-

tion ; j'ai été harcelé jusqu'au Turon. Là j'ai été abandonné. Enfin, au jour, je me suis trouvé entre Villar de Ciervo et Barba de Puerco ; j'ai pris ma direction sur l'Agueda. Entre ces deux villages, avant d'arriver sur la crête, la cavalerie ennemie m'a atteint sur ma droite, et a marché parallèlement en me fusillant, pour m'arrêter ou pour indiquer aux troupes qui étaient en marche pour me poursuivre la route que j'avais prise. Je voyais sur ma gauche quelques crêtes couronnées de troupes ; j'ai manœuvré pour les éviter ; je suis enfin arrivé à un sentier qui conduisait au pont de San Felices.

Les deux colonnes qui avaient toujours marché en vue et à portée l'une de l'autre sont arrivées ensemble sur la rive gauche de l'Agueda, dans le même ordre qu'elles étaient sorties d'Almeida ; elles avaient marché toujours en ordre par section, malgré les rochers, les rivières, et les précipices.

L'arrière-garde des sapeurs avait rejoint depuis quelques moments la queue de la colonne de gauche. J'ai aperçu alors quelques troupes de l'autre côté, que j'ai reconnues avec une lunette pour être Françaises, et nous sommes descendus rapidement sur le pont. L'ennemi arrivait de tous côtés ; il a atteint la queue de ma colonne, et j'ai eu la douleur de voir périr quelques-uns de mes braves camarades ; enfin le Général Regnier,* commandant du 2me corps, a fait descendre des troupes vers le pont, et a protégé notre passage. Il a recueilli tous les blessés, et les a fait porter à San Felices, où nous nous sommes trouvés réunis au nombre d'environ 1000 hommes. J'ai perdu dans toute cette opération 360 hommes, dont à peu près 150 tués, la plupart au précipice, et 200 prisonniers qui se sont écartés, et n'ont pu suivre la marche rapide de la colonne.

Je joins ici le rapport du commandant du génie et celui de M. Lechêne, capitaine d'artillerie. Ils donnent chacun dans leur partie des détails circonstanciés, que je n'ai pu qu'indiquer en grand. Je joins aussi un plan côté de la place ; tout ce qui est tracé en noir indique les revêtements qui ont sauté.

Maintenant, Monseigneur, il me reste un devoir à remplir, c'est de rendre justice à tous les officiers de la garnison ; j'oserai demander la décoration de la Légion d'Honneur pour tous ceux qui ne l'ont pas encore. Je joins à ce rapport l'état nominatif de tous, et j'ai fait noter par une étoile ceux qui sont déjà décorés.

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*Le Comte Gazan, Général de Division, au Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie.*†

Ribera, le 19 Mai, 1811.

J'ai l'honneur de rendre compte à votre Excellence que je viens d'arriver avec la totalité de la colonne, qui est infiniment plus forte que je n'aurais pu le croire. Je tâche de l'organiser afin d'éviter des malheurs, et surtout le pillage qui nous ferait mourir de faim, et que j'ai trouvé à son comble ce matin à mon arrivée à Almendralejo. J'ai trouvé à mon arrivée ici la lettre de M. Lenormand à M. le Major Daubersac, qui courait après lui. Je la joins ici après en avoir pris connaissance. Comme je dois croire que

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* See General Regnier's Report, page 637.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 595, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 22nd May, 1811.

ce ne peut être que le 9me corps qui soit à Almaraz, j'écris d'ici au Comte d'Erlon afin de l'engager à presser sa marche et à vous rejoindre. Cependant comme il serait encore possible que ce fût des troupes de l'armée du Centre commandée par M. le Général d'Armagnac, je lui écris pareillement afin qu'il fasse un mouvement sur vous.

Je réponds à M. le Capitaine Lenormand pour lui annoncer que c'est avec votre Excellence qu'il doit correspondre, M. le Major Daubersac ayant rejoint l'armée. Je lui ordonne de rassembler un fort convoi de subsistances, et de l'accompagner pour qu'il vous parvienne avec plus de sûreté. Les grandes chaleurs feront beaucoup de mal à nos blessés, dont le nombre s'élève à plus de 4000, surtout n'ayant pour les panser que cinq chirurgiens; quelques-uns d'entr'eux sont morts pendant la route, dont M. Lapierre, chef de bataillon au 103me régiment.

Je suis encore sans nouvelles de M. le Chef d'Escadron La Barthe; j'aurai l'honneur de vous en donner du même instant que je pourrai communiquer avec lui. Des partis Espagnols sont à Los Santos et à Fuente del Maestre, et ont paru ce matin à Almendralejo et à Villa Franca. Ils ont pris dans ce dernier endroit des renseignemens sur la marche de notre colonne, et ont annoncé de voir arriver aujourd'hui à Los Santos 400 chevaux et une forte colonne d'infanterie. Je ne crois nullement à ce mouvement, mais à tout événement nous les verrons, et je tâcherai de les échapper. Que votre Excellence veuille bien recevoir avec bonté l'assurance de mon sincère et respectueux dévouement.

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général, au Maréchal Bessières, Duc d'Istrie.*

Rambouillet, le 19 Mai, 1811.

L'Empereur, M. le Duc, a été mécontent que vous n'ayez pas fourni au Prince d'Essling les secours qui lui étaient nécessaires. Vous deviez mener avec vous une masse de troupes capable d'appuyer efficacement le Prince d'Essling, et décider d'une manière éclatante la victoire. S. M. a vu avec peine que vous vous soyez porté à Ciudad Rodrigo avec seulement 1500 à 1600 chevaux, six pièces de canon, et quelques attelages. S. M. avait pensé, d'après les lettres qui vous avaient été écrites, que vous marchiez avec toutes vos forces afin de battre et de détruire l'armée Anglaise. Dans une circonstance si importante, vous étiez même autorisé à faire venir le Général Bonet dans le cas où vous auriez jugé cette grande mesure indispensable. L'Empereur, M. le Maréchal, trouve que vous avez été inutile à l'armée de Portugal, et que vous n'avez pas rempli ses intentions. Vous avez douze pièces d'artillerie légère de la Garde; leurs boulets peuvent-ils être mieux employés que contre les Anglais? Vous pouviez disposer de douze autres pièces d'artillerie. Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas fait marcher deux régiments de voltigeurs, deux de tirailleurs, et deux de fusiliers? peut-être même aurait-on pu en faire marcher trois de chaque corps. Avec l'artillerie, cela vous aurait fait une dizaine de 1000 hommes qui auraient été d'un résultat immense. Que signifient ces ménagements à réunir et à employer ses forces (dit l'Empereur), quand on est en présence des Anglais, nos implacables ennemis? Qu'importe-t-il de garder Palencia, Lerma, et tous ces autres postes, qui disséminent l'armée? Il était important d'occuper

Valladolid et Burgos, de laisser le Général Seras en observation où il se trouve, et de marcher avec le reste de vos troupes. S. M. aurait vu dans cette disposition une nouvelle preuve de votre attachement à sa personne et de la haine que vous portez aux Anglais. L'Empereur observe que vous avez connu le mouvement de retraite du Prince d'Essling le 1er Avril, qu'alors Almeida allait se trouver exposé, et enfin que ce n'est que le 1er Mai que vous arrivez à Ciudad Rodrigo. L'Empereur observe que si les Anglais vous battaient dans la position actuelle, à quoi vous serviraient les nombreuses et belles troupes qui restent disséminées sur vos derrières?

L'Empereur, M. le Maréchal, espère que vous réparerez la faute énorme que vous venez de commettre en ce moment. Vous avez sous votre commandement environ 50,000 hommes; quelle belle occasion de les réunir en masse le plus possible pour soutenir le Prince d'Essling et écraser les Anglais!

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*Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford to Marshal-General Viscount Wellington.**

My Lord, Albuera, 21st May, 1811.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying intercepted letters of some importance; after the severe battle we had, it is satisfactory to know that our calculations of the enemy's loss were not exaggerated, and you will see, by General Gazan's letter to Marshal Soult,† that in killed and wounded it cannot be less than 8000 men. Left dead on the field and taken, we have the knowledge of near 3000; General Gazan states that he has more than 4000 wounded with him; 320 were at Almendralejo by the same letters; Gazan says many have died on the road, which we know must have been the case, as it is in the first few days that the bad cases die in numbers, and a precipitate retreat and want of convenient carriage must increase the mortality. Thus we can scarcely calculate the loss of the enemy from these data at less than 9000 men.

Our advance was close to Azauchal and Almendralejo, and I propose putting a strong column of infantry in march towards those places to-morrow morning, and shall accompany it.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. C. Beresford.

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## THE BATTLE OF ALBUERA.

*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.‡*

Solano, le 21 Mai, 1811.

Je partis de Séville dans la nuit du 9 à 10, ainsi que mon rapport du 9 vous l'annonçait. Le 12 je joignis entre Fuente Cantos et Bienvenida la

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 595, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 22nd May, 1811.

† See page 649.

‡ See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 588, Marshal Beresford's Report of the Battle of Albuera, 18th May, 1811.

division que commandait le Général Latour Maubourg. Le 14 je pris position à Villa Franca et Almendralejo; le 15 à S^ta^ Marta et Villa Alva : ma cavalerie fut poussée jusque devant Albuera, où j'appris que l'armée ennemie se réunissait. Les différents corps Espagnols, Portugais, et Anglais venus de Cadiz et de Lisbonne, et même une brigade Anglaise tirée de la Sicile, menaçaient l'Andalousie. Ma marche avait dégagé cette province, et l'ennemi avait rappelé tous ses corps pour les réunir sur l'Albuera. Nous nous trouvâmes ainsi, le 15, en présence de l'armée ennemie, et je résolus de ne pas perdre un instant, et de lui livrer bataille.

La position que l'ennemi occupait était avantageuse. Elle était à l'embranchement des routes qui conduisaient à Badajoz et à Jurumenha par Valverde et Olivença ; mais la division Espagnole de Blake ne l'avait pas encore joint, et quoiqu'en différant je pusse attendre des renforts, et que je n'eusse sous la main que quatre brigades d'infanterie, faisant 15,000 hommes, avec 3000 chevaux, en tout 18,000 hommes seulement, je jugeai convenable de prévenir la jonction de Blake avec 9000 Espagnols, et de l'attaquer sur sa droite, afin de me porter sur la ligne de communication : d'ailleurs la nature du terrain rendait ce point d'attaque le plus avantageux. Je savais que le Général Beresford, qui commandait l'armée qui m'était opposée, avait deux divisions d'infanterie Anglaise, fortes de 10,000 hommes, 8000 Portugais, et 3000 Espagnols commandés par Castaños, avec 3000 hommes de cavalerie, ce qui faisait en tout 24,000 hommes; mais je ne doutais point du succès.

M. le Général de Division Latour Maubourg commandait toute la cavalerie, et M. le Général de Division Ruty l'artillerie. M. le Général de Division Girard commandait les deux premières brigades, faisant 7000 hommes. Les Généraux de Brigade Werlé et Godinot commandaient chacun une autre brigade.

Le Général Godinot fut chargé avec sa brigade, à laquelle se joignit cinq escadrons aux ordres du Général de Brigade Briche, de faire une fausse attaque sur le village d'Albuera; et je me portai avec le reste de l'armée sur la droite de l'ennemi, qui fut aussitôt débordé par notre cavalerie. M. le Général Latour Maubourg manœuvra avec audace et habileté ; il chercha vainement à engager dans une affaire la cavalerie ennemie. Celle-ci se tint constamment en réserve. M. le Général Girard, avec ses deux brigades, marcha au pas de charge et enleva la position de l'ennemi. Cette position était occupée par une division Espagnole et une brigade Anglaise, qui lâchèrent pied après une résistance assez opiniâtre, et furent vivement poursuivies. Le champ de bataille était couvert de leurs morts, et nous leur fîmes bon nombre de prisonniers. La seconde ligne de l'ennemi s'avança alors, et déborda considérablement la nôtre. M'étant posté sur la hauteur, je fus surpris de voir un si grand nombre de troupes ; et peu après j'appris, par un prisonnier Espagnol, que Blake était arrivé avec 9000 hommes, et avait fait sa jonction à trois heures du matin. La partie n'était plus égale. L'ennemi se trouvait avoir plus de 30,000 hommes, tandis que je n'en avais que 18,000. Je ne jugeai plus devoir suivre mon projet, et j'ordonnai que l'on gardât la position qui avait été enlevée à l'ennemi.

Cependant la ligne ennemie s'approcha bientôt de la nôtre, et le combat fut des plus terribles. Le Général Latour Maubourg fit charger le 2^me^ de hussards, le 1^er^ de lanciers de la Vistule, le 4^me^ et le 20^me^ de dragons, avec

une habileté et une bravoure telles que trois brigades d'infanterie Anglaise furent entièrement détruites. Six pièces de canon, 1000 prisonniers, et six drapeaux (ceux du 3me, 48me, et 66me régiments Anglais) restèrent en notre pouvoir. L'ennemi nous laissa la position que nous lui avons prise, et n'osa plus nous attaquer. La tiraillerie dura jusqu'à quatre heures après midi, moment auquel elle finit de part et d'autre.

Les Généraux de Brigade Werlé et Pepin ont été tués. Les Généraux de Brigade Maransin et Brayer ont été blessés. Le Colonel Præfke du 28me régiment d'infanterie légère a été tué, ainsi que les Chefs de Bataillon Astruc et Camus, du 26me et du 28me régiments. Notre perte en tués et blessés se monte à 2800 hommes. L'ennemi ne nous a pas fait de prisonniers, si ce n'est 200 ou 300 blessés qui sont restés dans les rangs.

L'ennemi a perdu trois généraux tués, deux Anglais et un Espagnol. Il y a deux généraux blessés. 1000 Anglais ont été faits prisonniers (quelques-uns se sont échappés, mais nous en avons compté aujourd'hui 800); 1100 Espagnols ont également été pris. Tous les renseignements que j'ai pu me procurer portent la perte de l'ennemi en tués et blessés à 5000 Anglais, 2000 Espagnols, et 700 à 800 Portugais. C'est donc en tout une perte de 9000 hommes pour l'armée ennemie, c'est-à-dire une perte triple de la nôtre.

Les troupes se sont couvertes de gloire. La cavalerie a fait des plus belles charges, et s'est particulièrement distinguée. L'artillerie a soutenu sa réputation. J'ai eu constamment en batterie 40 bouches à feu, qui vomissaient la mort dans les rangs ennemis. Les Anglais ont perdu plus d'un homme sur deux.

Le 17 nous sommes restés en présence. 5000 hommes partis d'Elvas joignirent l'armée ennemie. Je continuai à garder le champ de bataille, et le 18, à la pointe du jour, je fis un mouvement de flanc sur Solano.

J'ai chargé le Général de Division Gazan de conduire à Séville mes prisonniers Anglais et Espagnols, et mes blessés, avec une escorte convenable. Aussitôt que je le saurai arrivé, je manœuvrai pour me joindre à d'autres troupes, et compléter la défaite de l'ennemi.

Je ne terminerai point cette dépêche sans faire à V. A. S. une mention particulière des services que m'a rendus le Général de Division Gazan, Chef de l'Etat Major-Général: M. le Général Latour Maubourg la mérite également pour ses bonnes dispositions, ainsi que M. le Général Ruty pour la manière dont il a dirigé l'artillerie. Je dois citer aussi les Généraux Godinot, Bron, Briche, Bouvier des Eclats, et Vielande; l'Adjudant Commandant Mocquery, sous chef de mon état major; le Général Bourglat et le Colonel Berge, de l'artillerie; le Colonel Konopha, du 1er régiment de lanciers de la Vistule; le Colonel Vinot, du 2me hussards; et le Colonel Farine, du 4me de dragons. Je devrais également citer plusieurs autres chefs et officiers de tout grade qui se sont particulièrement distingués; mais tous les rapports particuliers ne m'étant pas encore parvenus, je suis obligé de remettre à un autre rapport de faire mention de ce qu'ils ont fait. Je dois des éloges particuliers aux officiers de l'état major et à mes aides de camp, la plupart d'entre eux ont été démontés, et quelques-uns ont été blessés. J'aurai incessamment l'honneur d'adresser à V. A. l'état des officiers que je crois avoir mérité les grâces de S. M. I et R.

[ 1003. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Downman,* commanding Royal Horse Artillery.*

24th May, 1811.

I have not failed to lay your letter of the 17th instant before the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed by his Lordship to observe that the promotion to which he was directed to recommend was not to be confined solely to the Light Division, but the selection was to be made from the army generally. His Excellency took a larger proportion from the Light Division for their eminent services, and he is fully aware of the services that have been individually performed by Captains Bull and Ross, but their seniority in the army, compared with many officers in this country, cannot fairly, at present, bring them forward. I trust, therefore, that the knowledge of the Commander of the Forces' good opinion of the zeal and abilities which the above officers have displayed will be as gratifying to them as if his Excellency had more power to recompense their several merits.

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[ 1004. ] *The Adjutant-General to J. P. Boys, Esq., Deputy Paymaster-General.*

25th May, 1811.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to state to you that, in consequence of the number of wounded officers at Coimbra, and entirely without money, his Excellency judges it necessary, although it should appear out of the regular course, that you should advance a sum of money, 100*l.* sterling, to Captain Kipping, the Commandant at that station. This sum will be distributed as he may think proper, taking the receipts of the several officers to whom he may advance any money; and Captain Kipping will send you an account of his issues, which you will be pleased to charge to the accounts of the paymasters of the regiments to which the officers shall belong.

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*Major-General the Hon. William Lumley to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford.†*

SIR, Camp near Usagre, 26th May, 1811.

As will have been stated to you yesterday verbally by the officer I sent for that purpose, I have the honour to acquaint you, that having, as I before reported, driven the enemy's rear-guard from Usagre, I occupied that post on the night of the 24th, by placing the Spanish troops in front of the town,

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* Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Downman, C.B., K.C.H.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. vii., page 623, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 30th May, 1811.

with their *tiradores* well in advance towards the enemy, and the Portuguese and British cavalry, with the four 6-pounders, in rear of the place; a small brook, hollow and deep ravine, and narrow defile being on this side of the town. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning it was reported to me that the enemy's cavalry were advancing in force, and that there was reason to believe they were accompanied by artillery and infantry. Conceiving reports might exaggerate the fact, and not wishing to yield the post to inferior numbers, the 13th Light Dragoons and Colonel Otway's Portuguese brigade of cavalry were ordered across the ravine to the left of the town, through the narrow fords and passes which had been previously reconnoitred, and Brigadier-General Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry in like manner to the right, with orders to retire by the same passes if necessary, the heavy brigade of British with the guns being still in reserve behind the town.

Upon the nearer approach of the enemy it was evident they were advancing with the whole of their cavalry, and five or six heavy guns (8-pounders). This being ascertained, upon opening their first gun the line was ordered to retire, which they did slowly, in excellent order, and without loss; the Spanish troops filing on the main road, through the town, which had been left open for them. A smart cannonade now commenced from the opposite heights, the superiority of numbers and weight of metal decidedly in favour of the enemy; but the superior skill and well-directed aim of Captain Lefevre and his corps, with only four 6-pounders, was most pre-eminently conspicuous. The enemy now committed a most daring attempt, or rather an error, for which they were severely punished. In spite of two of our guns, which bore directly for a few paces on the road, three of their chosen regiments, 4th, 20th, and 26th, dashed through the town and formed rapidly on the flank of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, which corps, concealed by a small hill, I verily believe they did not see, and in front of the 4th Dragoons; themselves presenting two fronts. A charge of the 3rd Dragoon Guards was at this moment ordered on the right, and a simultaneous movement of the 4th Dragoons, directed most judiciously by Brigadier-General Long at the same moment on the left, where I had requested him to remain, decided the point.

The enemy wavered before our cavalry reached them; but almost in the same instant they were overturned, and apparently annihilated. The affair took place so near the brook and bridge which immediately leads into the town, and which I had forbidden the cavalry to enter, that it was impossible for them to pursue; it is difficult, therefore, to decide upon the enemy's loss; many severely wounded escaped through the town, others threw themselves off their horses, and escaped over the brook and through the gardens; but besides 78 prisoners, 29 lay dead on the spot, many were also observed lying dead on the bridge and in the first street; and a peasant reports that from 30 to 50 were sent off wounded to their rear on horses and cars.

I must not omit to state that a portion of the Conde de Penne Villemur's Spanish cavalry gallantly supported the charge on the left of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, as I am informed Brigadier-General Madden's brigade did on the right; but the dust caused by the charge was so great, I was myself unable to observe on that flank.

I am positively assured from the report of the prisoners that the enemy had 13 regiments of cavalry in the field, which, though not exceeding from 200 to 300 men each, gave them so great a superiority over the force under my orders, composed of three nations, many of them as yet but little known to each other in cavalry movements, that I feel fully justified in not placing a deep ravine and defile in my rear, and attempting to defend the town, which is only defensible by infantry, from an attack on the other side.

I have the peculiar satisfaction to add, that the advantage gained has been almost bloodless on our part, although occasionally, for a few seconds, of necessity exposed to the range of artillery and a charge made against a *corps d'élite* of the enemy, who, on the other hand, visibly suffered from our artillery, in addition to those lost in the charge.

I feel myself under the highest obligation to Brigadier-General Long for his zealous, well timed, and active exertions during the day, as well as for his assistance at all times.

To Brigadier-General Loy, commanding the Spanish cavalry (the Conde de Penne Villemur being sick at Villa Franca), and to Brigadier-General Madden, commanding the Portuguese division, I am highly indebted for their readiness in obeying and promptitude in executing my orders; to the Hon. Colonel De Grey, commanding the British brigade of heavy cavalry, and to Colonel Otway, commanding the Portuguese brigade, both under the orders of Brigadier-General Long; to Colonel Lord E. Somerset, commanding the 4th Dragoons; to Colonel Head, commanding the 13th Light Dragoons; to Major Weston, commanding the 3rd Dragoon Guards (Sir G. Calcraft being sick at Villa Franca); and to Captain Lefevre, of the Royal Horse Artillery, my very best thanks are due, as well as to every officer and soldier, for the promptitude and steadiness with which every, even retrograde, movement was performed in the face of a superior enemy.

The advantage gained will not only in some degree lessen the enemy's superior cavalry, but will, I trust, still further tend to render him fearful and timid in all his movements.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

WILLIAM LUMLEY.

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[1005.] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Hon. G. Lowry Cole.*

4th June, 1811.

I have not failed to submit your application in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel ——, of the ——, to the Commander of the Forces; and his Excellency requests you will acquaint that officer that there are many matters to be arranged, with respect to that regiment, which require his presence in Portugal. Lord Wellington is concerned to refuse a request made by an officer in Lieutenant-Colonel ——'s situation; but his Excellency must adhere to his rules, and allow no officer to go, in the active state of the campaign, whose state of health does not absolutely require his absence.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Tucker, Belem.* [1006.]

5th June, 1811.

In reply to your application relative to Mr. ——— ———, the Commander of the Forces directs, if that gentleman does not conduct himself in a becoming manner while he remains in the country, you are to put him into the provost guard, and convince him that no person whatever, volunteer or officer, can behave improperly with impunity in this country, so long as his Excellency commands in it.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, au Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse.**

Llerena, 5 Juin, 1811.

En répondant à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 16 Mai dernier par le retour de M. le Capitaine Fabvier, votre aide de camp, je vous ai prévenu que je serais aussi prêt à me reporter en avant dans les premiers jours de Juin. Nous voici à l'époque que j'avais annoncée, et je n'attends plus que d'être instruit de votre marche pour commencer mon mouvement à l'effet d'opérer notre réunion et marcher vers le but que, l'un et l'autre, nous avons.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire prier de me faire part de vos opérations le plus promptement possible, et de presser votre marche vers Merida. Il n'y a plus de temps à perdre sans s'exposer aux plus graves conséquences. Nous aurons ainsi prévenu les renforts que l'ennemi attend, et Badajoz sera sauvé. Dans trois ou quatre jours je me porterai en avant, quelques nouvelles que je reçoive de vous.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [1007.]

6th June, 1811.

I have had the honour to lay before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 5th instant, and his Excellency has directed me to acquaint you in reply, that every Captain of a troop or company is obliged to derray the expense of burying the soldiers belonging to it. In reference to the expense thus incurred, it appears to have been too great, which has caused the difficulty in recovering the sums laid out by the Purveyor on this account.

His Excellency requests that you will have an estimate made of a reasonable expense to which the burial of every soldier should amount, and you will be pleased to transmit the same

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., page 14. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 13th June, 1811.

to me, for the approval of the Commander of the Forces, in order that it should be inserted in the General Orders of the army, and the point finally adjusted.

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*Le Maréchal Bessières, Duc d'Istrie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Valladolid, le 6 Juin, 1811.

Je vous ai écrit depuis deux mois, pour vous faire connaître la situation de ce pays. Quels que soient les rapports que l'on fasse à l'Empereur des différents points de l'Espagne, il n'en est pas moins positif que je dis la vérité, et que les affaires sont partout les mêmes. Il est temps de prendre un grand parti. L'armée du Nord se compose de 44,000 hommes, il est vrai; mais, si on en réunit 20,000, il n'y a plus de communication, et l'insurrection va faire le plus grand progrès. La côte sera perdue jusqu'à Bilbao. Nous manquerons de tout, parce que ce n'est qu'avec la plus grande peine que nous vivons au jour le jour. L'esprit de ce pays est affreux. Le départ du Roi pour Paris, la retraite de l'armée de Portugal, et sa marche sur le Tage, l'évacuation de tout le pays, même de Salamanque, tout cela monte les têtes à un point difficile à exprimer. Les bandes grossissent, et se recrutent sur tous les points avec la plus grande activité.

J'ai eu l'honneur de vous parler dans plusieurs de mes lettres de cet état de choses. Je n'ai rien à me reprocher, Monseigneur; je ne cesserai de vous en parler: le service de S. M. le veut, ses intérêts me le commandent. J'ai cru devoir, en attendant, me mettre en mesure. J'ai donné l'ordre au Général Bonet de se porter sur Léon, en gardant le col de Pajares pour menacer de tomber sur ce qui chercherait à déboucher par Oviedo, le long de la côte, ou dans la Castille.

J'envoie un bataillon et la cavalerie du Général Wathier à Salamanque. Je réunis ici quatre régiments. Au premier signal, j'appellerai toutes les troupes de la Garde, soit pour agir contre quiconque déboucherait contre moi, soit pour me porter au secours du Duc de Raguse, ou de Madrid. Si je suis obligé de prendre ce grand parti, il ne faudra pas, de quelque temps, compter sur les communications. Vitoria, Burgos, et Valladolid sont les seuls points que je puisse garder. Cependant je ne leverai les postes intermédiaires entre ces trois points qu'à la dernière extrémité.

Je vois avec regret le temps qu'il me faut pour réunir les troupes, et le peu de moyens que j'ai pour garder fortement Santander, qui est, sous tous les rapports, un mauvais poste qu'on ne peut défendre qu'en le couvrant de beaucoup de troupes.

Monseigneur, parlez de l'Espagne; on fait illusion à l'Empereur. Ce n'est plus d'une bataille contre les Anglais que dépend la pacification de la Péninsule. Si les Anglais sont les plus forts, ils la livreront ou la recevront. A nombre égal ils la refuseront, à plus forte raison s'ils ne sont pas les plus forts. Ils ne la donneront point en plaine: s'ils la perdent, ils ont le Portugal pour retraite; et, en Portugal, ils ne voient que leurs vaisseaux.

Tout le monde connaît le mode vicieux de nos opérations. Tout le

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., page 38. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 20th June, 1811.

monde convient que nous sommes trop disséminés. Nous occupons trop de pays; nous usons nos moyens sans profit et sans nécessité; nous tenons à des rêves. Cadiz et Badajoz engloutiront toutes nos ressources: Cadiz, parce qu'on ne le prendra pas; Badajoz, parce qu'il faut une armée pour l'appuyer. Il faut détruire celui-ci et renoncer pour le moment à l'autre. Il faut se resserrer, avoir des points d'appui pour nos magasins et nos hôpitaux, et regarder les deux tiers de l'Espagne comme un vaste champ de bataille, qu'une victoire nous donne ou nous fait perdre, jusqu'à ce que nous ayons changé de système et que l'on veuille véritablement conquérir et pacifier l'Espagne. Nous n'avons personne sur la côte depuis Barcelone jusqu'à Vera; Valence est l'entrepôt de tous les insurgés du nord et du centre; et nous faisons le siége de Cadiz!

Si je me trompe dans mon calcul, et que je passe encore pour un homme timide, vous vous rappellerez que j'ai l'habitude de calculer les chances; mais que, quels que soient les événements, je suis ensuite le plus tenace. Les conséquences de tout ceci peuvent être irréparables, s'il n'est rien changé au système actuel.

Il faut se dépêcher de renvoyer le Roi à Madrid. Son départ a fait bien du mal; on aura de la peine à le réparer.

Je vous envoie mes rêves; n'y voyez que la passion du bien.

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*Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer to Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington.**

MY LORD, Soito, 7th June, 1811.

In my letter of the 5th instant from Villar Formoso, I did myself the honour of acquainting your Lordship that I had just returned from the heights in front of Gallegos, from whence I discovered a body of the enemy of about 3000 men, consisting of 500 cavalry and 2500 infantry, with artillery, entering Ciudad Rodrigo from the Salamanca road. I requested Colonel Waters to remain on the heights until sunset, to notice whether any more of the enemy followed those which I have mentioned, and he reported to me that they were succeeded by another column; but I have strong reason to think, from what I shall relate to your Lordship, that they must have marched large bodies of infantry and cavalry into Ciudad Rodrigo in the course of the night.

According to your Lordship's instructions I concentrated the troops rather more in their cantonments, upon hearing, a few days before, that the enemy were moving in the direction of Ciudad Rodrigo, and took the other necessary precautions for falling back.

The enemy advanced, as I thought it probable, at daybreak on the morning of the 6th, in two columns; one taking the direction of Gallegos, and the other that of Carpio and Espeja. The former was a heavy column of cavalry and infantry, with several guns, and the latter consisted of about 6000 infantry; but in saying this I should observe that, from the nature of the country, the rear of these columns could not be discovered. They had also upwards of 2000 cavalry, and ten guns, which moved across the plain in front of Fuentes de Oñoro.

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., page 17. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 13th June, 1811.

From the nature of the country being so perfectly open, and the probability of the enemy bringing a large portion of his cavalry upon this point, I deemed it most prudent to withdraw the Light Division under Brigadier-General Craufurd, which accordingly fell back from Gallegos and Espeja, at two o'clock in the morning, upon Navé d'Aver.

Observing the rapidity of the enemy's advance, and the superior number of his cavalry, the Light Division, with the horse artillery attached to them, was directed to retire further back upon Alfaiates, the 1st and 5th Divisions gradually falling back from Aldea da Ponte and Navé d'Aver to the heights just behind Soito, and the 6th Division from Malhada-sorda to Rendo, the cavalry remaining in front of Alfaiates.

It is with great pleasure I have to mention the very admirable conduct of the Royals, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton,* and one troop of the 14th Light Dragoons, which being all that were employed in covering the front from Villar de Yegua to Espeja, were assembled at Gallegos, and retreated from thence agreeably to my directions. The force to which they were opposed, your Lordship is in possession of in this letter; and notwithstanding all the efforts of General Montbrun, who commanded the French cavalry, to outflank the British, pressing them at the same time in front with eight pieces of cannon, their retiring to Navé d'Aver merits the highest admiration.

In offering my sense of their conduct, and of the very stubborn manner in which they retired, I derive very great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship that Major-General Slade directed in person the whole of the affair, and by his movements foiled the designs of the enemy; and the British cavalry maintained, as usual, their high character.

The Major-General, in his report to me, speaks in much praise of Major Dorville, of the Royal Dragoons; of Captain Purvis, of the same regiment; and of Captain Dowson, of the 14th Light Dragoons, who had opportunities of distinguishing themselves much.

I am not able to judge exactly of the designs of the enemy, but I know that they left Salamanca with 18,000 infantry, and with upwards of 3000 cavalry, and 34 pieces of artillery, on the road to Ciudad Rodrigo.

In concluding my statement of the movements of yesterday, I beg leave to add my acknowledgements for the choice made by your Lordship, of the Hon. Colonel Pakenham, and of Lieutenant-Colonel De Lancey, at the head of their respective departments, with this portion of the army; their zeal and good judgment are already known to your Lordship.

The loss of the cavalry upon this occasion, I am happy to say, amounted to no more than ten rank and file wounded, and nine missing; and six horses killed, ten wounded, and four missing.

I have, &c.,

B. SPENCER.

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[ 1068. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Brown, Elvas; and Captain Stewart, Estremoz.*

10th June, 1811.

As his Excellency the Commander of the Forces has decided that the sick and wounded at Elvas shall be removed towards

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* General Sir Arthur B. Clifton, G.C.B., K.C.B.

Lisbon, you will make the necessary preparations accordingly, and receive such other instructions from the Inspector of hospitals as may be requisite to carry on this service.

As it is very desirable, under the present circumstances of the army, that no effective men should proceed to the rear, his Excellency cannot allow of escorts proceeding even with the men whose cases enable them to walk. You must, therefore, make the best arrangements you can with such non-commissioned officers or steady soldiers as go to the rear, to take charge of the men, giving them, previous to their marching, the most positive orders not to straggle from their posts, or attempt pillaging or plundering upon the road, as they will undoubtedly be heard of if this takes place, and the severest examples will be made.

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*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Peacocke, Lisbon.* [1009.]

10th June, 1811.

I have not failed to call the attention of the Commander of the Forces to the subject of your letter of the 9th instant, and its several enclosures. The evil you describe is no doubt a very serious one, but there would be so much difficulty attending the forcing of the soldiers' wives out of this country, and so much impracticability in the Commander of the Forces carrying, himself, into execution, without previous consultation with the heads of departments in England, the plan you propose, that it does not seem feasible to his Excellency, or one that can now be decided upon. The great mischief has arisen from commanding officers of regiments not attending to the Orders relative to the embarkation of only the women that are allowed on their corps being sent on service. To remedy as far as possible the existing evil, the Commander of the Forces directs that

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and the Commander of the Forces trusts that by their exertion, as much as by that of yourself and Captain Tucker, a remedy will be found for the serious evil stated to exist.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, 94th Regiment.* [1010.]

11th June, 1811.

I have received your letter addressed to the Adjutant-General, head-quarters. Although the Commander of the Forces believes,

according to your representation, that you received no General Order about leaving your heavy baggage at home, prior to your embarkation for this country, still there is no objection to your carrying the General Order of the 3rd June,* Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, into execution. With respect to the persons you are to send to take care of the same, on a reference to General Orders you will perceive that you have a permission to send an officer to Lisbon to arrange your baggage, &c.; but no regiment has had leave to send an officer home to England for this purpose, and no particular exception can be made in favour of the 94th Regiment. There will be no objection, however, to the officer you mention, Lieutenant Spooner, going home with your heavy baggage if a Medical Board recommends his leave of absence to England for recovery of health.

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[ 1011. ] *The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Peacocke, Lisbon.*

17th June, 1811.

The Inspector-General of hospitals having represented to the Commander of the Forces the serious inconvenience that arises to the medical officers at Lisbon, from having to visit the wounded officers in various districts of the town, and the time that necessarily elapses in going from quarter to quarter where these officers are accommodated with billets, and that thence less attendance can be given than would otherwise be the case, I am directed by his Excellency to call your particular attention to this subject. Doctor Franck has proposed to fit up a capacious house with cot frames and hospital bedding for their accommodation. In this house he suggested they might diet themselves, the medical officers being responsible only for their attendance. However, as there may be reasons stated against such an arrangement, the Commander of the Forces is of opinion that it would be better you should communicate and give orders to the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General and the magistrates granting billets, for the purpose of making an allotment of quarters to be appropriated solely to wounded or sick officers requiring constant attendance. These districts might be at two, or perhaps three, different places, but not more; and the districts might be contiguous. Every officer of the above description should be obliged to have his billet in the quarter of the town

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vii., page 150.

thus marked out; and the medical officers would thus be enabled, by concentrating their patients, to give, not only more ample attendance, but they would feel satisfied that all the wounded officers and bad cases of the sick were visited by them, which it is more than probable may, under present circumstances, be neglected. When you have made the above arrangement, you will be pleased to communicate with Deputy Inspector Bolton and the medical officers at Lisbon accordingly; and you will cause the allotment to be made known in your Garrison Orders, &c., so that no officer who is at Lisbon for his cure, and not for his pleasure, need plead ignorance of the same. You will be pleased to communicate to me fully, for his Excellency's information, the arrangements you make for the above head of service.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [1012.]*

17th June, 1811.

I have the honour to enclose for your information the copy of a letter I have addressed to Brigadier-General Peacocke, at Lisbon, in consequence of your letter of the 15th, proposing an arrangement for the accommodation of the wounded officers at Lisbon. Although your idea would be very convenient if it could be well carried into effect, still, as British officers are not used to be sent to what they might deem a general hospital, but have generally billets and rooms to themselves, and as, besides that, there would be probable difficulties in their dieting themselves, &c., the Commander of the Forces is of opinion that an arrangement, such as I have directed, may be carried into effect without difficulty, and might answer the purpose of obviating the inconvenience now felt by the medical officers.

So soon as I receive Brigadier-General Peacocke's answer, I shall not fail to communicate with you.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [1013.]*

21st June, 1811.

I have the honour to enclose for your information a letter and enclosure I have received from Brigadier-General Peacocke, on the intended arrangement for billeting the wounded and sick officers at Lisbon, in one or two districts of the town, and to have them collected as far as possible.

It would appear, however, from the Brigadier-General's report, that he has gone rather further than was meant; and as I conceive all your practitioners are equally capable of treating all maladies, it seems unnecessary to go into the minute arrangement the Brigadier-General points out, merely for the convenience of particular celebrated practitioners. In fact, the Commandant proposes to appropriate the wards of a general hospital, whereas all that I understood you to desire was, to collect as contiguous as could be conveniently managed the wounded cases particularly, and the sick together. If such are your ideas on this subject, further instructions will be sent to Brigadier-General Peacocke accordingly.

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*Le Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*

Badajoz, le 21 Juin, 1811.

J'ai eu l'honneur de rendre compte à V. A. de tous les efforts que j'avais faits pour mettre l'armée en état d'entrer en campagne, et de manœuvrer pour secourir l'armée du Midi. Comme j'ignorais la situation précise de l'ennemi, je crus d'abord devoir m'en rapprocher, afin de profiter des circonstances que la fortune pourrait m'offrir, et en second lieu pour lui déguiser pendant quelque temps mes véritables intentions. En conséquence j'échelonnai mes troupes sur la route de Ciudad Rodrigo et sur celle de Plasencia, et je me portai de ma personne, le 5, à Ciudad Rodrigo, avec la plus grande partie de la cavalerie, et une forte avant-garde. Je profitai de cette circonstance pour jeter dans la place beaucoup d'approvisionnements; j'en partis dans la nuit, me dirigeant sur Gallegos, dans l'espoir de surprendre la division du Général Craufurd, qui était cantonnée à trois lieues de Ciudad Rodrigo. Peu d'heures ont suffi pour que ce général fût instruit de mon arrivée à Rodrigo; et il s'est mis en marche immédiatement pour se retirer au-delà de la Coa, laissant sa cavalerie en observation, et abandonnant divers magasins de subsistances. Le Général Montbrun manœuvra avec sa cavalerie sur la cavalerie ennemie, la poussa avec une grande vigueur, et lui fit quelques prisonniers. J'appris que le Général Spencer, qui commandait l'armée en l'absence de Lord Wellington, avait à ses ordres 5 divisions échelonnées des bords de la Coa jusqu'à Castello Branco. Je conclus qu'une partie de ces troupes était destinée à passer sur la rive gauche du Tage à la première apparence du besoin. Il me paraît évident que le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, qui avait déjà devant lui l'ancienne armée qu'il avait combattue renforcée de deux divisions, n'aurait jamais le moyen de faire lever le siége de Badajoz, et qu'un détachement de l'armée de Portugal même serait insuffisant, puisqu'il pourrait être toujours neutralisé par un détachement de pareille force qui conserverait à l'ennemi sa supériorité. Je me décidai donc à marcher avec toute l'armée. J'envoyai l'ordre au Général Regnier de partir de Fuente Roble et de Los Santos, où il était avec deux divisions, pour se porter sur Baños

et Plasencia, en ayant soin d'établir l'opinion que ces deux divisions seules étaient celles qui se rendaient sur le Tage. Il paraît que le Général Spencer a été complètement trompé sur ce mouvement, et que Lord Wellington n'a été instruit que d'une manière très-tardive de la marche de l'armée. L'équipage de pont sur lequel je comptais pour passer le Tage n'étant point arrivé de Madrid, ma marche a été retardée. Cependant il était urgent d'arriver; car tous les rapports annonçaient que la place de Badajoz était attaquée avec une grande vigueur, que trois brèches étaient ouvertes, que deux assauts avaient déjà été donnés, et que l'ennemi voulait à tout prix se rendre maître de cette ville importante. Quels qu'aient été les obstacles qui naissaient des circonstances, nous avons fait une si grande diligence, que mon avant-garde est arrivée à Mérida le 17 au soir, d'où elle s'est liée avec les postes de l'armée du Midi. Le 18 au matin, le Duc de Dalmatie et moi, nous nous sommes concertés sur les mouvements qu'il convenait de faire pour chasser l'ennemi de ses positions retranchées d'Albuera, et délivrer Badajoz ; mais l'ennemi s'est retiré en toute hâte, a repassé la Guadiana, et est rentré en Portugal sans que nous ayons eu moyen de l'atteindre. Il est fâcheux qu'il n'ait pas osé tenter la fortune, car une victoire signalée aurait infailliblement marqué notre arrivée dans ces contrées. Nous sommes entrés hier à Badajoz, où nous avons pu voir de nos yeux quelle vigueur le Général Philippon, gouverneur de Badajoz, et sa brave garnison ont mise à la défense de cette place, et combien ils sont dignes d'éloges.

Je ne puis me dispenser de louer l'excellent esprit qui a animé l'armée pendant une marche longue et pénible, dans une saison brûlante, et au milieu de beaucoup de privations ; mais on ne saurait trop attendre de preuves de dévouement au service de S. M. des braves régiments qui composent l'armée de Portugal.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*

Badajoz, le 22 Juin, 1811.

Je m'empresse de rendre compte à V. A. S. que la place de Badajoz est dégagée, et que les troupes qui en formaient le siége se sont retirées dans l'intérieur du Portugal, pour joindre le restant de l'armée Anglo-Portugaise, commandée par Lord Wellington, qui a pris la même direction.

Le 12 de ce mois, je partis de Llerena avec les troupes de l'armée du Midi que j'avais fait réunir. M. le Général Drouet, Comte d'Erlon, que je savais devoir joindre deux jours après, suivit le mouvement ; la tête de sa colonne arriva le 13 à Usagre, où était le 5me corps. Je me portai sur Los Santos, où je me trouvai au milieu des établissements de l'armée ennemie. Le 15, je pris position à Fuente del Maestre ; et le 17 à Almendralejo, d'où le 18 je communiquai avec l'armée Impériale de Portugal, dont l'avant-garde arrivait à Mérida. Le même jour, je concertai avec M. le Maréchal Duc de Raguse les mouvements des deux armées.

Le 19, nous fûmes instruits que le siége de Badajoz était levé, et que l'ennemi avait abandonné sa position d'Albuera, évacué Olivença, et qu'il retirait ses troupes sur la rive droite de la Guadiana, du côté d'Elvas. Dans l'après-midi de la même journée, l'armée se porta en avant, et je reçus une

lettre de M. le Général Philippon, gouverneur de Badajoz, qui me confirmait la retraite de l'ennemi. Le 20, nos troupes arrivèrent sur la Guadiana, devant Olivença et à Badajoz. L'armée de Portugal manœuvra par la rive droite et suivit la route de Talavera; celle du Midi déboucha par Stª Marta et Albuera, tandis qu'une colonne longea les montagnes sur la gauche. La cavalerie des deux armées est aujourd'hui en reconnaissance sur Villa Viçosa, Elvas, et en avant de Campo Maior, à l'effet de connaître les mouvements et dispositions des ennemis. Sur les rapports qui seront faits, nous conviendrons avec M. le Maréchal Duc de Raguse des nouvelles opérations que l'armée de Portugal et celle du Midi devront entreprendre.

La jonction des deux armées sur les bords de la Guadiana est un des événements les plus remarquables de la guerre d'Espagne; il sera par la suite du plus grand effet pour le bien du service de l'Empereur. Son premier résultat a été de sauver Badajoz. Les provinces méridionales de l'Espagne se trouvent entièrement dégagées du côté du Portugal, et la tranquillité, qui a été momentanément troublée sur plusieurs points, va se rétablir. Nous étions dans l'intention, M. le Maréchal Duc de Raguse et moi, de livrer bataille aux ennemis; mais Lord Wellington s'est prudemment retiré avant que nous puissions le joindre. Cependant ses forces consistaient en 60,000 hommes, dont 30,000 Anglais, y compris les divisions commandées par le Général Spencer qu'il venait de retirer du nord, 14,000 Portugais, et 16,000 Espagnols; il y avait dans ce nombre 5000 hommes de cavalerie.

Il est fâcheux qu'une affaire générale n'ait pu avoir lieu, le succès n'eût pas été incertain; mais il est à espérer que l'occasion s'en présentera, surtout si l'armée de Portugal se tient en rapport d'opération avec l'armée du Midi, et communique avec elle, ainsi que cela a eu lieu aujourd'hui. Je ne puis à ce sujet conserver le moindre doute: l'empressement que M. le Maréchal Duc de Raguse a mis pour venir, avec toutes ses troupes disponibles, au secours de Badajoz et de l'armée du Midi, lui est si glorieux, que j'en tire la conséquence que M. le Maréchal sera toujours disposé à régler ses mouvements de la manière la plus avantageuse au service de l'Empereur, en attendant que S. M. ait daigné manifester ses intentions sur les opérations de la campagne.

Je dois à présent rendre compte à V. A. de la situation dans laquelle nous avons trouvé la place de Badajoz, et de la glorieuse défense de sa brave garnison. M. le Général de Brigade Philippon, qui la commande en qualité de gouverneur, a eu le rare mérite de se créer des moyens, et d'utiliser pour la défense tout ce qu'il y avait de Français dans Badajoz, tandis que d'une main vigoureuse il contenait les habitants, et les employait même aux travaux de fortification, que l'on a sans cesse perfectionnés. J'aurai incessamment l'honneur d'adresser à V. A. copie du journal de siége qui a été tenu; aujourd'hui je ne puis que lui indiquer les principaux faits qui se sont passés, et la prier de vouloir bien présenter à l'Empereur M. le Général Philippon comme ayant mérité d'éprouver l'effet de ses bonnes grâces. J'ai l'honneur de demander pour lui le titre de Comte, et une dotation; je solliciterai aussi des récompenses pour divers militaires de tout grade qui se sont distingués par des actions d'éclat.

Au 16 Mai dernier, époque de la bataille que je livrai à l'armée alliée à Albuera, il y avait neuf jours que l'ennemi avait ouvert la tranchée devant

Badajoz, et six jours que le feu avait commencé contre la place. Le 15, au soir, les assiégeants retirèrent toutes leurs troupes, et les réunirent au restant de leur armée à Albuera; elles ne reparurent que le 19. Pendant leur absence, le Général Philippon fit raser la totalité des ouvrages qu'elles avaient élevés, et il fit rentrer dans la place les plates-formes et fascinage qu'il y trouva. Il prit même quelques convois aux ennemis, lesquels se disposèrent à reprendre les travaux du siége; mais ils n'ouvrirent pour la seconde fois la tranchée que dans la nuit du 30 au 31 Mai. Le feu contre la place recommença le 3 Juin, et il continua sans interruption jusqu'à la levée du siége. Le 6, trois brèches étaient déjà faites, l'une au château, et deux au fort San Cristoval. La brèche du château, située entre le bastion de la Trinité et la Guadiana, à gauche de la lunette Saint Roch, était praticable; mais le Général Philippon la fit escarper, et ordonna d'élever en arrière un retranchement intérieur dans le terre plein du château. Cette dernière disposition était parfaitement entendue; l'ennemi ne fit qu'une fausse attaque sur ce point.

Au fort San Cristoval, il n'y avait qu'une des deux brèches qui fût praticable. Dans la nuit du 7 au 8, 1500 Anglais se lancèrent dans les fossés du fort, appliquèrent des échelles, et voulurent donner l'assaut. Trois fois ils revinrent à la charge; 75 braves, commandés par le Capitaine Chauvin, du 88me régiment, les repoussèrent constamment, et leur firent éprouver de très-grandes pertes. Nous eûmes des soldats blessés de coup de baïonnette sur le haut de la brèche. Le succès fut complet; les morts, les blessés, et les échelles restèrent dans le fossé.

Les jours suivants, l'ennemi continua son feu sur le fort San Cristoval, et chercha à agrandir la brèche. Le Capitaine Joudion, du 21me léger, commandait dans ce fort avec une garnison de 140 hommes. Chaque soldat avait quatre fusils chargés à ses côtés, et le Général Philippon avait fait placer sur les parapets une grande quantité de bombes chargées, dont le Sergent Brette, du 5me régiment d'artillerie, avait la direction (ce même militaire s'était déjà distingué au premier assaut). Dans la nuit du 10 au 11, 2000 Anglais se présentèrent de nouveau dans le fossé. Déjà ils avaient appliqué 40 échelles, la tête de leur colonne arrivait au haut de la brèche; le Sergent Brette s'écrie: *Mon capitaine, faut-il faire sauter la première mine?* Les bombes et les grenades descendent, et, en éclatant, elles brisent les échelles et répandent la mort et l'épouvante parmi les ennemis, tandis qu'à coup de baïonnette la garnison les précipite de la brèche. En un instant les fossés sont comblés de morts et de blessés, parmi lesquels plusieurs officiers Anglais. Dans cette confusion des officiers Anglais demandent du secours; le brave Joudion leur ordonne de redresser une échelle et de monter dans le fort pour se rendre prisonniers, ce qui fut exécuté. Au jour, le général ennemi écrivit au Général Philippon pour lui demander une trève de trois heures, afin d'enlever les blessés qui étaient restés dans les fossés ou sous le feu du fort: la demande fut accordée. La perte des Anglais, dans cette circonstance, fut de plus de 600 hommes. Nous n'eûmes pas dix hommes hors de combat. C'est un des plus beaux faits d'armes que l'on connaisse.

On estime que la perte des Anglais, au siége de Badajoz, est au moins de 3000 hommes. Les Portugais et les Espagnols ont aussi perdu du monde.

En adressant à V. A. le journal du siége, j'aurai l'honneur de lui présenter le nom des militaires de tous grades qui se sont distingués, et qui ont mérité les grâces de l'Empereur, pour qu'elle ait la bonté de les solliciter.

M. le Chef de Bataillon Lamare commandait le génie, M. le Chef de Bataillon Colin l'artillerie. Ce dernier tomba malade pendant le siége ; il fut parfaitement secondé par M. le Colonel Gonzalés et le Chef de Bataillon Horré, tous deux au service de S. M. C. Je regrette infiniment de ne pouvoir, dans ce premier rapport, citer tous les braves.

M. le Général Philippon se loue de la fermeté de caractère que M. Theran, commissaire royal de la province, a montrée, ainsi que les chefs principaux de l'administration Espagnole qui étaient dans Badajoz.

Le 12, les ennemis étant instruits des mouvements que les armées opéraient, commencèrent à retirer leur artillerie de siége. Les 17, toutes les troupes ennemies avaient disparu. Le 18, la communication fut rouverte avec Badajoz, au moyen des partis qui y arrivèrent par les deux rives de la Guadiana. Le 20, j'arrivai à Badajoz avec M. le Maréchal Duc de Raguse.

Ainsi les ennemis n'ont retiré de leur dernière expédition en Estremadure, et de leur attaque sur Badajoz, que la honte de s'être livrés à ces deux entreprises. Les Anglais ont perdu au moins 8000 de leurs propres troupes ; les Portugais, de 3000 à 4000 hommes, et les Espagnols autant. Ces pertes ont assuré de nouveaux triomphes aux armées de l'Empereur, et elles ont consacré, en faveur de l'armée Impériale, la victoire signalée qui a été remportée, le 16 Mai dernier, dans les champs d'Albuera, où je remplis le premier objet que je m'étais proposé, celui de faire diversion en faveur de Badajoz, et de mettre la place en état de prolonger sa résistance. Aujourd'hui il est bien constant que la bataille d'Albuera a fait gagner au moins 20 jours, et que, pendant ce temps, des dispositions ont pu être prises pour faire arriver de nouveaux renforts et donner le moyen à l'armée de Portugal de prendre part aux opérations. Par là, le second objet que je m'étais proposé, en faisant mon premier mouvement, a été également rempli, et les troupes qui ont combattu à Albuera n'ont pas cessé un seul jour de garder l'offensive contre les ennemis.

J'ai l'honneur de mettre sous les yeux de V. A. l'Ordre du Jour qu'hier j'ai donné à l'armée.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*

Badajoz, le 24 Juin, 1811.

Hier toute la cavalerie des armées de Portugal et du Midi a été portée en reconnaissance sur la ligne ennemie. M. le Maréchal Duc de Raguse a dirigé le Général Montbrun sur Campo Maior, où il a rencontré 1200 chevaux Portugais et deux divisions Anglo-Portugaises. Il n'y a pas eu d'engagement sur ce point.

J'avais donné ordre de diriger la colonne de dragons commandée par le Général Bron vers Villa Viçosa ; elle n'a rien rencontré, et est rentrée sans avoir poussé jusqu'à cet endroit.

Le Général Latour Maubourg ayant fait passer les gués de la Guadiana entre Jurumenha et l'embouchure de la Caya, au restant de la cavalerie de l'armée du Midi, il s'est porté directement sur Elvas. La colonne de droite, qui était commandée par le Général Briche, a occupé pendant quelques instants cinq escadrons Anglais qui lui étaient opposés, tandis que la brigade

du Général Bouvier des Eclats, à la tête de laquelle était le 1er régiment de la Vistule, manœuvrait sur leur droite. Ce mouvement a réussi : deux escadrons du 11me régiment des chevaux-légers Anglais et des hussards Hanovriens ont été détruits : trois officiers et 160 cavaliers avec leurs chevaux sont restés en notre pouvoir; l'ennemi a eu en outre plusieurs morts et un grand nombre de blessés. Les 2me et 10me particulièrement ont été engagés : cette affaire leur fait honneur. M. le Colonel Lallemand a été légèrement blessé, ainsi que dix cavaliers. Dix autres escadrons Anglais sont restés à une distance respectueuse, et n'ont pas voulu s'engager.

D'après les renseignements que l'on a recueillis, il paraitrait qu'il y a dislocation dans l'armée alliée. On dit que les troupes Espagnoles, commandées par le Général Blake, retournent vers l'embouchure de la Guadiana et le Condado de Niebla ; que les Anglais et les Portugais ont déjà fait filer des troupes vers le Tage, et envoyé leurs équipages à Lisbonne ; que Lord Wellington s'est dirigé sur Lisbonne ; et que les ennemis ont envoyé sur cette ville plus de 8000 malades et blessés. On annonce également l'arrivée d'un renfort considérable venant d'Angleterre, qui a dû débarquer, il y a peu de jours, à Lisbonne. Le régiment de chevaux-légers qui a éprouvé devant Elvas l'échec dont je viens de parler avait joint l'armée trois jours auparavant.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, 3rd or Buffs, Estremoz.* [1014.]

24th June, 1811.

I have to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces directed, some time since, 2000 stands of arms and sets of accoutrements to be sent from Lisbon to Elvas, for the use of the soldiers unequipped, from being wounded and otherwise, who had lost their arms and accoutrements in the battle of Albuera.

Upon sending away the general hospital establishment from Elvas, his Excellency directed that 400 stands of arms and sets of accoutrements *only* should be sent up, as the men sent down to Lisbon would be provided in the depôt at Belem, upon quitting the hospital. The Commander of the Forces is not certain whether these arms and accoutrements are coming up to Alcacer do Sal or by Aldea Galega ; but he desires you will send an officer to each of those places to enquire for these arms and accoutrements, and to arrange with the Commissary stationed at the place where they will be found, to have them sent to you at Evora.

P.S. Since writing my letter of this morning, I understand that the head-quarters, &c., of the different corps under your orders are to go to Evora, and not to Monte Mór.

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[ 1015. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Baron C. Alten, K.G.L.*

24th June, 1811.

Your letter of the 19th to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, enclosing Colonel Halkett's on the subject of the desertion from the Light battalions of the King's German Legion, has been laid before the Commander of the Forces, and his Excellency much regrets that any prisoners of war should have been enlisted for, or permitted to enter, the Light battalions of the King's German Legion. He has directed me to write to Major-General Baron Low upon this subject, and to call on the officer employed in the recruiting service at Lisbon to account for his conduct in this instance. His Excellency, however, cannot permit you to detach an officer to Lisbon for this service, as Major-General Baron Low is generally intrusted with the same by orders from home. The Commander of the Forces will not fail to take all the measures he can to prevent the enlistment in future of prisoners into the King's German Legion.

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[ 1016. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Baron Low, K.G.L.*

24th June, 1811.

I herewith enclose for your information some papers that have been received relative to the desertion of various men from the Light battalions of Major-General Alten's brigade to the enemy. It appears to the Commander of the Forces, from these letters, that, notwithstanding his repeated orders, prisoners of war have been enlisted for the Legion. You will be pleased, therefore, to call the officers who have been employed in the recruiting service strictly to account for this disobedience of orders; and you will not fail to adopt such measures as you shall deem most advisable for preventing in future the enlistment of a description of men into the King's German Legion who do not fail, the first favourable moment that occurs, to bring disgrace and obloquy on the very deserving men with whom they are embodied.

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[ 1017. ] *The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Peacocke, Lisbon.*

24th June, 1811.

I have the honour to acquaint you that, in compliance with the renewed application of Captain Tucker to be removed from

the duties of the depôt at Belem, and in consequence of his probable immediate promotion, his Excellency has been pleased to acquiesce in his wishes of joining his regiment, although he feels satisfied, from the very able manner in which he has conducted the arduous business of the situation at Belem, that the army at large will experience a loss in his very able services; but the Commander of the Forces is unwilling to refuse the request of an officer of Captain Tucker's merit, repeatedly made.

Captain Brown, of the 23rd Fusiliers, late Commandant at the hospital station at Elvas, has received orders to repair to Lisbon, and to report himself to you, for the purpose of taking upon himself the duties of the depôt. It will be necessary that Captain Tucker should wait to see this officer well initiated into all parts of the details of the depôt before Captain Tucker joins the 29th; and this can be more facilitated now from the circumstances under which the 29th are, Captain Tucker's immediate presence not being required. So soon as you feel satisfied that Captain Brown is informed of every part of his duty, and that the public service will not suffer by Captain Tucker's leaving the depôt, that officer may join his regiment.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Tucker, Belem.* [1018.]

24th June, 1811.

I have to apologise for not sooner answering your letter and memorial, for which, however, there was no occasion, as the Commander of the Forces availed himself immediately of the opportunity that offered for recommending to notice your meritorious service.

I have now to perform a very unpleasant task to myself, as I feel that the service, as well as this department in particular, will experience a very essential loss in your removal from the duties of the depôt at Belem. But as you have repeatedly urged this point with the Commander of the Forces, his Excellency was unwilling any longer to refuse the request of an officer whose services and merits claim from the Commander of the Forces every attention in his power. I am directed, therefore, especially to assure you of the satisfaction Lord Wellington has derived from your diligent, constant, and arduous exertions at Belem, and that only your own repeated requests should have induced his Excellency to make an arrangement

for your removal from a situation of the utmost importance to the army in general. Captain Brown, of the 23rd Fusiliers, has been directed to repair to Belem, to take charge of the depôt. I have written further on this subject to Brigadier-General Peacocke, to whom I beg to refer you.

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[1019.] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.*

24th June, 1811.

I enclose herewith for your information the result of an enquiry on a complaint made by a private of the 27th Regiment against Doctor ——, for cruel and improper treatment. It appears to the Commander of the Forces, that in no case has Doctor —— a right to inflict any punishment of the nature here described, and his Excellency requests Doctor —— may be informed of the same; for although it appears the individual may be a worthless subject, and highly deserving of chastisement, still when that is directed to be inflicted by persons who have no power to order it, representations of an improper nature will arise, highly detrimental to Doctor ——'s professional character and situation.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*

Badajoz, le 28 Juin, 1811.

L'armée ennemie qui avait repassé la Guadiana a continué sa retraite. Elle est dans ce moment à trois marches de nous. Elle paraît renoncer entièrement l'Espagne, et se concentrer pour la défense de Lisbonne.

Lord Wellington avait déjà le 26 Juin son quartier général à Portalegre. Plus de 8000 malades et blessés Anglais ont été évacués sur Lisbonne, avec tous leurs gros bagages. Les Espagnols se sont réposés d'eux, et ont été dirigés sur l'embouchure de la Guadiana.

Les cadres des six régiments Anglais qui ont été détruits à la bataille de l'Albuera sont retournés en Angleterre. Il n'est resté de ces régiments que des officiers et des sous-officiers.

Par les renseignements recueillis des habitants, les Anglais ont eu à la bataille 6500 hommes tués, blessés, et prisonniers. Beaucoup de blessés sont morts. Les Espagnols et Portugais ont perdu 4000 hommes. La perte de l'ennemi est triple de la nôtre. Aussi dans la nuit du 17 au 18 il avait commencé à battre sa retraite; et il aurait repassé la Guadiana si j'avais dû continuer l'attaque; mais la réunion des Espagnols, sur lesquels je ne comptais pas, m'ayant présenté une trop grande masse de troupes, je ne jugeai pas à propos de le faire. J'avais d'ailleurs été informé que

le siége de Badajoz avait été levé, et que l'artillerie en avait été retirée, ce qui me donnait un répit de deux mois pour venir au secours de cette place.

Les Anglais sont très mécontents du Général Beresford, qui a été suspendu et renvoyé en Angleterre pour avoir exposé les troupes Anglaises, et épargné les Portugais et les Espagnols. Il est vrai que ceux-ci, qui étaient plus nombreux, ont été moins exposés que les Anglais, et ont fait de moindres pertes qu'eux.

Il nous arrive un très grand nombre de déserteurs de l'armée Anglaise. Tous assurent que les Anglais sentent leur impuissance pour soutenir la lutte en Espagne, et tout porte à penser que lorsque l'armée de réserve que V. A. m'annonce sera arrivée sur Almeida, ils se convaincront de l'impossibilité de tenir même à Lisbonne.

Les Anglais ont éprouvé une grande pénurie de vivres et d'argent. L'argent devient très rare chez eux : ils ne le répandent plus avec la même profusion. Ils attribuent cela à la défaveur de leur change.

Les brèches de la place de Badajoz se réparent avec la plus grande activité. La place est réapprovisionnée pour sept mois. On vient de trouver un nouveau magasin de 100 milliers de poudre, qui avait été caché dans les souterrains.

J'ai fait raser Olivença.

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*The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.* [1020.]

28th June, 1811.

Your letter and enclosure from Assistant Commissary-General —— have been laid before the Commander of the Forces, and a communication has been likewise received from the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry on the subject. Upon the view of this transaction which his Excellency has taken, he has directed me to send for Colonel ——, and inform him of the extreme inconvenience to the service which his conduct has occasioned. He had positively no right to give such an order as that which he gave to Mr. ——. The day's forage to the regiment having been issued, Mr. —— had no right to be accessary or responsible for the two sacks of corn stated to have been left by a sergeant with the clerk, by Colonel ——'s orders. The consequence of Colonel —— having put Mr. —— into arrest is, that the regiment has suffered from the want of a proper person to perform the Commissariat duties with it, and much inconvenience to the service results. Agreeably to these orders, I have stated the Commander of the Forces' opinion, as above expressed, to Colonel —— ; and you will be pleased to direct Mr. —— to resume his duties with the —th Dragoons.

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[1021.] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Beckwith,* 95th Regiment.*

3rd July, 1811.

The Deputy Adjutant-General having submitted to me several communications relative to a mule belonging to Mr. Sparkes, which has been found in the possession of Captain ——; having taken the Commander of the Forces' pleasure on the subject, I am directed to acquaint you, that the rule of the army and the law of every well-regulated state is, that when a person finds his undisputed property he has a right to it. The operation of this rule would certainly have been vitiated by the chance of the property having fallen into the hands of the enemy, or having been lost by the carelessness of the owner, or by any of the accidents to which property of all descriptions is liable during a military operation; but it does not appear that Mr. Sparkes was deprived of his mule by any of these circumstances, but that it was stolen from him, and is now in the possession of Captain ——. It is his Excellency's opinion, therefore, that Mr. Sparkes should have his mule immediately returned to him, and you will be pleased to give this order accordingly.

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[1022.] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Baron Low, K.G.L.*

4th July, 1811.

I have the honour to inform you that the Commander of the Forces, taking the general good character of Quartermaster —— and all the circumstances of his case into consideration, has been pleased to release him from his arrest, and to direct that he may return to his duty.

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[1023.] *The Adjutant-General to Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.*

5th July, 1811.

Herewith I transmit you a letter and 24 louis d'or, which you will be pleased to deliver to Captain Begurne, 47th Regiment, prisoner of war, and transmit me his receipt. You will be pleased at the same time to make known to him that his portmanteaux could not be removed from the house of the curate at Lumbrales, and that the distance of the army now prevents my taking measures for their removal.

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* Lieutenant-General Sir Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.

*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Houston, 7th Division.* [1024.]

7th July, 1811.

Your letter and enclosures, from Major-General Sontag and Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace, have been laid before the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to desire that you will refer Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace to the conversation the Commander of the Forces had with him, and the verbal directions his Excellency gave him at Villar Formoso.

The Commander of the Forces has suffered so much inconvenience from the continual desertion of the Chasseurs Britanniques, that he will not suffer another man of the corps to approach the army, neither is it convenient that the men now at Cadiz should be brought from thence. His Excellency therefore directs that the men now in Portugal may be formed into ten companies, of which the detachments now at Fort San Julian may be considered as two integral companies, or as detachments from the ten companies in Portugal. The men now at Cadiz may be formed into and considered as the 11th and 12th companies of the regiment, with supernumeraries; and the officers and non-commissioned officers of those companies must be sent to Cadiz to join them. The accounts of the men must be settled forthwith, and you will be pleased to order Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace to report to Major-General Sontag, once a week, what progress has been made in the settlement.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.* [1025.]

8th July, 1811.

In reference to your letter and enclosures from Major Pelly, of the 16th Light Dragoons, I am to acquaint you that the same have been referred to the Military Secretary as a matter of money, and his Lordship has received directions to order the Commissary-General to pay for the bullocks in question their full value, to be shared by the party who captured the same.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.* [1026.]

8th July, 1811.

I have laid before the Commander of the Forces Colonel Arentschildt's letter relative to the officers of the 1st Hussars,

K.G.L., being permitted to take horses out of the remount as chargers, refunding Government the usual allowance; and I am to acquaint you, for the information of Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, that under the particular circumstances of the regiment the Commander of the Forces will not object to the same. But it must be clearly understood that the officers of the 1st Hussars are not to sell these horses out of the regiment at all, or to an officer of the regiment without the permission of the commanding officer.

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[ 1027. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Goodman, Deputy Judge Advocate.*

8th July, 1811.

I herewith enclose the charges against Quartermaster —— and Assistant Surgeon ——, which are approved and signed. You will be pleased to summon Commissary ——, if his evidence is necessary on the former trial.

Your letter has gone to Major Gordon; and as I expect an answer from Colonel Ross of the 52nd to-morrow, with more information as to the officer who commanded at the outposts when the flag of truce came in with the French officer who mentioned Lieutenant Burke's desertion, I shall perhaps be able to send you more evidence. You will consider if Colonel Pakenham's * attendance, with any memorandum or information he has, as Deputy Adjutant-General, is necessary.

I am likewise to inform you that the Commander of the Forces is in possession of a circumstance in some degree in favour of the prisoner; and it is but justice to Lieutenant Burke to state this to him, in case he should be disposed to summon the Commander of the Forces, in which case you will enclose me the regular letter.

I annex a list from Captain Colleton, Royal Staff corps, about Private ——, by which he appears to have no strong evidence against him, and I think the case not worth the cognizance of a General Court Martial.

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* Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Pakenham, G.C.B., brother-in-law of the Duke, killed at New Orleans.

*The Adjutant-General to the Commissary-General.* [1028.*]

9th July, 1811.

I have the honour to inform you that your letter, and enclosures, of yesterday's date have been laid before the Commander of the Forces; and I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency is happy Mr. —— has been put under an arrest, as he had no authority nor occasion to strike one of the inhabitants of Peniche. It is his Excellency's pleasure that he should remain in arrest till the Commander of the Forces can have the matter enquired into. You will be pleased to use your own discretion as to the expediency of having another Commissary sent to Peniche to do the duty there.

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général, au Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse.**

Paris, le 10 Juillet, 1811.

L'Empereur, M. le Duc, après avoir lu vos dernières dépêches, me charge de vous faire connaître qu'une division ne suffit pas à Truxillo; qu'il faut deux divisions, une partie de votre cavalerie, et quinze pièces de canon. Vous donnerez le commandement de ce corps, soit au Général Regnier, soit au Général Montbrun. Vous devez tirer des vivres de Mérida et de Médellin, et ne pas laisser l'ennemi s'y établir. Vous vous tiendrez en correspondance immédiate avec Badajoz et le 5me corps. Le reste de votre armée doit se placer à Almaraz, Talavera, Plasencia, &c., sur les rives du Tage, pour se reposer et être en position de se réunir promptement.

Il faut établir un pont sur le Tage, soit à Almaraz, soit à Garovillas, où jadis il en a existé un.

Vous devez faire construire le pont sur pilotis, et y faire une tête de pont, de manière à avoir un ouvrage important sur le Tage, qui soit à l'abri des incursions des guerrillas et de tout autre parti. Vous pourriez faire faire des ouvrages dans le genre de ceux que l'Empereur a fait construire au Spitz, mais sur une plus petite échelle. Il faut occuper Alcantara, et le fortifier comme poste; ce qui donnera un autre pont sur le Tage, et une nouvelle communication directe sur Badajoz. Cet objet est de la plus haute importance, et deviendra très-avantageux, lorsqu'on sera dans le cas d'opérer sur le Portugal, puisqu'on aura à Alcantara un lieu de dépôt qui servira d'appui.

Les Anglais, qui avaient d'abord réparé Almeida, l'ont fait sauter et raser en entier, dans le dessein de porter la guerre dans le Midi.

L'Empereur pense, M. le Duc, qu'avant de retourner sur le Tage, vous vous serez assuré que les fortifications de Badajoz sont réparées, et la ville approvisionnée pour six mois. Cela supposé, il reste à voir ce que fera le général Anglais. Il ne paraît pas probable qu'il veuille recommencer la campagne pendant la canicule, et notamment la commencer par un siége dans la saison la plus malsaine en Espagne. Si, contre toute probabilité,

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., page 91. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 11th July, 1811.

il le faisait, c'est, M. le Duc, au secours de l'Andalousie que vous devez marcher avec toute votre armée.

L'Empereur a donné le commandement en chef de son armée du Nord au Général Dorsenne. Ce général sera bientôt en état de pouvoir couvrir Ciudad Rodrigo, de présenter une forte colonne pour inquiéter l'ennemi du côté de cette place, et de menacer le Portugal. Il pourrait même, en cas d'événement, réunir des forces assez nombreuses pour couvrir Ciudad Rodrigo.

L'Empereur vous recommande de faire retrancher le col de Baños de manière à y maintenir un poste qui assure, dans cette direction, vos communications avec l'armée du Nord.

Aussitôt que l'armée du Général Dorsenne sera plus considérable, on le chargera entièrement de la province et de la place de Ciudad Rodrigo, ce qui pourra vraisemblablement avoir lieu vers le 15 Août. Alors l'armée du Nord aurait un corps sur la Coa. L'armée de Portugal garderait Alcantara, et serait à cheval sur le Tage, ayant sa gauche appuyée à la Guadiana.

L'armée du Midi occuperait Badajoz avec un corps d'observation pour soutenir cette place. Dans cet état de choses, M. le Maréchal, si l'ennemi se portait sur Ciudad Rodrigo avec toutes ses forces, l'armée de Portugal marcherait au secours de cette place, de concert avec l'armée du Nord; ce qui réunirait une force de 70,000 hommes sur Ciudad Rodrigo.

Si, ce qui est beaucoup plus probable, le général Anglais marchait sur Badajoz, l'armée de Portugal se porterait sur la Guadiana, se réunirait à 25,000 hommes de l'armée du Midi; ce qui ferait 65,000 hommes.

Enfin, si l'armée ennemie débouchait sur l'armée de Portugal par l'une ou l'autre rive du Tage, l'armée du Nord pourrait envoyer au secours de l'armée de Portugal 10,000 hommes; l'armée du Midi, 15,000 hommes; et celle du Centre, 6000: ce qui formerait une réunion de plus de 70,000 hommes. Car, avant que l'ennemi eût franchi l'espace depuis Alcantara ou Alfaiates jusqu'à Almaraz, l'armée de Portugal aurait eu le temps de recevoir tous ses secours. Vous sentez assez, M. le Duc, qu'on parle de ce projet pour parler de tout, car les localités doivent faire considérer cette opération de l'ennemi comme impraticable; mais l'Empereur a voulu parcourir ces différentes chances, afin de vous convaincre davantage que l'ennemi ne peut plus avoir de but aujourd'hui que de se porter sur l'armée du Midi.

S. M. désire donc que votre quartier général soit sur le Tage, au point le plus près de la Guadiana; que l'armée soit placée sur les deux rives; que votre droite soit sur Plasencia, au lieu d'y avoir votre centre, puisqu'il est plus probable que l'armée de Portugal sera obligée de se porter sur l'Andalousie que vers le Nord. Voilà pour la défensive.

Quant à l'offensive, M. le Maréchal, l'armée de Portugal ne peut faire autre chose que de se reposer, se refaire, se réorganiser, atteler son équipage à 84 pièces de canon, nommer à tous les emplois d'officiers (envoyez-moi promptement le travail), compléter les généraux, former des magasins, bien asseoir le passage du Tage par des ponts sur pilotis, faire de doubles têtes de pont, enfin occuper et fortifier Alcantara.

Après la canicule, si l'offensive doit avoir lieu sur le Portugal, cette opération se fera par un mouvement combiné de trois corps d'armée: celui du Nord, celui du Portugal, et celui du Midi, formant un total de plus de 100,000 baïonnettes, avec une immense artillerie et tous les moyens de transport nécessaires.

L'Empereur, M. le Maréchal, aura le temps de donner ses ordres et de connaître vos projets, à mesure que vous serez instruit sur les lieux.

La guerre de Portugal n'est plus une expédition. On ne doit plus songer à aller à Lisbonne dans une campagne, mais dans deux, s'il le faut.

Ainsi donc, M. le Duc, tout ce que vous pourrez faire dans ce moment pour préparer l'offensive est d'occuper Alcantara, et de le fortifier pour en faire un lieu de dépôt de vivres et de munitions.

L'Empereur, M. le Maréchal, compte sur votre zèle et votre activité, et sur vos moyens, pour qu'il ne puisse arriver rien de désastreux à l'armée du Midi.

Vous devez, M. le Duc, avoir un chiffre avec le Roi, le Duc de Dalmatie, et le Général Dorsenne, pour les dépêches importantes.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Goodman, Deputy Judge Advocate.* [1029.]

12th July, 1811.

I herewith annex the General Court Martial held on three Privates of the — Regiment, for committing a robbery at Elvas; and I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that you will order the Provost Marshal to have them put in irons and strictly guarded: you will also proceed to their place of confinement, and read to them their sentence, awarded by the General Court Martial, and confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces. You will then state to them that it is his Excellency's intention to have the same carried into effect, unless they should reveal where the stolen property now is, and what became of it. It is not perhaps possible to get back the money; but the Commander of the Forces is desirous that the people should recover their gold ornaments, diamonds, silk, &c., and other property. If the prisoners, conscious of the precipice on which they stand, and desirous of making the best atonement now in their power for their heinous offence, should communicate to you such particulars as might tend to the recovery of the stolen articles, I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency would in such case extend his gracious pardon to the culprits; but unless this discovery is made, it is his fixed intention to have the sentence of the Court Martial put into execution.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.* [1030.]

13th July, 1811.

I have received your two explanatory letters, and the states of the cavalry, which I must beg leave to return, observing that

the General Orders of the army must be complied with, and that it is entirely useless to send me an incomplete or incorrect state, as you are too well acquainted with the duties of this department, in an army of near 50,000 men, not to be satisfied that I can only look to the Assistant Adjutant-General of each division for a rigid compliance with the General Orders.

The first day of an order there is much excuse for any tardiness in complying with it; but it is absolutely necessary that the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the 2nd Division of cavalry, and the Brigade Majors of cavalry, should know that if they do not perform the duties ordered, his Excellency will not retain them in their staff situations. As the morning state of the 5th Division was received in due time from Portalegre, it certainly is somewhat singular that the morning state, ordered on the 11th by the General Order,* from the cavalry, who have such rapid means of communication, should not be received up to the present moment, viz., 12 o'clock on the 13th.

I am aware of your zeal in executing your duties, and I beg you will not consider this letter as a reproof in any manner, but only to point out the total uselessness of sending me incomplete returns; and inasmuch as the Commander of the Forces will not accept an incomplete return from me, so am I unable to receive one from any division that the Assistant Adjutant-General is not satisfied is correct. I must return my daily state without the cavalry to his Excellency, remarking that I have no complete state from them, and I should recommend you to adopt such measures as will prevent a recurrence of omissions on the part of any of the regiments. I require from you now the morning state of the 12th complete, agreeably to the General Order of the 11th, and the morning state of the 13th.

The returns of the cavalry must be detailed as follows in four lines:—

1st Division, British . . . .
2nd Division do. . . . .
Portuguese . . . . . .

Total . . . .

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vii., page 180.

*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [1031.]

13th July, 1811.

I have not failed to lay your letter and enclosures from the Purveyor of hospitals, relative to the expense of the interment of soldiers at Lisbon, before the Commander of the Forces, and his Excellency considers the charge therein specified of 4*s.* 8½*d.* reasonable; and the Purveyor is hereby authorized to charge the same against the Captain of the company of the regiment to which the soldier dying belongs, and the same is forthwith to be made good.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.* [1032.]

14th July, 1811.

I am favoured with your letter by —— —— and enclosure. I was under the necessity of reporting officially to the Commander of the Forces, that up to this period, 12 o'clock, 14th July, I have received no general daily state from the cavalry agreeably to the Orders of the 11th instant. His Excellency has ordered me to place you under an arrest; but upon my strong representation to him of my conviction you have done your utmost, he is of opinion you are bound to find out the officer who has failed in his duty towards you, and whether it be —— ——'s neglect, or the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the 2nd Division, the officer who has been remiss in his duty is forthwith to be placed under an arrest. You will satisfy yourself of the proof of the officer's neglect, and the Commander of the Forces will take measures accordingly. No return can yet be made out on account of the cavalry, and I am particularly desired to call your attention to its being the only part of the army from which correct daily reports have not been made up, even up to this day inclusive; and his Excellency thinks nothing but extreme mismanagement and neglect could occasion this circumstance.

I return the enclosures, not being conformable to the General Order; and I shall wait with anxiety for the states of the 13th and 14th, agreeably to the instructions you have received.

With respect to Brigadier-General Madden's incorrect state, the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry can give

Brigadier-General Madden such orders as he thinks proper on the subject; and I only refrain from stating his Excellency's opinion, as I think it comes more properly through the General officer under whose immediate command he is. But if your cavalry returns from any part of the cavalry command are incorrect, I presume the Lieutenant-General will notify the same strongly in his Divisional Orders.

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[ 1033. ] *The Adjutant-General to the Assistant Adjutants-General of Divisions.*

15th July, 1811.

I have particularly to call your attention to the daily states of the division to which you are attached. The inaccuracy or incorrectness of any state completely prevents the return of the army being made up for the Commander of the Forces, as, when the divisional states arrive at this office, it is too late to send them back for correction; consequently a single error prevents the execution of his Excellency's orders to me. You will be pleased to impress strongly on the minds of the Brigade Majors the exactness with which they should examine every regimental return with the preceding returns in possession. An increase or decrease must most accurately be accounted for in the alterations, as well as all promotions and transfers, and all these bearing on the general effective number and the general total must be duly attended to. In like manner I have to beg you will most scrupulously and minutely examine the brigade states previous to your making up your divisional state, and satisfy your own mind that no error exists of the most minute kind prior to your despatching the divisional return to my office.

The above instructions become absolutely necessary from the great inaccuracies that exist in the states transmitted, on the 13th and 14th, by the cavalry, 3rd Division, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade of Portuguese, and some others of more trifling moment. I should hope that by due attention in future correctness may be obtained.

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[ 1034. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Mellish, Assistant Adjutant-General.*

16th July, 1811.

In reply to your letter of yesterday evening, I conceive the two sergeants (although they are staff sergeants) should be

of course returned in the column of sergeants, and consequently accounted for as joined. I am not clear whether the drummers in the return are yet right, but I shall know when your return of this day arrives. With regard to the suggestion of allowing the states to be made up at night and forwarded early the next morning, I have to acquaint you that this already occurred to me, and where divisions are situated at the distance of the 5th Division at Portalegre, it has been directed; but where the camp of any division is so near head-quarters as the Light Division and the rest of the army, and where the object of the Commander of the Forces is to have the state of the army made up to the very latest moment he can, there seems no reason whatever why your divisional states of the morning cannot arrive here at 12, 1, or even 2 o'clock in the day (if from being at field exercise they are prevented being sent sooner). My object is to have them in the course of the day, so that in the evening I can send his Excellency the general state; and if you require time in making your divisional return, there is also time wanted for the general state. If the states of the preceding day were only to be received, the Commander of the Forces, instead of having an account of the army as far as possible on the day, would merely have it for the foregoing one; and although there might be little alteration, still, as his Excellency's orders are positive on the subject, and as it has been complied with by all the divisions hitherto (though not with the accuracy it will ultimately be brought to), I have no grounds on which I can move the Commander of the Forces to make any other arrangement.

The form of the Portuguese weekly state, as to columns, &c., should be the same as our own.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.* [1035.*]

16th July, 1811.

It is with considerable satisfaction I received your letter, dated this day at noon, as, from my conversation with the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry, I almost believed from what he stated that we never should arrive at a correct state with the Portuguese cavalry. I am aware it has been very difficult, and I am persuaded no possible blame can attach to you; but

while I do you this justice, I think you will be equally disposed to allow, that if it had not been for our unremitting correspondence, we should not, up to the present period, have arrived at that correctness which, having once obtained, I feel convinced we shall adhere to. All I desire is to have the cavalry state as soon in the day here as it can be made out; and if it arrives even by 3 or 4 o'clock, provided it is correct, I shall be satisfied.

I have endeavoured to express to the Lieutenant-General my anxiety that you should know I completely exonerate you from all neglect; and the only thing I could animadvert on, as far as you were concerned, was the incorrect state coming without that remark, which afterwards, on its being returned, you put upon it when in possession of the Lieutenant-General. If all had exerted themselves as you have, the states would have been long ere this correct.

On sending your letters and correct states to the Commander of the Forces, I represented Sir Stapleton Cotton's opinion, that the Adjutant of the —th was in general a very excellent and attentive officer; and I have received his Excellency's orders to desire you will state to the Lieutenant-General that this officer may be released from his arrest, and permitted to return to his duty.

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[ 1036. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain ——, — Regiment.*

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20th July, 1811.

It is with much concern the Commander of the Forces has received the enclosed reports from the officers commanding the — and — Regiments, respecting your conduct at Abrantes. His Excellency feels great regret that an officer in your situation should have charges of such a nature preferred against you; but he owes it equally to your character and the service that a public investigation should immediately take place of the circumstances that have occurred, and his Excellency will be happy if you can exonerate yourself from such allegations as have been made. I have written to Colonel Langley, as senior officer at Abrantes, to place you under an arrest preparatory to your trial commencing, which will take place on the arrival of the head-quarters of the army at Portalegre, to which place you will repair when desired by Colonel Langley. You will deliver over to the next senior officer all details, instructions, and correspon-

dence belonging to the hospital station, of which he will assume the charge until further orders. I should recommend you to collect all your evidences and documents on the cases in point, to have ready for the Deputy Judge Advocate, with whom you may communicate.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, Royal Waggon Train.* [1037.]

21st July, 1811.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, having directed that Captain ——, of the — Regiment, shall be forthwith brought before a General Court Martial at Portalegre for inflicting corporal punishment upon two soldiers for supposed offences not committed within the view of the Assistant Provost Marshal who put the same into execution, I have to request that this Assistant Provost Marshal, Private —— —— of the 1st battalion 3rd Guards, Private —— —— of the 42nd Regiment, and any other evidences who may have a knowledge of the fact, may be ordered to proceed to Portalegre with the least possible delay.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.* [1038.]

24th July, 1811.

In reference to a letter I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, enclosing charges preferred by Major ——, 1st Hussars, K.G.L., against Major —— of that corps, I am to acquaint you the Commander of the Forces is desirous that this matter should be enquired into a little, and such measures should be taken, as you in your judgment shall think fit, to settle the difference that has occurred between the two officers in question, without a General Court Martial being resorted to. His Excellency is of opinion that it would be a pity to lose a good officer, which Major —— is said to be, by a momentary fit of passion, which has produced this conduct. I enclose the papers, which you will be pleased to return, being originals.

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[1039.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant ——, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.*

24th July, 1811.

'In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, I beg to acquaint you that the manner in which you return men as missing, without being able to give any further explanation, is very unsatisfactory to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces. Having received a party in charge, you ought to be able to account most clearly for every man belonging to it; and unless you take steps to find out what is become of those men you have returned missing, you will be obliged yourself to go in search of them.

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[1040.] *The Adjutant-General to Captain ——, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.*

25th July, 1811.

In consequence of the enclosed report from Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that you will be more attentive in the conduct of the duties of the 2nd Division of cavalry in future, otherwise his Excellency will be obliged to adopt more serious measures.

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[1041.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General.*

25th July, 1811.

I have written this day, by order of the Commander of the Forces, a reprimand to Captain ——, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, for his neglect of duty in the 2nd Division of cavalry, and I trust it will be a sufficient warning to him in future.

In reference to your last state, I am aware that you made it out by brigades, in consequence of the new arrangement in the cavalry; but in future you will send it as has been already pointed out. Major-General Slade has been regular in his returns; but I have heard nothing of Brigadier-General Madden's, and have written to him strongly accordingly.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.* [1042.]

25th July, 1811.

In reply to your letter and enclosures from Major-General ——, his certificate has been referred to the Inspector-General of hospitals, who will order a Medical Board to report on his case, on the Major-General's arrival at Cabeça de Vide or Lisbon; and he may repair to either place, as is most convenient. I am directed also to remark, that the regulations on this head of service are made not only for the inferior ranks of the army, but the Commander of the Forces will not allow any General officer to go to England whose health has not been certified by a Medical Board.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Waters,* Assistant Adjutant-General.* [1043.]

26th July, 1811.

I have the honour to enclose you a communication I have just received from the Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces; and I recommend most strongly to all the officers of the department a very careful revision of the copies of General Orders that are sent from the office with the original, in order that no error should arise which gives the character of inaccuracy to our mode of conducting the business of the department.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant Burke, late 45th Regiment.* [1044.]

27th July, 1811.

In answer to your letter addressed to the Commander of the Forces, I am to inform you that you are a deserter from the army, and as such are not entitled to pay from the period of your desertion, and you forfeit what was due to you previous to your committing that crime. At your own desire, after you had been superseded, the Commander of the Forces intended to have brought you to trial before a General Court Martial for your offence, in hopes you would have been able to justify yourself; but when the Court was assembled, they could not proceed to your trial, as you said you were insane. Under these circumstances the Commander of the Forces has ordered you to Lisbon, meaning to send you to England by the first opportunity, as after what has occurred his Excellency cannot consider it proper that you should be at large near to the enemy's army. On arrival at the depôt in England, the Commander of the Forces

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* Lieutenant-General Sir John Waters, K.C.B.

concludes H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief will permit your going about your own concerns.

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[1045.] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Blantyre, 42nd Regiment.*

27th July, 1811.

I have laid your Lordship's letter and enclosures from Lieutenant-Colonel ——, of the — Regiment, before the Commander of the Forces; and you will be pleased to acquaint Captains —— and ——, that his Excellency feels much concern that they are in bad quarters, but the same disagreeable circumstance happens occasionally to every officer in the army, and frequently to have no quarters at all in the situations in which his duty obliges him to be; and the only rule which his Excellency knows of for quarters is, that every officer must be where his duty requires his presence, whatever may be the accommodation afforded at that place, or the nature of it compared with the accommodation of others. When large bodies of troops are quartered in a town, the detail would be endless if the quarters for regiments and companies were not allotted by streets, and every officer in this case must be quartered in the streets of his company and regiment. However, the Commander of the Forces will be glad if your Lordship sees any arrangement that can be made to render the accommodation of the above gentlemen comfortable.

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[1046.] *The Adjutant-General to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, Horse Guards.*

27th July, 1811.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to enclose to you, for the information of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, a letter that has been received from Lieutenant Burke, late of the 45th Regiment, who was superseded some time since for desertion to the enemy, but has since fallen into our hands again, as also the copy of an answer this gentleman has received. I have further to state that Lord Wellington has ordered him to Lisbon, from whence he will be sent to the depôt at the Isle of Wight, his expenses home being defrayed; and on arrival he will wait such further instructions as H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief may think proper to give concerning him.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General R. Craufurd,* Light Division.* [1047.]

29th July, 1811.

In reference to your letter and enclosure from Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod,† of the 43rd Regiment, there is no document in this office, or any *Gazette* notification, of the appointment of the officer alluded to; and it never has been permitted by his Excellency that any officer should leave the army until his promotion has been made known to him through the official channel.

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*The Adjutant-General to Doctor Franck, Inspector of Hospitals.* [1048.]

2nd August, 1811.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you that if it should appear expedient to you, to prevent slight cases of illness proceeding so far to the rear as Abrantes, and probably to Lisbon, to establish a receiving station here, or to remove the greater proportion of the depôt at Niza to this place, his Excellency has no objection to the same, and directs that you should make the arrangement that will best answer under present circumstances. I shall be glad when you have determined to know the result, to apprise the several divisions accordingly.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain ——, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.* [1049.]

4th August, 1811.

Your letter of the 31st ultimo has been laid before his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to acquaint you that it appears to his Excellency that, from some cause or other, Lieutenant-Colonel Elley did not receive the states of the division to which you are attached at the time he ought to have done, and therefore there was blame or accident somewhere that required explanation. Lieutenant-Colonel Elley is considered as responsible for the duties of the Adjutant-General's department with the cavalry, and it is incumbent upon him to report where the accident or cause for blame occurred.

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* Afterwards killed at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo.

† Afterwards killed at the storming of Badajoz, 6th April, 1812. See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. ix., p. 40, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 7th April, 1812.

*Le Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Naval-moral, le 5 Août, 1811.

V. A. m'a fait connaître que l'intention de S. M. était que je formasse des magasins, et j'en sens toute l'importance. D'après le recensement que j'ai fait faire de tous les moyens de transport que le pays peut fournir, et dont je puis disposer, il n'y a aucun rapport entre leur quotité et nos besoins : en conséquence, j'ai l'honneur de renouveler à cet égard les demandes que je vous ai faites à diverses reprises. Le Prince d'Essling avait à l'armée 300 caissons de vivres attelés ; il m'en a laissé dix qui y existent encore, et la guerre a détruit complètement tous les chariots du pays. V. A. trouvera sans doute ma demande légitime, et j'ose espérer que S. M. daignera l'accueillir, et ordonner qu'il y soit fait droit ; car ces transports sont au moins aussi nécessaires pour préparer la campagne que pour la faire.

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[ 1050. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Elley, Assistant Adjutant-General Cavalry.*

6th August, 1811.

I am under the necessity of again drawing your attention to my original instructions upon the subject of the daily states of the cavalry divisions. The late daily states forwarded from the cavalry I now enclose you, and you will perceive the total impossibility of my complying with the wishes of the Commander of the Forces in making up a general daily state of the army, when the divisional states are forwarded in so very irregular a manner. In order to prevent a recurrence of this irregularity, which is attended with such very serious inconvenience, I beg, in the first instance, that you will give directions to all the corps in your divisions to transmit (whatever may be the distance) their daily states direct to you, from which you will have the goodness to cause your daily state of the divisions to be made up agreeably to the form already pointed out. To enable you to comply with this, I now enclose a copy of the last state, as entered in my general return ; and should unavoidable delay exist in your receiving the states from the several brigades or corps, you will, as regularly as opportunities may admit, forward to my office a copy of your last state, thereby enabling me to complete the general one for the Commander of the Forces. Although at one moment the disposition of the army and particular situation of the cavalry may present a facility in infringing upon the established rules laid down for observance, yet these innovations cannot fail to cause inconvenience and delay in forwarding the public business of a department.

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., p. 232. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 27th August, 1811.

G. O. Sabugal, 7th August, 1811. [ 1051. ]

1. The provisional battalion, consisting of the Buffs, 29th, 31st, 57th, and 66th Regiments, is to be broken up, and the Buffs and 57th are each to resume their separate formations in the usual manner.

2. The officers and men present fit for duty in the 29th, 31st, and 66th are to form a provisional battalion, under the command of the senior officer of the three who shall be present fit for duty; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates present fit for duty of the 29th and 66th are to be formed into three companies of each regiment, and of the 31st into four, for the purposes of this battalion.

3. The commanding officer of the provisional battalion above ordered will fix upon the number of officers and non-commissioned officers, belonging to the three regiments composing it, who are to go to Lisbon, in order to superintend the equipment of the soldiers of those regiments as they will come out of the hospital.

4. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the provisional battalion are to continue to belong to the respective companies in their regiment, the companies in the provisional battalion being formed only to answer a temporary purpose.

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A. G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 14th August, 1811. [ 1052. ]

1. Hours of departure of the guides and dragoons, at the stations between head-quarters and Villa Viçosa:

DAILY.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | Head-Quarters .. | 8 | A.M. | From | Villa Viçosa .. .. | 8 | P.M. |
| „ | Aldea da Ponte .. | 11 | „ | „ | Assumar .. .. | 1½ | A.M. |
| „ | Sabugal .. .. .. | 2 | P.M. | „ | Portalegre .. .. | 3½ | „ |
| „ | Penamacor .. .. .. | 5½ | „ | „ | Niza .. .. .. | 7½ | „ |
| „ | San Miguel .. .. | 9 | „ | „ | Villa Velha .. .. | 10 | „ |
| „ | Castello Branco .. | 1 | A.M. | „ | Castello Branco .. | 2 | P.M. |
| „ | Villa Velha .. .. | 5 | „ | „ | San Miguel .. .. | 6 | „ |
| „ | Niza .. .. .. | 7½ | „ | „ | Penamacor .. .. | 9½ | „ |
| „ | Portalegre .. .. | 11½ | „ | „ | Sabugal .. .. .. | 1 | A.M. |
| „ | Assumar .. .. | 1½ | P.M. | „ | Aldea da Ponte .. | 4 | „ |
| „ | Villa Viçosa .. .. | 7 | „ | „ | Head-Quarters .. | 7 | „ |

The above stations, and hours of daily departure, are published in Orders, for the information of the officers commanding the troops on or near the line of communication; but no packet

is to be forwarded by this mode of conveyance, nor letters, except to or from the following departments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Military Secretary. | Quartermaster-General. |
| Adjutant-General. | Commissary-General. |

2. Major Scovell is appointed to superintend all the communications of the army; and the postmaster sergeants, at headquarters and at Lisbon, will place themselves under his orders, as likewise Senhor Oliveira, the Director of the Portuguese posts. The messengers, likewise, will receive their orders from Major Scovell.

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[1053.] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Sontag, 7th Division.*

14th August, 1811.

In reply to the letters transmitted by Brigade Major Olfermann, relative to the Paymaster of the 51st Regiment objecting to carry the stationery chest and books of the Adjutant on the mule allowed by the public to the former, I am directed to acquaint you that, under the regulations, the Paymaster's mule can only be appropriated to his own use, and for the service which his official documents require; and the commanding officer of the regiment cannot call upon him to carry the Adjutant's papers or books, unless it is by his own free consent, when, of course, he must incur at his own expense all risks which the accumulation of burthen may produce on the animal.

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*Traduction d'une lettre en chiffre du Général de Division Foy à M. le Général de Division Girard.**

Truxillo, le 20 Août, 1811.

Wellington bloque Rodrigo avec 40,000 hommes. Son avant-garde occupe la Sierra de Francia. On assure que l'artillerie du train arrive de Porto pour faire le siége de cette place, qui est approvisionnée pour trois mois. Marmont va se porter vers le Nord pour se réunir avec l'armée commandée par le Général Dorsenne, et attaquer l'ennemi. Ma division partira le 26 pour passer le Tage et suivre le mouvement de Marmont. 8000 hommes de l'armée du Centre nous remplaceront à Plasencia et au pont d'Almaraz.

M. le Maréchal Duc de Raguse me charge de vous écrire que c'est à vous de contenir les 4000 Espagnols qui sont en ce moment réunis devant Truxillo.

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[1054.] G. O. Fuente Guinaldo, 21st August, 1811.

3. All the private men of the 2nd battalion 28th Regiment are to be drafted into the 1st battalion, excepting those in-

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., p. 225. Letter to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, K.B., 25th August, 1811.

valided on Belem duty, who are to remain on the strength of the 2nd battalion.

4. The transfer is to be made as soon as it may be convenient, and the officers commanding companies in the 2nd battalion are to draw pay for their men up to the 24th instant, and are to account in the usual manner with the officers commanding companies in the 1st battalion, to whose companies their men will be transferred under this Order.

5. When the transfer shall be made, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and staff of the 2nd battalion 28th Regiment are to proceed to Lisbon, where they will receive further orders.

6. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to part with Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 28th Regiment, with whose services he has had every reason to be satisfied, and he hopes he shall have the benefit of their assistance again, in renewed strength.

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général, à Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne.**

Paris, le 25 Août, 1811.

L'Empereur me charge de prévenir V. M. que Figuères s'est rendu à discrétion; mais toute la province de Catalogne est restée en insurrection. C'est le seul pays de l'Espagne qui se soit soulevé avec autant d'acharnement. La haine qui a constamment animé ce pays contre la France, et qui en moins d'un siècle lui a coûté tant de sang, a décidé l'Empereur à réunir la Catalogne à l'Empire Français, quoiqu'elle ne soit pas vaincue, et qu'il faudra la conquérir village par village. Dans aucune autre province d'Espagne rien n'approche de ce qui se passe dans ce pays; et S. M., pour l'intérêt de l'Empire, veut y mettre ordre pour toujours. La Catalogne est tellement dévastée qu'il faudra bien des années pour la rétablir, et pour qu'elle puisse être de quelque secours.

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*Le Général de Division Wathier au Gouverneur de Ciudad Rodrigo.*†

Salamanque, 1 Septembre, 1811.

L'armée Espagnole de Galice honteusement chassée de ses positions de La Bañeza et de Puente de Orbigo, et poursuivie par l'avant-garde au-delà de Villa Franca, s'est retirée en grande hâte sur la Coruña. Le Général en Chef, après avoir nettóyé ces parages, vient ici sous six jours avec 25,000 hommes de la Garde, et nous irons tous ensemble voir s'il plaît à ces

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. x., p. 552. Letter to General Copons y Navia, 20th July, 1813.

† See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., p. 248. Letter to General Abadia, 30th August, 1811.

illustres Anglais de nous attendre et de nous permettre de rompre quelques lances avec eux.

Le Duc de Raguse, à qui j'envoie de vos nouvelles, est autour de vous à Baños, Val de Fuentes, Plasencia, &c., et nous agirons de concert avec lui.

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*Traduction d'une lettre en chiffre interceptée du Général de Division Montbrun au Gouverneur de Ciudad Rodrigo.**

Val de Fuentes, Septembre, 1811.

Je reçus le — du courant, *mon cher Général*, votre réponse due à la lettre que je vous écrivais le —; et je m'empresse d'en communiquer le contenu à *S. E. le Maréchal Duc de Raguse*, qui me charge de me mettre en communication avec vous. Je m'en acquitterai avec plaisir, puisque c'en est toujours un nouveau pour moi de recevoir de vos nouvelles.

*Je vous annonce qu'un approvisionnement très considérable se prépare à Salamanque par les soins du Général Dorsenne. Le Maréchal, sur lequel vous pouvez compter, fait aussi des préparatifs pour vous envoyer des vivres. Tous les convois partiront sous bonne escorte, et se mettront en marche, d'après ce que je présume le — ou le — du courant au plus tard. Dans tous les cas ne vous impatientez pas. Nous sommes prêts à venir à votre secours de toutes les manières.*

Vous ne saurez trop, de votre côté, nous mettre au courant de la force, de la position, et enfin vous ne pourriez pas nous donner trop de détails sur l'armée Anglo-Portugaise.

Je reçois à l'instant le billet que vous avez écrit *hier au Général Boyer*, sur lequel vous nous faites connaître que d'après tous les renseignements que vous avez obtenus, vous croyez que les sept divisions Anglaises sont dans vos parages. Il importe de s'en assurer positivement, de connaître leur position, et s'il est possible leur composition.

Il paraît que vous n'avez pas beaucoup de monde dans votre place sur qui vous puissiez compter. *Proposez à l'homme que je vous envoie d'aller reconnaître les Anglais à Gallegos et Fuente Guinaldo, et de revenir par El Bodon, et vous me le renverrez ensuite. Dites lui que je le payerai bien s'il veut faire cette tournée*, mais s'il s'y refuse je vous prie de ne pas l'y contraindre.

(*The parts in Italics were in cipher.*)

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[ 1055. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General the Hon. G. Lowry Cole, 4th Division.*

2nd September, 1811.

In reply to the letter of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the 4th Division, of the 30th ultimo, I have to call your attention, by direction of the Commander of the Forces, to the proceedings therein mentioned not being in conformity to the system laid down by his Excellency, or to the usual mode of proceeding with regard to sick leave. The certificate of ill

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., p. 290. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 18th September, 1811.

health should in the first instance be forwarded by the General officers commanding divisions; and in extraordinary cases of emergency, from the illness of the individual, or from the march of the division or corps, the officer, whose certificate is sent, may proceed to the nearest hospital station: But the assembly of a Medical Board is only directed by an order from the Commander of the Forces, signified to the Inspector-General, who orders the same at the nearest hospital station where the officers arrive after being permitted to leave their corps. And it is not intended that Medical Boards should be held in the several divisions without going through the usual forms, nor that leave of absence should be granted but by the General Orders of the army. I have forwarded Captain Egerton's letter to Doctor Franck, directing Medical Boards to report on the officers' cases alluded to on arrival at Abrantes.

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*The Adjutant-General to Robert Hugh Kennedy, Esq., Commissary-General.* [ 1056. ]

5th September, 1811.

I have communicated the contents of the enclosed letter to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and he is of opinion that the cars should be allotted, agreeably to the arrangement of the Inspector of hospitals, to the several divisions as they may arrive, by an officer of your department, and afterwards to be sent to the Commissaries of each division as appropriated. The Commander of the Forces desires that these officers should then take them in charge, keeping lists of their names and places of abode, treating the drivers well, and giving fair notice to them that if they desert the Commander of the Forces will never cease to have them followed until he catches them, and that the severest punishments will follow. The Surgeons of divisions will make regular requisitions on the Commissaries of divisions for the cars as they are wanted.

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*The Adjutant-General to Colonel Darroch, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lisbon.* [ 1057. ]

7th September, 1811.

I am directed to desire that no time should be lost in arranging such books and papers belonging to the department as

have been sent to Lisbon, and which may hereafter be transmitted from head-quarters as they accumulate here. To carry this intention into effect, you will be pleased immediately to deliver to a good bookbinder in Lisbon,—1st; The letter books of this office as you may have received them, or as they may be sent, commencing the 1st May, 1809; these books to be bound anew, as neatly as possible, with their indexes attached, making each volume to contain the letters of six months. 2ndly; All the return books in which monthly returns and weekly states are entered, to be bound in like manner, numbered, and the periods marked on the back of the volume. 3rdly; All letters or other papers sent to Lisbon to be classed, and put into portfolios under their proper heads, and carefully assorted: nothing that can ever be called for, or that can be of use, to be destroyed.

I hope to get the General Orders of this army in a short period into a proper state; and I am desirous that the utmost exertion should be used to carry these instructions into effect. I shall direct all the letter books, and return books, &c., to be forwarded to you forthwith; and if you can procure some good clerks or persons to assist in completing this service, you will be allowed to charge for them in your contingent account. You will not fail to acknowledge the receipt of this, the measures adopted in consequence, and the progress you make. I understand Lieutenant Crompton has much knowledge of this sort of business, and I should esteem it as a particular favour from him if he would assist in the arrangement.

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[ 1058. ]

*The Adjutant-General to Robert Hugh Kennedy, Esq., Commissary-General.*

8th September, 1811.

In consequence of a representation from Doctor Franck relative to the lamentable state of the inhabitants of Castanheira, not only from having a bad fever amongst them, but also from a want of the actual necessaries of life, I have the directions of the Commander of the Forces to desire you will send instructions to the officer of your department at the above place to issue such quantities of meat and wine, for the use of the inhabitants, as the medical gentleman at that station may point out as necessary.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Brown, Belem.* [1059.]

9th September, 1811.

Your letter of the 5th instant, and enclosure, have been submitted to the Commander of the Forces, and I have to communicate the following additional instructions relative to forming the depôt at Oeiras:

1st; The order of the army is, that when 30 men of any regiment or brigade are sent to the hospital, an officer of the brigade shall be sent with them, who shall be responsible for the men's accounts, &c.; and that a Captain shall be sent when 100 men go to hospital. One officer to be sent back to the army in charge of 40 men; and all convalescent officers to join the depôt, so that a sufficient number of officers would always remain with the depôt.

2ndly; By another order of the army, money was to be drawn for the use of the soldiers at the convalescent depôts only in proportion to their wants. The officers drawing the money were to be responsible for the sums they drew to the Paymasters of the several regiments to which the men belonged, for whom the money should be drawn.

3rdly; It is proposed to have two depôts for receiving soldiers from the hospitals at Lisbon, viz., one at Belem, and another at Oeiras; and it is proposed that both should be under the superintendence of the officer commanding at Belem, in order that he may regulate what there should be at each, and what men, and at what periods they should go off from each to the army.

4thly; It appears to the Commander of the Forces that the mode in which the men should be selected for Oeiras should be as follows, viz.: Men who should have recovered their strength at Belem so far as that they should be able to walk about, and would be likely by their disorderly conduct to become ill again, should be sent to Oeiras; men who upon coming out of hospital should be already in such a state of health, as that the same apprehension might be entertained respecting them, should be sent to Oeiras.

5thly; According to this mode of selection, if the weather on one day should not be such as to allow of the landing at Paço d'Arcos, it will probably on another; and it will be indifferent on which day the men shall go to Oeiras. When ordered from Oeiras to the army, if the weather should not permit of their

embarking at Paço d'Arcos, they can march direct from Oeiras upon Lumiar without passing through Lisbon.

6thly; There must be a commanding officer and staff at Oeiras; and those proposed for this duty are approved of.

7thly; It does not appear necessary that the officer in charge of the men at Oeiras should have an account with the Paymaster-General.

8thly; If the men in the depôt at Oeiras should first have passed through the depôt at Belem, the officer belonging to the brigade or division, who will have been in charge of them, will have been accountable for the sums drawn on their account; and when he will hand them over to the officer of the brigade or division, who is to take charge of them at Oeiras, it will be with a return of necessaries; and the officer who shall receive charge of them at Oeiras will begin a new account with each man of each regiment, on his own account, in the same manner as he will for each man going direct to Oeiras from the hospital, instead of passing through Belem depôt.

9thly; However, as the depôt at Oeiras is to be under the direction of the Commandant at Belem, it will be better that all the parts of which it is composed should be parts also of the depôt at Belem; and that the senior officer of each regiment, brigade, or division, whether residing at Belem or Oeiras, should draw the money from the Paymaster-General for the men of the brigade, regiment, or division, and be accountable for it; and that those in command of the detachment of the regiment, brigade, or division, with which he will not be resident, should be responsible to, and act under his orders in every respect.

I return the enclosure in your letter of the 5th; in it is marked what cannot be allowed. You will communicate these instructions to the Commandant at Lisbon, and report to me, for his Excellency's information, what further occurs on this head of service.

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[1060.] *The Adjutant-General to Captain ——, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division of Cavalry.*

13th September, 1811.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of remarking the little attention that is paid to the returns required from the 2nd Division of cavalry; and the enclosed remonstrance from Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Elley, as well as the observations made at this office, clearly prove that the regiments in the division are neither attentive in making out the returns and accounting for their casualties, nor do the Staff officers, whose business it is to examine and discover the errors previous to their being forwarded, seem anxious to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. I am unwilling to urge his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to resort to any strong measures, so long as there is a hope of my obtaining the returns correctly, by pointing out these continued negligences; but, as the general returns of the army are not only materially delayed, but wholly arrested, by the errors of any one division, I must earnestly enjoin you to cause the minutest explanation to be afforded to every commanding officer relative to their returns, and the strictest investigation must be made by you previous to their being transmitted, as it is impossible for me to call any one but you to an account for the mistakes, omissions, and neglects that arise. You will not fail, with the least possible delay, to send the returns back corrected to this office.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Alexander Campbell, 6th Division.* [1061.]*

13th September, 1811.

I have laid before the Commander of the Forces your application from Colonel ——, of the — Regiment, for the Paymaster of that corps to proceed to Lisbon; and while his Excellency accedes to an officer of that corps going to Lisbon for the purposes specified, I am desired to express his extreme surprise, that a regiment so recently arrived with the army should find itself under the necessity of making an application of this nature.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain Mitchell, Abrantes.* [1062.]*

13th September, 1811.

The enclosed complaints having been submitted to the Commander of the Forces, I am to desire that you will find out the person alluded to, by application to the Governor of Abrantes: and if it turns out to be a British officer, you will enquire if the quarter referred to was allotted to him by billet from the

magistrate of the town; and if not, you will place the officer under an arrest for disobedience of orders, and send him to the army for trial.

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[ 1063. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Hill.*

16th September, 1811.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to enclose you a communication that has been received from the Commissary-General relative to a complaint preferred by Mr. Roberts, Acting Commissary of the 13th Light Dragoons, against Captain ——, of the — Regiment.

The practice of embargoing the transport mules of the army is so prejudicial to the public service, and the Commander of the Forces has so often animadverted upon it, that his Excellency is determined to bring Captain —— to a General Court Martial. I enclose herewith the crime to be preferred against him, and the Acting Deputy Judge Advocate will warn Mr. Roberts to prosecute him before the General Court Martial now assembled.

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*Projet d'opération pour l'armée de Portugal, adressé au Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse, par S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Compiègne, le 18 Septembre, 1811.

M. le Maréchal, Quand vous aurez 80 pièces d'artillerie bien attelées, que le Général Vandermaesen vous aura rejoint, ainsi que tous vos dépôts laissés dans le Nord, que vous aurez reçu les habillements destinés pour votre armée, l'Empereur compte que vous aurez alors une armée de 41,700 hommes, et nous serons près du 1er Octobre. Quand vous serez certain que Ciudad Rodrigo a été ravitaillé pour trois mois, l'Empereur, M. le Maréchal, vous laisse maître, dans cette situation de choses, de vous porter sur Badajoz, d'investir Elvas, et d'inonder l'Alentejo. Dans ce cas, S. M. ordonne que le 5me corps soit en entier sous vos ordres, avec 3000 hommes de cavalerie que le Duc de Dalmatie vous fournira, ce qui vous fera une armée de 57,300 hommes, appuyée à l'Estremadure et à la place de Badajoz. Vous pourriez faire le siége d'Elvas, prendre la ville et un des forts, ce qu'on ne considère pas comme très-difficile, inquiéter les Anglais jusque vers Abrantes et Lisbonne, et prendre une bonne position pour les attendre s'ils voulaient donner bataille pour faire lever le siége d'Elvas. S'ils vous laissent faire le siége d'Elvas, sans attaquer votre position, vous obtenez encore un véritable succès, vous dégagez tout le Nord, et par ce seul coup vous jetez l'ennemi dans Lisbonne. Elvas pourrait être pris avant le 15 Novembre, hormis un des forts qui est de peu d'importance, ce qui acheminerait les choses de manière qu'avant le mois de Février la campagne se trouverait tout à fait engagée dans l'intérieur du Portugal. Si l'ennemi

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., p. 309. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 29th September, 1811.

voulait alors prendre l'offensive et se porter sur Salamanque et Valladolid, il trouverait Salamanque fortifié et approvisionné pour deux mois; et le Général Dorsenne aurait à se replier sur Valladolid, et même sur Burgos, où il se trouverait avoir une armée de 50,000 hommes, non compris une division dans les Asturies, et les troupes restées dans les 3me, 4me, et 5me gouvernements. Mais le mouvement des Anglais n'étant probable, ils courront à la défense de Lisbonne, et ils seront poursuivis sur la Coa par une armée de 25,000 hommes, détachée de l'armée du Nord, ce qui leur tiendra en échec deux divisions. L'opération dont je viens de vous parler, M. le Maréchal, est la seule qui puisse rendre l'honneur à nos armes, nous faire sortir de la défensive où nous sommes, faire trembler les Anglais, et marcher au grand dénouement. Les 25,000 hommes de l'armée du Nord qui seraient sur la Coa suivraient l'armée Anglaise; et, si celle-ci se concentrait entièrement sur le Tage, l'armée du Nord détacherait 15,000 hommes pour vous joindre, ce qui porterait votre armée à 72,300 hommes.

La prise d'une place forte sous les yeux de l'armée Anglaise, la conquête d'une partie du Portugal, qui couvre notre armée du Midi, la réunion à votre armée de 25,000 hommes de l'armée du Midi, sont pour vous des motifs de gloire et de succès.

D'un autre côté, le Maréchal Suchet marchera sur Valence, et tout porte à croire que cette place sera prise quand vous prendrez la place d'Elvas, ce qui permettra de vous renforcer encore d'une bonne division.

Vous remarquerez bien, M. le Duc, que pour exécuter l'opération dont je viens de vous parler, il faut que l'ennemi n'ait pas d'artillerie de siége sur Ciudad Rodrigo; car si le siége de cette place était commencé, il faudrait d'abord marcher pour la dégager, puisque l'armée du Nord n'est pas en mesure de la faire à elle seule, et que son rôle est de battre en retraite si, ce qui n'est pas présumable, l'armée ennemie voulait tomber sur l'armée du Nord, quand vous marcherez sur le Midi. Mais, si vous êtes en mesure, et que Ciudad Rodrigo ne soit pas assiégé, vous pouvez, avec le renfort du 5me corps, attaquer et culbuter de toutes ses positions la ligne que les Anglais ont laissée sur la rive gauche; cela porterait l'alarme et inquiéterait tellement Lord Wellington, qu'il est à présumer qu'il retournerait à grandes marches sur Lisbonne.

En cas de réunion avec l'armée du Nord, pour marcher sur Ciudad Rodrigo si l'ennemi l'assiége, S. M. vous donne le commandement des deux corps.

Vous trouverez ci-joint un duplicata d'ordre pour mettre le 5me corps à vos ordres, quand vous serez décidé à marcher sur Elvas, ainsi que le duplicata de l'ordre au Général Dorsenne si vous marchez sur Ciudad Rodrigo.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Alexander Campbell, 6th Division.* [1064.]

18th September, 1811.

The resignation of Captain ——, of the — Regiment, will be sent to England, and the Commander of the Forces will permit him to proceed thither so soon as he shall believe the Commander-in-Chief will have accepted his resignation.

His Excellency considers that the duties of the army equally require the presence and attendance of the officers; and if an officer can remain with his regiment for one description of duty, for the performance of which he thinks he can derive a little credit, he can also remain for the performance of others, for which, if the presence of officers is necessary, there can be no reason why the public should incur the expense of maintaining them. You will be pleased to make these sentiments known to Captain ——.

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[ 1065. ] *The Adjutant-General to General Officers commanding Divisions.*

19th September, 1811.

In transmitting the 1st volume of the printed General Orders of the army, for yourself, the General officers in your division, the officer of the Adjutant-General's department, and the commanding officers of the regiments under your immediate command, I am to convey to you his Excellency's pleasure that the same are to be considered as belonging to, and for the use of, the actual officers in command, and are to be handed over, in case of absence, or resignation, or otherwise, to whomever may succeed to the immediate command of the division, brigade, or regiment, for whose use the copy of General Orders is intended. Should you or other officers require hereafter for their personal use a copy of these regulations, the same are to be applied for; and so soon as there are a sufficient number of copies arrived, his Excellency's pleasure will be taken as to their being furnished: but as it is of the utmost importance, so long as the army is in the Peninsula, that none of these books of General Orders should be carried away by the changes of the officers in the different situations in the army, the Commander of the Forces desires that the above orders may be strictly complied with, which you will be pleased to notify accordingly in your Divisional Orders.

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[ 1066. ] *The Adjutant-General to Robert Hugh Kennedy, Esq., Commissary-General.*

20th September, 1811.

I enclose herewith an extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel ——, —th Regiment, and I have to request you will

cause immediate enquiry to be made of the Commissary at Abrantes, why he has presumed, without authority, to detain the corporal and party alluded to; and you will report to me the result for the information of the Commander of the Forces. The party are forthwith to join their regiment.

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MOVEMENTS TO TAKE PLACE THIS AFTERNOON. [1067.]

Fuente Guinaldo, 22nd September, 1811.

Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry is to be placed in bivouac at Espeja, and to have outposts at Marialva, Carpio, and upon the roads which lead from Ciudad Rodrigo upon Campillo.

Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry is to be placed partly at El Bodon, and partly in the wood which is on the right hand of the road coming from El Bodon to Fuente Guinaldo, as near El Bodon as a good situation for bivouacking can be found.

The outposts of this brigade are to be at Pastores on the right, and are to communicate on the left with those of Major-General Anson's brigade.

The 6th Division of infantry is to be placed in bivouac immediately behind Espeja, and is to give such support as may be requisite to Major-General Anson's cavalry.

The 3rd Division is to be assembled at El Bodon, and in the nearest bivouac in rear of that village. It will continue to occupy also Encina and Pastores, and will give such support as may be necessary to Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry.

Major-General Don Carlos de España will be pleased to place his infantry at Alameda, and his cavalry in the villages of Villar de la Yegua, Barquilla, Sexmiro, &c., to watch the fords of the Lower Agueda. Don Carlos will have a post also at Barba de Puerco. Major-General Anson will place an officer and detachment of his brigade with the Spanish cavalry, to make reports to Espeja.

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[ 1068. ] MOVEMENTS TO TAKE PLACE AT DAYBREAK ON THE MORNING OF THE 23RD SEPTEMBER.

The 1st Division is to be assembled at Navé d'Aver, and in the bivouac at Pozo Velho.

Brigadier-General M'Mahon's * brigade of Portuguese infantry is to move to Fuentes de Oñoro.

Brigadier-General Madden's and Brigadier-General Otway's brigades of Portuguese cavalry to move to the wood between Fuentes de Oñoro and Pozo Velho.

The artillery now with these brigades is to remain, however, at Azinhal.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade of infantry will move to Campillo, and bivouac there. General Pack may move the brigade this afternoon, if he pleases, to Gallegos.

The 4th Division will move to Fuente Guinaldo, and bivouac in the neighbourhood.

Major-General Slade's brigade of cavalry and Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery will move to Ituero.

Major-General De Grey's brigade of cavalry and Captain Le Febvre's troop of horse artillery will move to Puebla de Azava.

The 7th Division will move to Alamedilla, the reserve of ammunition to Aldea da Ponte.

The Light Division is to remain in its present situation, but Major-General Craufurd will be in communication with the troops at El Bodon; and in the event of these troops being drawn back, he will immediately move back also to Robleda.

The 5th Division will continue at Payo, and neighbourhood, till further orders.

When the army is placed as above mentioned, the infantry at Espeja and at Navé d'Aver, and all the troops which are to the left of that line, will be under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-General Graham.

The several divisions and regiments will keep live cattle sufficient to supply them with meat to the 26th instant inclusive, and will send the remainder of their cattle to the rear, as follows:

The infantry at Espeja and at Navé d'Aver, and all the troops to the left of these, will send their cattle to Miusilha.

The 4th Division and 7th Division will send theirs to Rendo.

* General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B.

The other divisions and regiments will send their cattle to Soito and Quadrazaes.

The men are each to carry three days' bread, and the horses of the cavalry are to carry three days' corn.

The remainder of the supplies of bread and forage are to be carried by the mules attached to the divisions and regiments, and these are to be sent back as they are unloaded, to renew their supplies.

The sick and lame horses of the cavalry are to be sent to Celorico.

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*The Quartermaster-General to Major-General Craufurd.* [1069.*]

Fuente Guinaldo, 23rd September, 1811.

You will be so good as to understand, from the instructions transmitted to you yesterday, that it is not intended that any part of the army should be seriously committed with the enemy, unless particular orders are given to that effect.

You will be so good, therefore, as to withdraw your advanced posts behind the great ravine between Zamarra and Martiago as soon as you see occasion for it; and retire also with the whole division upon Robleda whenever it seems expedient to do so, even although the troops at El Bodon may not have been withdrawn. In such case you will, of course, apprise the officer commanding at El Bodon, as expeditiously as possible, of your being obliged to move back upon Robleda, reporting, at the same time, to head-quarters likewise.

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*The Quartermaster-General to Lieutenant-General Graham.* [1070.*]

Fuente Guinaldo, 23rd September, 1811.

In the event of the enemy advancing in superior force upon Espeja, Gallegos, or any other point, threatening the left of the army, Lieutenant-General Graham will draw back the troops that are placed under his immediate orders, as follows:

The British and Portuguese troops to be concentrated at Navé d'Aver.

The Spanish troops under Don Carlos de España to fall back upon Freneda and Castello Bom; and should the enemy con-

tinue to press on, the troops at Navé d'Aver will retire, when necessary, upon Villar Maior and Aldea da Ribeira, and maintain the strong ground in the neighbourhood of these places till otherwise instructed.

Lieutenant-General Graham will also hold Malhada-sorda and Arifana with a part of his infantry, as long as he may deem it safe to do so.

The Spanish troops will cross the Coa when it becomes necessary to do so, and will occupy Castello Mendo and neighbourhood, and defend the bridge of Castello Bom.

Don Carlos de España will also detach parties of cavalry to watch the bridge and ford of Almeida and the other intermediate passes of the Coa.

Major-General Anson will conform to the movements of the troops under Lieutenant-General Graham.

As it may become expedient to-morrow to move Brigadier-General M'Mahon's brigade of Portuguese infantry towards the right of the army, Lieutenant-General Graham will be so good as not to dispose of that brigade in any way that might impede such a movement, except in the case of the left of the army having to retire as above mentioned.

Lieutenant-General Graham will be so good as to communicate to head-quarters all events of importance that occur upon the left of the army, as also all movements or changes of position which he finds it necessary to make.

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[1071.] *The Quartermaster-General to Don Carlos de España.*

Fuente Guinaldo, 23rd September, 1811.

I have the honour to enclose, for your information, an extract from the general instructions issued to the army in regard to the position it at present occupies.

I have to request that you will be good enough to communicate to Lieutenant-General Graham, as well as to head-quarters, all information respecting the force and movements of the enemy which may concern the left of the army in general, as well as all occurrences of importance that take place in the particular quarter where you command.

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*The Quartermaster-General to Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.* [ 1072. ]

Fuente Guinaldo, 23rd September, 1811.

A separate instruction has been given to Lieutenant-General Graham respecting the movements of the left of the army, in the event of its becoming necessary to retire in that quarter; and Lieutenant-General Graham has been informed that, in this case, the cavalry under Major-General Anson will conform to his movements. I have to request, therefore, that you will give orders to Major-General Anson to that effect.

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INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE AFFAIR AT EL BODON. [ 1073. ]

Fuente Guinaldo, 25th September, 1811.

The army is to be in the following position to-morrow morning at daybreak, or as soon after it as the troops can reach their several destinations:

The infantry of the 5th Division to be concentrated at Payo.

The Light Division and other troops with Major-General Craufurd will pass the Agueda at the ford on the road from Peña Parda to Fuente Guinaldo, and will halt about a mile from the ford towards Fuente Guinaldo. General Craufurd will be so good as to send forward to head-quarters to report the progress of his march, and when he has reached his destination. He will send his baggage to Ligiosa.

But if Major-General Craufurd should perceive that the troops retire this day from Fuente Guinaldo, he will in that case continue to fall back, by the right bank of the Agueda, and pass the river, either at Puente Villar, or higher up, as he may find expedient.

The 3rd and 4th Divisions, and the cavalry in the neighbourhood of Fuente Guinaldo, will be under arms to-morrow morning half an hour before daybreak.

The 3rd Division will send off its baggage to-night to Casillas de Flores, and from thence to Furcalhos.

The 4th Division will send its baggage to Albergueria.

The cavalry will send their baggage to Albergueria.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade will move up from Ituero, so as to be at daybreak in rear of the left of the 4th Division. The baggage of the brigade is to be sent to-night to Albergueria.

Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry is also to be at daybreak in the vicinity of Fuente Guinaldo from Castillejos de Azava.

The baggage of head-quarters is to move off half an hour before daybreak to Casillas de Flores.

The 7th Division is to be at daybreak at Albergueria, and Brigadier-General Colman's brigade is to be detached from thence to Casillas de Flores. Brigadier-General Colman will report his arrival there to head-quarters.

The baggage of the 7th Division to be sent to Aldea da Ponte ; and in case the division should be ordered to retire from Albergueria at any time to-morrow, Major-General Sontag will send to the rear whatever baggage of other troops is then at Albergueria.

Lieutenant-General Graham will be so good as to move back the troops on the left of the army to Navé d'Aver, and, if it should be necessary, will continue to retire as pointed out in the general instructions of the 22nd instant.

He will be so good as to order back, also, the Spanish troops under Don Carlos de España, as pointed out in the general instructions above referred to.

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[ 1074. ] *To Lieutenant-General Graham.*

DEAR SIR, Fuente Guinaldo, 25th September, 1811, 4 A.M.

I received last night yours of six in the evening. You may rely upon the enemy's force and position at Ciudad Rodrigo as stated to you in my note of seven last night; and there was not at sunset, when I left Pastores, any appearance of a movement towards your left. Such a movement cannot be made in the daytime without being seen from Carpio, from Marialva, and from San Christoval behind Espeja, from the moment it commences; nor can the enemy at night approach nearer without the knowledge of the posts at Carpio and Marialva, than those posts allow him.

I conceive, therefore, that there must always be time to retire the posts from Espeja; indeed I have always found it so; and in May last we did not withdraw the troops from Espeja till the enemy were on the Agueda.

However, if you don't think the proposed movement can be made with security, I beg you to move the 6th Division when

you think proper, leaving Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry; and let me know it, that I may have a corresponding movement made by the remainder of the army.

There was nothing new last night. I believe the enemy to be fully as strong as ever they have been stated to be, and I should think, on the whole, not less than 60,000 men.

Believe me, &c.

WELLINGTON.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY ON THE 27TH SEPTEMBER. [ 1075. ]

Fuente Guinaldo, 26th September, 1811.

The army is to move into a new position as follows:

The 1st Division to be at Bismula.

The 6th Division between Bismula and Aldea da Ribeira.

Brigadier-General M'Mahon's brigade to be at Ribeira.

Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, and the Portuguese cavalry under Major-General Madden, to be in the most convenient ground near the 6th Division.

The Spanish troops under Don Carlos de España to be at Castello Mendo, and to guard the other passes of the Coa, as mentioned in the general instructions of the 22nd instant.

Lieutenant-General Graham will send orders to the two brigades of Portuguese artillery at Azinhal and adjacents to move without delay to Miusilha, and report their arrival there.

Lieutenant-General Graham will be so good as to arrange the outposts of the left of the army along the line of the Villar Maior rivulet, holding also Malhada-sorda and Arifana in the first instance with infantry posts, and communicating on the right with the outpost from Aldea da Ponte and neighbourhood.

The cavalry on the left will keep a look-out as far in advance as circumstances permit. Lieutenant-General Graham will put the troops in motion to carry into effect the above arrangement at daybreak to-morrow morning.

Head-quarters will be at Navé.

The cavalry (except Major-General Alten's brigade) will move off at 9 o'clock to-night to Albergueria, and will fall back from thence to-morrow morning, covering the rear of the infantry, which will then move also from that place.

Sir Stapleton Cotton will have parties out to the rear to

observe the enemy's motions, and will arrange the cavalry outposts in front of Aldea da Ponte, communicating on the left with Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry, and on the right with Major-General Alten's.

The cavalry will bivouac to-morrow between Alfaiates and Aldea da Ponte.

Brigadier-General Pack will move at 10 o'clock to-night to Castillejos de Azava, and thence to Albergueria.

The 3rd and 4th Divisions will move off at 10 o'clock to-night; the former by the road which will be pointed out by an officer of the Royal Staff corps to Furcalhos, the latter by the usual road through Casillas de Flores to Furcalhos.

The piquets of these two divisions are to be assembled at 11 o'clock, and to fall back upon Fuente Guinaldo, and join the Light Division.

The Light Division will move off at 12 o'clock, and will march by Casillas de Flores to Furcalhos.

Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry will join and remain with the Light Division until further orders.

The 3rd Division will move from Furcalhos by the direct road to Alfaiates, and will halt between that village and the Aldea da Ponte rivulet.

The 4th Division will move from Furcalhos to the convent of Sacaparte, and there halt.

The 5th Division will move at daybreak to-morrow morning to the heights above Aldea Velha on the road to Alfaiates.

The 7th Division will move from Albergueria at daybreak to the heights between Alfaiates and Navé.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade will move at the same time from Albergueria to Rebolosa.

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[1076.] INSTRUCTIONS RESPECTING THE POSITION OF THE ARMY ON THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

Head-quarters, Navé, 28th September, 1811.

The army will be placed to-morrow in the following position:

The 5th Division on the heights between Soito and Quadrazaes, with one brigade at Val d'Espinho, which will observe the roads from Navas Frias and Aldea del Obispo.

The Light Division will be in the woods behind Soito, and

Major-General Alten's brigade of cavalry will continue with that division.

Major-General Slade's and Major-General De Grey's brigades of cavalry will be in the neighbourhood of Quadrazaes, and between Quadrazaes and Soito.

The 3rd Division will be near Quinta do Cardeal, on the left of Quadrazaes.

The 7th Division will be in second line to the 3rd Division.

The 4th Division will be at Pocafarinha.

Brigadier-General Pack's brigade will be at Villaboa.

The 1st and 6th Divisions will be at Rendo, as will also Major-General Anson's brigade of cavalry.

Lieutenant-General Graham will be so good as to place one brigade of infantry at Rovina, and have outposts in front of that place communicating with those of Major-General Craufurd at Navé.

Brigadier-General M'Mahon's brigade will be at Rapoula de Coa.

Brigadier-General Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry will be at Miusilha; and will watch the fords of the Coa in front of that place, and communicate on the left with the Spanish troops at Castello Mendo.

The two brigades of Portuguese artillery, now at Miusilha, will march to Marmaleiro, and will report their arrival there to Lieutenant-General Graham at Rendo.

The military departments of head-quarters will be at Quadrazaes; the civil departments at Sabugal.

The depôt of reserve ammunition will be at Urgueira, near Sabugal.

The several divisions, and also separate bodies of troops, will establish communications with those next to them in the new position of the army.

The troops are to move as follows:

The 5th Division will move at 2 o'clock in the morning, passing by Val d'Espinho, but sending its artillery with one brigade by Soito. Major-General Dunlop will, however, leave a detachment in observation near Aldea Velha, where it will remain till one hour before daybreak.

The 7th Division will move as soon as the men have cooked, and will march by Navé.

The 4th Division and Light Division (with Major-General

Alten's brigade of cavalry) are to move off as soon as Major-General Cole and Major-General Craufurd can make their arrangements for doing so.

Both these divisions are to retire by the great road from Alfaiates to Soito; the 4th Division leading.

The outposts of the above two divisions are to be called in as soon as the rear of the Light Division has got into the road.

The cavalry will move off immediately on receipt of this order, and march by Navé to their destinations.

The 3rd Division will fall back to Navé as soon as the 4th and Light Divisions have got into the Soito road; and when the 3rd Division arrives near Navé, Major-General Picton will halt it, and send an officer to Lord Wellington to know when he is to continue his march.

Head-quarters will move from Navé as soon as the cavalry have passed through the village, and will proceed to Quadrazaes.

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*Le Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Ciudad Rodrigo, le 30 Septembre, 1811.

J'ai eu l'honneur de rendre compte à V. A. qu'après avoir fait lever le siége de Badajoz, et rejeté l'armée Anglaise au-delà de la Guadiana, le Duc de Dalmatie et moi convinmes que je me porterai sur le Tage en laissant une division sur la Guadiana; que l'armée du Midi laisserait le 5me corps dans l'Estramadure; que le Duc de Dalmatie se porterait avec le reste de ses troupes contre les divisions Espagnoles, qui avaient quitté l'armée Anglaise, et contre l'armée insurgée de Murcie; et que tandis qu'il détruirait et nettoierait les provinces de Cordoue, Granade, Malaga, et Murcie, je tiendrais en échec l'armée Anglaise. Nous avons pris nos mesures dans le cas où le général Anglais ferait une diversion et se porterait de nouveau sur Badajoz; mais le général Anglais, sourd aux cris des Espagnols, a abandonné l'armée de Murcie à son destin, et, passant le Tage, s'est porté sur la Coa. On lui supposa dès-lors le projet d'aller au secours de l'armée de Galice.

Aussitôt que le Général Dorsenne fut instruit de cette nouvelle combinaison, il marcha sur Astorga, battit les Galiciens, les dispersa au-delà de Villa Franca, et rétablit les fortifications d'Astorga. Nous espérions que ce mouvement engagerait les Anglais à se porter sur Salamanque; mais ils restèrent impassibles à cet événement, comme ils l'avaient été aux désastres de l'armée de Murcie.

Vers les premiers jours de Septembre j'appris que les sept divisions de l'armée Anglaise étaient toutes réunies sur la Coa; qu'elles bloquaient

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., page 309. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 29th September, 1811.

Ciudad Rodrigo ; qu'on rassemblaient à Fuente Guinaldo des fascines et des gabions ; que les ouvrages du camp retranché de Fuente Guinaldo étaient déjà avancés ; et que même l'équipage de siége y arrivait d'Oporto. Je proposai alors au Général Dorsenne de me réunir à lui avec une partie de mon armée pour faire lever le siége de Ciudad Rodrigo, l'approvisionner pour longtemps, enlever le camp retranché de l'ennemi, ses magasins, et son parc de siége ; et enfin lui livrer bataille et le poursuivre aussi loin que pourrait le permettre le plan général d'opérations que V. A. m'a communiqué par sa dernière lettre en chiffre, plan qui embrasse tous les climats. J'ai aujourd'hui la satisfaction d'annoncer à V. A. que tout a réussi à nos armes.

Je partis avec 5 de mes divisions, et j'arrivai le 22 par le col de Baños à Tamames, où je fis ma jonction avec les quatre divisions du Général Comte Dorsenne. J'admirai le bon état d'un convoi de 1500 voitures chargées de vivres qui avaient été rassemblées et organisées avec une activité et un ordre extraordinaires. Les deux armées se mirent en mouvement. Nous reployâmes tous les postes ennemis, et fîmes entrer le 24 tout le convoi à Ciudad Rodrigo. Cette place se trouve par là approvisionnée pour longtemps. Le Comte Dorsenne m'a rendu les troupes de la garnison qui appartenaient à mon corps d'armée, et les a remplacées par celles de l'armée du Nord.

Le 25 nous nous mîmes en marche : nous aperçûmes à deux lieues de Ciudad Rodrigo l'arrière-garde Anglaise. Le Général Montbrun, commandant l'avant-garde, chargea l'ennemi avec cette rapidité et cette audace qu'il a si souvent montrées, et lui enleva quatre pièces de canon.* Nous nous emparâmes du plateau, et nous nous y maintinmes malgré tous les efforts des Anglais, qui furent obligés de se mettre en retraite. Le Général Montbrun les poursuivit pendant deux heures : son feu fut si vif qu'il usa ses caisses de munition. La perte de l'ennemi a été considérable : il ne s'est arrêté qu'au camp de Fuente Guinaldo ; mais notre avant-garde seule était là ; nos divisions d'infanterie étaient à une marche en arrière ; sans cela l'armée Anglaise était perdue. Nous eûmes la douleur de voir ses divisions se précipiter dans toutes les directions sur le camp retranché. Si j'eusse eu alors seulement 15,000 hommes sous la main, l'armée Anglaise était perdue, et battue en détail sans pouvoir se réunir. La division du Général Anglais Cole était encore à Payo, tandis que la division légère du Général Craufurd était à Martiago ; mais notre infanterie n'arriva que pendant la nuit ; et à la pointe du jour nous reconnûmes le camp retranché entièrement garni de troupes ennemies. Nous fîmes, le Général Dorsenne et moi, les dispositions nécessaires pour attaquer le 27 au matin. Le général Anglais ne crut pas devoir nous attendre ; il abandonna son camp pendant la nuit, se retirant sur Alfaiates et Sabugal. Nous entrâmes au jour dans Fuente Guinaldo, et fîmes conduire dans la place de Ciudad Rodrigo une grande quantité de fascines et autres matériaux rassemblés pour le siége. Je fis détruire les lignes de l'ennemi. Sa retraite se fit sur trois colonnes. Le Général Montbrun se mit à sa poursuite par la route de Casilhas de Flores. Le Général Wathier, avec la cavalerie de l'armée du Nord, prit la route de Albergueria : il rencontra l'arrière-garde ennemie à Aldea da Ponte, et la fit charger sur le champ. La division Souham étant arrivée, le combat fut glorieux pour les armes de S. M., et l'ennemi fut repoussé avec une

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., page 516.

grande perte et confusion. Son arrière-garde continua sa retraite sur Sabugal. Nous avons pris les bagages du Prince d'Orange et ceux du Général Craufurd. La confusion était telle dans l'armée Anglaise qu'un aide de camp du Général Wellington, cherchant à le rejoindre, est venu se jeter dans nos rangs. Nous avons fait à l'ennemi 200 prisonniers. L'armée de Portugal a eu 120 hommes hors de combat. L'ennemi a perdu 700 à 800 hommes. Assurez S. M. que les insurgés Espagnols ont éprouvé la plus grande indignation en se voyant ainsi abandonnés au Nord comme au Midi; et ce contraste entre la conduite des Anglais et les promesses qu'ils ne cessent de faire nourrit une haine nationale qui éclatera tôt ou tard.

Je dois citer avec éloge les Généraux Montbrun et Boyer; le Capitaine Hubert, du 22me de chasseurs; le Lieutenant Merel, de la compagnie d'élite du 15me de dragons; ainsi que mes Aides de Camp Jardet et Fabvier. Je ne saurai du reste trop me louer du zèle des généraux, officiers, et soldats de l'armée. Nous aurions suivi l'ennemi jusqu'aux lignes de Lisbonne, où nous aurions pu opérer notre jonction avec l'armée du Midi, qui, toute entière, n'a devant elle qu'une division commandée par le Général Hill, si le moment marqué pour la catastrophe des Anglais était arrivé.

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*Le Comte Dorsenne, Commandant en Chef l'Armée du Nord de l'Espagne, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*

Ciudad Rodrigo, le 30 Septembre, 1811.

Dès l'instant que j'ai été instruit que l'armée Anglaise avait repassée le Tage et s'approchait de la Coa, je me suis décidé à marcher contre l'armée insurgée de Galice, dans l'intention de reprendre Astorga et de rejeter dans les montagnes ces corps mal organisés. J'avais prévenu le Maréchal Duc de Raguse de mon mouvement, pour que si l'armée Anglaise marchait au secours de celle de Galice, il pût faire des dispositions pour la suivre; mais l'armée Anglaise ne se donna aucune peine pour soutenir celle de Galice, qui fut battue et dispersée. Je repris Astorga, qui fut réparée et approvisionnée. Je me portai sur Salamanque; je réunis, grâces aux soins, à l'activité, et aux talents de l'ordonnateur Voland, que je ne saurais trop recommander aux bontés de S. M., près de 1500 voitures chargées de subsistances pour Ciudad Rodrigo. Le Duc de Raguse m'ayant fait connaître qu'il viendrait avec une partie de son armée coopérer au ravitaillement de Ciudad Rodrigo, j'ai cru me devoir profiter de la latitude que m'avait donnée V. A. d'appeler à moi l'armée de réserve; je me contentai de faire venir la division Souham, et de laisser dans les cantonnements désignés par S. M. les trois autres divisions de ce corps d'armée.

Je me réunis le 22 à Tamames au Duc de Raguse. Nous entrâmes le 24 à Ciudad Rodrigo. Je changeai aussitôt la garnison, évacuai les hôpitaux, et approvisionnai la place pour un an.

Le premier objet de mon mouvement se trouvait rempli heureusement; le second, qui était d'enlever le camp retranché de Fuente Guinaldo, l'a été aussi promptement.

Dans le temps que le Général Wathier marchait avec la cavalerie de l'armée du Nord sur Espeja, le Général Montbrun se dirigeait par la gauche. Il rencontra l'ennemi sur le plateau d'El Bodon, où il engagea une affaire

brillante, dans laquelle l'ennemi fut culbuté. Nous arrivâmes bientôt à Fuente Guinaldo, où nous apprîmes avec étonnement que l'armée Anglaise ne s'était point encore réunie. Si nous avions pu prévoir que le général Anglais était capable d'une pareille faute, nous aurions pu enlever une partie de l'armée Anglaise par des combats partiels ; mais nos troupes d'infanterie ne devaient arriver que dans la nuit et dans la journée du 26. Je fis mes dispositions pour attaquer le 27 ; elles ne purent être si secrètes que l'ennemi ne s'en aperçût. Dès 10 heures du soir, le général Anglais se mit en pleine retraite sur Alfaiates. Le 27 le Général Wathier rencontra à Aldea da Ponte l'arrière-garde ennemie, forte de 15,000 hommes d'infanterie, 3000 chevaux, et 14 pièces de canon. Il chargea la cavalerie Anglaise avec audace, la rompit, et la mit en fuite, tandis que le Général Thiébault se portait rapidement sur la route d'Alfaiates, en faisant sur l'ennemi en désordre un feu terrible d'artillerie.

Plusieurs charges de cavalerie nous rendaient maître de toute la plaine. A 4½ heures, le Général Souham joignit le Général Thiébault avec ses grenadiers et voltigeurs ; il fit attaquer le village avec cette vigueur qui le caractérise. L'ennemi résista avec opiniâtreté pendant une demi-heure, mais enfin le village fut emporté au pas de charge, et l'ennemi culbuté dans un ravin. Bientôt après cette partie de l'armée Anglaise fut rejetée au-delà de la Coa. Mon corps d'armée a perdu dans cette affaire 40 hommes tués et 110 blessés. La perte de l'ennemi est considérable, et le Général Anglais Cole a été grièvement blessé. J'ai été extrêmement satisfait du zèle, de l'activité, et de l'intelligence du Général Renaud, commandant à Ciudad Rodrigo. Il a organisé cette place de manière à faire, s'il y avait lieu, la plus brillante défense.

Je fais passer à V. A. l'état des officiers qui se sont distingués. Je prie V. A. de mettre sous les yeux de S. M. le zèle et l'ardeur qui animent toutes mes troupes. Lorsqu'elle jugera arrivé le moment de commencer les grandes opérations pour chasser définitivement les Anglais de la Péninsule, S. M. ne trouvera dans aucune armée plus de zèle et de dévouement.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Peacocke, Lisbon.* [1077.*]

30th September, 1811.

In reply to your letter and enclosure herewith returned from Brigadier-General Blunt, I am to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces will not order Mr. —— to be tried on charges so loose and general as those made out by Brigadier-General Blunt. The Brigadier-General must specify the act or acts in the charge on which he founds the prosecution, and the time and place where the crime was committed, it being entirely inconsistent with the Articles of War to bring an officer to trial on such general accusations as are contained in the 1st and 3rd of the charges enclosed.

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[ 1078. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain ——.*

1st October, 1811.

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I am to acquaint you that the Commander of the Forces is surprised that any British officer should write such a letter as you have done on the subject of the complaint at Abrantes. If this communication contains your real sentiments, it is not a matter of astonishment there should be complaints from that place, and the Commander of the Forces thinks you are entirely unfit for your situation. When you found a house occupied in which you wanted to quarter Captain ——, you ought to have applied to the magistrate or the government of the town to have the Intendant removed from the house; but ought on no account to have suffered either Mr —— or the Assistant Provost Marshal to be guilty of so gross a military outrage in a garrison as not only to attack, but to take off their post and imprison two Portuguese sentries. There is no evidence whatever that these sentries were posted for the purpose of insulting British officers, but the strongest evidence that the British officers and Provost Marshal insulted the Portuguese authorities and their sentries.

This letter is to be entered into the orderly books at the station at Abrantes, and it is to be communicated to Governor Lobo, and a proper apology must be made for the insult offered to the Portuguese authorities.

The Commander of the Forces disapproves of the Commandant exercising the power of quartering officers, &c., where he pleases. The magistrate at Abrantes must do his own duty, and must give billets for quarters when they are wanted. I am again to state the decided disapprobation of the Commander of the Forces of your conduct and that of Mr. —— in this transaction, and his desire that circumstances of this nature do not occur again.

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[ 1079. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, commanding a Brigade in the 2nd Division.*

5th October, 1811.

A complaint having been received by the Commissary-General from the Assistant Commissary-General at Castello Branco, that certain mules laden with stores from Pedrogão for that place were violently seized upon by you and forced from under the

Commissary's protection and left in the village of San Miguel, the mules proceeding empty to Castello Branco, I am directed to acquaint you of the extreme impropriety of your interfering in any manner in the regular conducting of the Commissariat duties by the officers of that department. The Acting Assistant Commissary also alleges that he has been threatened with arrest, and that impediments have been thrown in the way of his executing his duties. I request you will report to me on these circumstances for further consideration.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Long.* [1080.]

6th October, 1811.

The Deputy Judge Advocate being absent from head-quarters on account of sickness, the Commander of the Forces has considered your letter of the 4th instant and enclosure. There is no doubt of the right of a prosecutor to alter his charges, or bring fresh charges in any stage of the proceedings; and the Court must proceed on the trial of those charges, if the Commander-in-Chief orders them to do so. I have been directed by his Excellency to sign Lieutenant-Colonel ——'s 5th additional charge, and it is herewith enclosed; but it is to be understood that if this charge has been framed with a view to meet a particular description of evidence already before the Court, or the opinions of certain members which have casually been disclosed, the Court are not to proceed on the trial of Lieutenant —— on the 5th charge, for, if the Commander of the Forces were certain that such evidence had been given, or that such opinions had been casually disclosed, he would not have ordered the Court to try Lieutenant —— on this charge.

It appears to the Commander of the Forces that there is not much foundation for the distinction between the 3rd and 5th charges, or for that which relates to the period at which the injury to the service should arise. An officer is charged with a crime, and every military crime with which an officer can be charged is founded upon its tendency to injure the service, either immediately or remotely. This officer is charged with injuring the service by taking away with him the money belonging to a company in his regiment. The questions for the consideration of the Court would appear to be: 1st, whether he committed the fact; 2ndly, whether he did it with

bad intentions, of which the evidence would be admissible and good; that he withheld the money after he had had opportunities of restoring it, even though those opportunities occurred after he had been put in arrest, and the charges had been given in against him. The Court will see the truth of this reasoning forcibly by supposing the words "injuring the service" omitted in the 3rd charge, which they might as well have been, as these words imply only the consequences of the fact with which Lieutenant —— is charged, and on which his guilt or innocence on this head of charge will turn.

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[1081.] *The Adjutant-General to Brigade-Major Olfermann.*

7th October, 1811.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, unless you wish to resign your staff appointment, there is no intention of removing you from it, and you need not proceed to England with your regiment, having the Commander of the Forces' sanction to your remaining as a Brigade Major in this country.

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[1082.] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General R. Craufurd, Light Division.*

7th October, 1811.

I am honoured with your letter of yesterday's date and enclosures herewith returned, which have been laid before the Commander of the Forces; and his Excellency is pleased to concur in Captain ——, of the — Regiment, being released from his arrest, trusting the impressive lesson which he has received will prevent a similar disobedience of orders on his part in future. I am especially directed to inform you that every part of your letter to Lieutenant-Colonel —— meets the fullest approbation and concurrence of the Commander of the Forces.

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[1083.] *The Adjutant-General to Officers commanding at all the Hospital Stations.*

7th October, 1811.

It having been represented that the town of ——, and the avenues, and streets, and unoccupied houses are in a most filthy

state, enough to engender disease, I have to call your serious attention to this subject, and to refer you to the General Orders, in which you will see it strongly laid down that all cantonments occupied by the troops are to be kept in the cleanest possible state. There can be no objection, under the sanction of the staff-surgeon, to employ the convalescents in keeping the town, &c., in a decent state; and you will not only enforce this at ——, but in all the other villages where convalescents from hospital may be sent. You will not fail to visit them occasionally yourself, and be certain the officers do their duty under you. I trust the regularity of the parading of the convalescents, &c., and their cleanliness, as well as that of the sick, are attended to, agreeably to the standing regulations of the hospitals, and that the hospitals are in the best order.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General H. Campbell, Brigade of Guards.* [ 1084. ]

8th October, 1811.

In reply to your letter of the 6th, orders have been sent long since, so soon indeed as the army was settled, for the recovered men from Celorico to join their battalions: this is never omitted the moment it is practicable to carry it into effect, but in the late operations it was impossible to know to what point to order recovered men for the purpose of joining their battalions. The Commandant is quite correct in stating that he cannot permit men to go from the hospital station without an order from headquarters, it being in his instructions. Captain Barrow shall be ordered to join, if he has not done so, with the recovered men. I will communicate the pleasure of the Commander of the Forces to the military Commandant at Celorico relative to the convalescents of your brigade whom you require to have in the villages occupied by you. The accumulation of sick at Celorico these last ten days is easily accounted for, as all the divisions send back to that place their sick upon their march, which, contrary to repeated orders, they are still in the habit of retaining with the divisions until the last moment. I enclose a return of your sick at the several hospitals.

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[ 1085. ] *

*The Adjutant-General to Colonel ——.*

10th October, 1811.

I have not failed to lay your memorial, dated the 6th instant, before his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that from the General officers who have returned to England, and from the want of more in this army, his Excellency has been induced to give those Colonels in command of brigades staff allowances for the expenses of their situation. The Commander of the Forces does not conceive your position to be the same as that of an officer in charge of a brigade, and desires me to call to your recollection both the cases of Colonel Murray and Colonel Pakenham, who had junior officers to themselves, with staff allowances, placed in the command of brigades. Under these circumstances it is not in his Excellency's contemplation to place you, as Colonel, on the staff of this army.

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[ 1086. ] *

*The Adjutant-General to Major-General ——.*

13th October, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces has directed me to express his extreme surprise and his regret that, after the repeated orders that have been issued to the army, any brigade should omit to send in their returns, agreeably to the frequent directions they have received on this head, especially a brigade under a General officer so long in the country as yourself, and certainly so well acquainted with the rules of the service. The enclosed letter will put you in possession of the omission there has been in sending the states of the — Dragoons and — Light Dragoons. I am sorry to say it is not the first instance that has occurred of Brigade-Major ——'s neglect: if that officer is ill and unable to perform his duties, you will be pleased to report accordingly; but I am especially to inform you, that if the smallest delay occurs in the performance of this necessary part of duty in future, the Commander of the Forces will remove Brigade-Major —— from his situation, as unfit for the performance of what is required of him. I am especially to remark that the monthly return of the — Light Dragoons only arrived this morning, and the weekly state of the army of the 1st could not be made up until the 11th, for want of the states of the 1st from your brigade.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major Cimitiere, Commandant, Castanheira.* [1087.]

14th October, 1811.

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and you will be pleased to convey to Lieutenant Berkeley, 43rd Regiment, the Commander of the Forces' approbation of the active exertions he has used in his situation since he has had charge of the depôt of sick at Castanheira. Had his Excellency the intention of permitting subalterns to remain as permanent Commandants at the stations, Lieutenant Berkeley certainly would not have been removed; but on many accounts it is desirable that the Military Commandant should not be under the rank of Captain. I trust Lieutenant Berkeley will feel sufficient reward for his exertions in the above decisive testimony of his Excellency's approbation.

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*The Adjutant-General to Captain ——, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.* [1088.]

17th October, 1811.

Your letter of the 16th instant has been laid before the Commander of the Forces. His Excellency desires me to acquaint you, that as you have expressed a desire to withdraw your resignation, and a wish to remain in the department, he will not object to the same. I am, however, especially directed to inform you that it is his Excellency's opinion, that if you are so extremely sensible to censure, it is much better you should resign your office, as you may depend upon it that his Excellency will never cease to censure when he sees cause.

There can be no dispute respecting the exertions or delays as to warning, evidence, &c., in the trial of Major —— before the General Court Martial; and it is quite a novel principle that the Commander-in-Chief, or Adjutant-General of an army, in censuring neglects, is to look to orderly dragoons or sergeant-majors, or adjutants of regiments, and not to the superior officers of the Staff. It is the most important duty of the latter to see that the others do what is required of them, and to notice any neglect, omission, want of exertion, or delay; and if this duty is not performed satisfactorily in the opinion of those who issue orders, the officer of the Staff must expect to be censured. Having expressed these sentiments of his Excellency, I have only to add that, however much I felt both the dis-

respect and impropriety of your manner of expressing yourself to me on the evening of the 12th, I feel perfectly satisfied with the apology you have made.

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[ 1089. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General 2nd Division.*

17th October, 1811.

I have received the enclosed letters from the Commandant at Abrantes, and I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to suggest, that in future any communications to the military stations, of the nature of the enclosed, should be made through this office, as, although it may occasion a little more delay, it is absolutely necessary I should be apprised of the removal of officers from any station, to be satisfied that they are replaced by such divisions as are entitled to give them, which, from the general hospital returns, can best be known here. It is quite clear that all commanding officers wish to have their officers with their battalions; but it is also evident that, unless the sick and convalescents are looked after at the hospitals by officers, indiscipline and disorder will be established.

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From the above detail you will clearly perceive how inconvenient any divisional application and orders to the general hospitals must be. All representations forwarded here will be duly investigated, and the Commander of the Forces' pleasure taken upon them; but the Commandants of hospitals must receive their orders solely from head-quarters.

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[ 1090. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Alexander Campbell, 6th Division.*

18th October, 1811.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to call your attention to the neglect of duty on the part of the officers sent with the working party. He has received reports that these officers neither attend nor remain with their men. It is his Excellency's pleasure, therefore, that a field officer should always accompany the working party from the division; and you will be pleased to apprise the officers that, if the Commander of the Forces has occasion to animadvert again on their want of zeal and attention in these essential duties, he will not only do so in public Orders, but he will report to H.R.H. the Commander-

in-Chief the names and regiments of all officers who do not execute the service as they should, for the purpose of their promotion being stopped in their several corps.

I am also to desire that the Divisional Order, in which his Excellency understands it is stated that the sergeant's guard should receive pay, be cancelled, as it is his Excellency's pleasure that no men receive pay but those who work, and work diligently. It is further the Commander of the Forces' order, that there should be always a complete relief, and that no masons, or any other artificers, remain beyond the rest of the party, over the time which they are directed to work. I am to add that the inattention complained of, in the foregoing part of this letter, more immediately relates to the subalterns of the party, as the Captains have been stated to be more attentive.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel —, — Regiment, 1st Division.* [1091.*]

21st October, 1811.

I have laid your letter of the 19th instant and enclosure before his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and I am to acquaint you that his Excellency never heard any reports of the conduct of the — Regiment in the action at Fuentes, except to their advantage. The Commander of the Forces reported favourably of their conduct to H.R.H. the Prince Regent, and his Excellency will not allow any enquiry to substantiate the truth of a report of the behaviour of a regiment in an action in which his Excellency was personally present.

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*Le Comte Dorsenne, Commandant en Chef l'Armée du Nord de l'Espagne, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Valladolid, le 21 Octobre, 1811.

Le Général Renaud, commandant à Ciudad Rodrigo, est sorti le 15 de ce mois de la place, avec quatre chasseurs à cheval, pour reconnaître par lui-même un lieu convenable pour faire du fourrage sur la route de Fuente Guinaldo. Il eut l'imprudence d'avancer jusqu'à une lieue et demie de la ville, lorsqu'un escadron de la bande de Don Julian, qui rôdait dans les environs, se précipitat sur lui. Il tenta inutilement à se défendre: il fut pris avec

* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., page 355. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 23rd October, 1811.

trois de ses gens. Le quatrième s'est échappé, et est rentré en ville. V. A. aura sans doute peine à concevoir une telle imprudence de la part du Général Renaud, surtout après les défenses réitérées que je lui avais faites à Rodrigo de ne point faire de sorties hasardeuses, surtout de sa personne, puisqu'il était pourvu de tout ce qui lui était nécessaire. J'ai aussitôt donné ordre au Général de Brigade Barrié de prendre le commandement de Ciudad Rodrigo. Il vient de partir avec un convoi de farines destinées pour cette place.

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*Copie d'une Lettre déchiffrée du Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse, au Général de Division Foy.**

Talavera de la Reyna, ce 21 Octobre, 1811.

Général, Je reçois seulement dans ce moment votre lettre du 18, avec la copie de celle du Général d'Aultanne. Pour instruction générale, vous ne devez obéir à aucun ordre qui vous serait donné au nom du Roi, lorsqu'elles sont contraires à mes intentions particulières. Ne vous départez jamais de ces dispositions. L'armée de Portugal ne doit point servir aux escortes ni à la communication de l'armée du Midi. Mes troupes auront bien assez de courses à faire pour assurer la rentre de nos approvisionnements. Le Roi a paru désirer que je n'occupe point Illescas à cause de son voisinage de Madrid: par ce motif, et plus en raison de l'éloignement et du service pénible que feraient les troupes, je ne veux point l'occuper.

Mon intention était de ne point occuper Aranjuez, mais puisque les ministres du Roi ont pris la mesure inconsidérée d'ordonner la vente des magasins, ne perdez pas un seul instant pour envoyer un détachement occuper Aranjuez, où le préfet de Tolède fera faire le plus de biscuit possible. Prenez la même mesure pour tous les points où il y a des magasins. Emparez vous en, et que personne n'y touche. L'Empereur a indiqué la province de Tolède, et non la Préfecture, ainsi ce sont les ressources de toute la province qui nous sont affectés. Emparez vous en, et que le Préfet administre tout le pays. Dites bien au Préfet qu'à quelque titre que ce soit, aucune des ressources en blé, argent, de quelque source qu'elles proviennent, ne doivent être distraites pour Madrid, et qu'elles doivent toutes être conservées pour l'armée de Portugal.

A la fin du mois la division de dragons arrivera dans les environs de Tolède. J'espère qu'elle éloignera les guerrillas. Dans le cas où ils resteraient dans le voisinage, on leur donnerait la chasse.

Voyez à obtenir du Préfet de Tolède, qu'il fasse un effort extraordinaire pour envoyer à Talavera le blé et l'orge qui lui ont été demandés, attendu que comme ici on est obligé de faire des expéditions en avant, nous sommes dans un besoin très pressant. Je désirerais rentrer dans la possession de tout le blé qui a été vendu. On rouverrait les acheteurs par-devant le gouvernement Espagnol pour être indemnisés: s'il y a possibilité, engagez le Préfet à prendre des mesures conservatoires en attendant que je prenne un arrêté à cet égard sur le rapport que vous me ferez.

Je me rends à Madrid, où je passerai deux jours dans l'espérance d'éclairer

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vii., page 233. Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 29th October, 1811.

le Roi sur la conduite que ses véritables intérêts lui commandent de tenir envers l'armée Française. De là je me rends à Tolède.

Je n'ai pas besoin, Général, de vous recommander d'envoyer à Aranjuez un officier sage et ferme, qui exécute ponctuellement les ordres qui lui seraient donnés, qui se fasse obéir, et qui mette le plus grand soin à faire respecter l'habitation du Roi.

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*Le Maréchal Marmont, Duc de Raguse, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*

**Talavera, le 21 Octobre, 1811.**

J'ai l'honneur de rendre compte à V. A. que les difficultés des subsistances allant en croissant, je me suis vu dans la nécessité d'établir mes troupes jusqu'à Tolède. L'armée est établie de la manière suivante : la 6me division à Plasencia et sur les bords de l'Alagon ; la 5me dans la Vera de Plasencia, disposée pour la soutenir ; la 2me division à Avila, chargée d'assurer, par des envois de blé, la subsistance des 5me et 6me ; la 3me division ayant des postes à Bejar, d'où elle est à même de savoir tout ce qui se passe sur l'Agueda, ainsi qu'à Talavera, dans la vallée du Tage et sur le haut Tietar ; la 4me division en arrière de Talavera, sur la communication de la route de Madrid ; la 1ere division à Tolède et dans la province : ces deux dernières sont chargées de faire des envois de subsistances sur Talavera. La division de dragons sera placée sur la rive gauche du Tage, entre Tolède et Talavera ; et les troupes légères entre Talavera et l'Arzobispo. Par ce moyen, l'armée pourra vivre pendant quelque temps, et occupera assez de pays pour que je puisse espérer de former quelques magasins. Si je puis y parvenir, mon intention est de faire les plus grands efforts pour réunir une certaine quantité d'approvisionnements à Naval-moral ; ce magasin sera également bien placé pour tous les mouvements que pourrait commander la défensive, et il serait un premier échelon pour l'offensive. Aussitôt que l'offensive sera indiquée, si j'ai des moyens de transport, je porterai ce magasin à Galisteo (sur la route de Plasencia à Coria), excellent poste que je fais arranger, qui exige très-peu de monde pour être gardé, et qui mettra mes magasins parfaitement en sûreté. Si ces magasins peuvent être proportionnés aux besoins de l'armée, ils seront d'un grand secours pour l'expédition de Portugal, telle au moins que je la conçois.

Quoique S. M. soit parfaitement informée de la nature des choses, je vous demande la permission de vous adresser un projet d'opération tel qu'il me paraît qu'il serait convenable de l'exécuter.

A mon retour de Ciudad Rodrigo, je suis resté à Plasencia pendant 15 jours, afin d'être mieux informé du mouvement de l'ennemi. Les Anglais n'ont fait autre chose que de rapprocher leurs postes de Ciudad Rodrigo ; mais la plus grande partie de leur armée est restée en arrière de la Coa, et aucun détachement n'a passé l'Agueda. D'après les dernières nouvelles que j'ai reçues, l'ennemi s'est rapproché du Tage ; il me paraît assez probable que, sentant son infériorité pour l'offensive, il n'entreprendra rien de sérieux, et qu'il n'a d'autre objet, en changeant de position, et quittant le pays élevé où il s'était établi pendant les chaleurs, que de rentrer dans celui où il était précédemment, qui a cessé d'être aussi malsain, et lui offre plus de facilités pour vivre.

Je ne place point de troupes sur la rive gauche du Tage, attendu que,

pour qu'elles pussent y être en sûreté et y vivre, il faudrait les faire soutenir par beaucoup de cavalerie, et que j'en ai si peu, et qu'elle se fond dans ce pays avec une si grande rapidité, qu'il faut la conserver précieusement pour une opération déterminée. Néanmoins je m'établis solidement sur les hauteurs du Tage, de manière à pouvoir toujours déboucher avec facilité, et tomber sur l'ennemi dans le cas où il tenterait quelque opération sur la Guadiana.

J'ai établi de bons passages sur le Tietar, qui sont couverts par un bon camp retranché, où la division de Plasencia pourrait tenir tête à toute l'armée ennemie. Cette division est couverte par l'Alagon, qui présente de grands obstacles, surtout dans l'arrière-saison; ainsi cette division est parfaitement en sûreté.

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[ 1092. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Peacocke, Lisbon.*

22nd October, 1811.

I have the honour to enclose the proceedings of General Courts Martial on the cases of Privates —— ——, —— ——, and —— ——, of the Chasseurs Britanniques, as also of —— —— of the same regiment. These men are all now in the Provost at Lisbon. By some accident the within proceedings were sent to England, and the men above mentioned have been now long in confinement: his Excellency taking this circumstance into his consideration, has been pleased to pardon the above offenders, and you will be pleased to make known to them this especial act of favour, after their having been sentenced to death for their heinous offences. You will be pleased also to direct the men to be released from the Provost, and to remain doing duty with the detachment of the corps at Fort San Julian, and they are not to be allowed to join the army. After having made the men acquainted with their sentences, you will be pleased to send the Courts Martial to the Deputy Judge Advocate now at Lisbon.

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[ 1093. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Alexander Campbell, 6th Division.*

22nd October, 1811.

In reply to your letter of the 20th, the Commander of the Forces consents to Lieutenant-Colonel —— proceeding to Lisbon: on his arrival there he will appear before a Medical Board, which will be ordered to report upon his case. It is not usual nor consistent with General Orders (*vide* 7th and 20th September, 1809) * for the certificate of an officer's ill health to

* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 355.

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state the necessity of removal to Lisbon. A Medical Board is to be ordered by the Inspector of hospitals, upon a certificate, at the nearest hospital station; and upon the report of such Board an officer is permitted to remove as far as Lisbon, if necessary, but not upon certificates of medical officers of the division. However, the Commander of the Forces has consented to Lieutenant-Colonel —— now proceeding there, when a Board will further report on his case.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*

Au Quartier Général de Séville, le 26 Octobre, 1811.

J'ai eu l'honneur de rendre compte à V. A. du mouvement que le Général Girard avait fait sur Caceres, et du but qu'il s'était proposé. Il a parfaitement réussi. Sa présence a occasionné la dispersion du corps que le Général insurgé Castaños s'efforcait d'organiser. Plus de la moitié des officiers et soldats de ce corps a été dispersée ou prise; une partie est entrée dans ses foyers. Castaños lui-même a dû chercher son salut en Portugal. Le Chef de Bataillon Brondel, du 21me d'infanterie légère, a fait une battue dans les montagnes en avant de Xerez de los Caballeros et d'Oliva. Il a rencontré plusieurs corps de divisions Portugaises. Il les a dispersés après leur avoir tué une centaine d'hommes, et blessé un plus grand nombre. Il est rentré avec un convoi de plusieurs centaines de bœufs enlevés à l'ennemi.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Graham, 1st Division.* [1094.]

28th October, 1811.

In reply to the application for leave of absence to England for Lieutenant-Colonel ——, of the — Regiment, the Commander of the Forces acquiesces in the same, provided Lieutenant-Colonel —— will not attempt to renew his leave in England, which is granted for two months, with the additional condition that Lieutenant-Colonel —— leaves his horses at Lisbon to come up to the army immediately on his return. I have, however, the Commander of the Forces' directions to remark, that it is very extraordinary that an officer who has been but three months in the country should require leave so soon, more particularly as the Secretary of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief has informed Lord Wellington that all the officers who have been lately sent to this country have had notice that no leave of absence would be granted them, and that their affairs should be settled before they left the country.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.**

Au Quartier Général de Séville, le 2 Novembre, 1811.

L'événement dont me rend compte le Général Comte d'Erlon, commandant le 5me corps, dans ses rapports des 28, 29, et 30 Octobre, est si honteux que je ne saurais comment le qualifier.

Le Général Girard, après avoir dispersé le corps Espagnol du Général Castaños, avait poussé jusqu'à Caceres, où il était depuis le 13. Il avait ordre de se rendre le 22 à Merida. Il crut cependant devoir rester à Caceres jusqu'au 26. Enfin il en est parti pour venir coucher le 27 à Arroyo Molinos. Son quartier général fut établi dans ce village, ainsi que celui du Duc d'Aremberg, commandant la cavalerie légère. On se coucha sans placer aucuns postes au dehors, ni établir d'avant-garde. Cependant le Général Girard était prévenu que la division Anglaise du Général Hill manœuvrait sur la frontière. Plusieurs chefs de flanqueurs l'avaient averti que l'ennemi s'approchait en force. Son aveuglement et sa présomption furent si grands, que le 27 au soir l'ennemi était déjà dans les premières maisons à demi-lieue de la ville, sans qu'il en eût aucune connaissance. Le 28 la 1ere brigade, commandée par le Général Rémond, était déjà en route, et à plus d'une lieue et demie, lorsque le Général Hill arriva avec ses troupes jusqu'au logement du Général Girard, sans qu'aucun coup de fusil eût été tiré. Un bataillon du 34me et un du 40me étaient en ville avec trois pièces d'artillerie légère, et furent ainsi surpris par la négligence de leurs chefs. Ces braves prirent cependant les armes, se rallièrent rapidement, et, perçant à travers l'ennemi, se dirigèrent vers les montagnes, mais non sans perte. Le Duc d'Aremberg, colonel du 27me régiment, 15 officiers (dont deux chefs de bataillon), avec 400 soldats, et trois canons, ont été pris par l'ennemi. Le Général Girard a gagné les montagnes avec la moitié de ces deux bataillons, 500 cavaliers, et les aigles des deux bataillons. Le reste de la division, commandé par le Général Rémond, qui était parti une heure avant le jour, est arrivé à Merida, sans avoir rien entendu. Le Général Bron, à la tête du 20me, s'était porté rapidement sur l'ennemi, dès le commencement de l'affaire, et par plusieurs charges il avait aidé à dégager les troupes; mais son cheval ayant été tué sous lui par une balle, il fut pris.

Le Général Girard avait avec lui les troupes d'élite, et il s'est honteusement laissé surprendre par excès de présomption et de confiance. Au moment où il était en danger, aucune garde n'était établie. Les officiers et les soldats étaient dans les maisons, comme en pleine paix. Je vais ordonner une enquête et un exemple sévère.

Aussitôt que le Comte d'Erlon fut instruit de cet événement fâcheux, il se porta sur Merida, où déjà les Anglais étaient arrivés; mais ils évacuèrent cette place à son approche. Après ce coup de main, les Anglais sont rentrés en Portugal, suivis par le Comte d'Erlon.

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* See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., page 380. Lieutenant-General Hill's report of the affair at Arroyo Molinos.

*Le Général de Division Girard au Général Comte d'Erlon, Commandant le 5me Corps d'Armée.*

Ribera, le 2 Novembre, 1811.

J'envoie mon aide de camp auprès de vous pour vous donner les détails du combat d'Arroyo Molinos.

A mon départ de Caceres, quelques bruits vagues, mais sans fondement, annonçaient un mouvement d'Anglais. Je quittai cette position, pour venir coucher à Torre Mejia, et le 27 à Arroyo Molinos. Dans ces deux jours aucune démonstration n'a pu faire croire à la marche d'un corps ennemi.

Je devais me rendre le 28 à Merida. Le Général Rémond avait ordre de se rendre à Medellin. Les troupes se rassemblent à 6 heures, et se mettent de suite en marche. L'arrière-garde commença son mouvement à 7½ heures, lorsque des cris et des coups de fusil annoncent que les troupes ennemies pénétraient dans la ville, qui n'était plus occupée que par les patrouilles de l'arrière-garde. J'accours alors. Le Général Dombrowski forme en colonne les troupes de l'arrière-garde, et ordonne au 2me bataillon du 34me, commandé par M. Mouilland, d'arrêter les tirailleurs Anglais, qui commençaient à déboucher du village, et de dégager la cavalerie légère, qui était en avant du village, et que je supposais aux prises. J'avais jugé la force de l'ennemi, mais je ne pouvais abandonner la cavalerie. Je fais un mouvement en avant. Les colonnes Anglaises s'ébranlent alors, et marchent sur moi, qui avais, au plus, sous la main 1300 hommes; ils résistent à leur premier choc, et repoussent les charges de cavalerie; mais l'ennemi faisait en même temps un grand mouvement sur ma gauche, et manœuvrait pour m'envelopper. La route de Merida était déjà coupée; mes équipages enlevés; notre cavalerie ne se montrait pas. Je donnai ordre qu'on se retirât. Les Anglais se jettent alors par leur droite derrière moi. J'étais environné. Le général ennemi me fait sommer de me rendre. Je me fais jour à la baïonnette, et nous faisons lentement notre mouvement rétrograde. Par une fatalité inouie, notre artillerie ne me suivait pas. La pluie avait éteint les mêches; celle de l'artillerie de l'ennemi frappait nos bataillons; je perdais beaucoup de monde. Je vis alors qu'il m'était impossible de tenir plus longtemps la plaine, n'étant pas soutenu par les autres armes. Je résolus de me retirer par les montagnes, mais il fallait abandonner mes trois pièces d'artillerie; je m'y décidai. J'ordonnai un mouvement à droite, et je me jetai sur les hauteurs qui se prolongent vers Montanches. L'ennemi me poursuivit vivement; je faisais à chaque instant repousser les attaques; mes flancs étaient également assaillis. Ma marche étant retardée par ces attaques, j'avais été prévenu sur le col de Montanches. Je fis enlever cette position. Je laissai Montanches sur ma gauche, et je suivis les montagnes qui se prolongent sur Zarza. L'ennemi occupe déjà le débouché. Le Général Dombrowski reforma les troupes. Je me jetai dans la plaine, et fis charger à la baïonnette l'ennemi, qui cherchait à m'arrêter. Un second parlementaire se présenta au Général Dombrowski et à moi; il fut renvoyé avec le même mépris. Je continuai ma retraite dans la plaine, mais sans cesser d'être aux prises jusque sur la hauteur de Iba-hernando, où je pris position. L'ennemi cessa ses attaques: je m'arrêtai quelques heures à Iba-hernando. Je me dirigeai ensuite sur Zorita; de là sur Naval-villar et sur Orellana, où je passai la Guadiana.

J'ai perdu du monde dans les longs combats que j'ai livrés pendant une grande partie de la journée, contre des forces si supérieures. L'ennemi avait plus de 7000 hommes d'infanterie. Je délivrai dans une charge bon nombre de prisonniers fait dans les montagnes. Le Général Dombrowski a montré une grande force de caractère. Il a dirigé les troupes avec autant de bravoure que de sang-froid. Son dévouement mérite votre bienveillance. Les officiers Guillot, Vectix, Mouilland, et Voirol ont fait preuve de valeur. Mon Chef d'Etat Major, H. Audry, a été fait prisonnier. C'est une perte sensible. MM. Vectix et Voirol sont restés blessés au pouvoir de l'ennemi. Le Général Dombrowski a tout perdu ; mais sa belle conduite et tant de bravoure méritent une récompense. Je sollicite pour lui de l'avancement dans la Légion d'Honneur.

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*Le Général de Division Girard au Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie.*

M. le Comte d'Erlon charge mon aide de camp de remettre à V. E. le rapport du combat d'Arroyo Molinos. V. E. y verra que j'étais en marche, que je pouvais me retirer et éviter de combattre avec mon arrière-garde. Mais la cavalerie était compromise, et il fallait l'abandonner. L'ennemi était nombreux. Je ne vis que l'honneur des armes de S. M. Je ne consultai que le devoir d'un soldat dévoué. Je marchais aux Anglais ; et en attirant sur moi toutes les forces ennemies, je dégageai la cavalerie légère.

Nous avons fait des pertes sensibles, mais nous sommes sortis avec honneur de la position la plus difficile. Trois fois enveloppés, trois fois nous sommes faits jour à la baïonnette. M. le Maréchal, je serais au désespoir si cette circonstance, que des résultats fâcheux accompagnent, pouvait m'éloigner de la confiance de S. M. ; je la mérite par les sentiments qui m'ont dirigé, par ceux qui m'animent.

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*Le Général Comte d'Erlon au Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie.*

Almendralejo, 4 Novembre, 1811.

J'ai reçu hier le rapport du Général Girard. Je l'envoie en original à V. E. par un aide de camp de cet officier général, afin qu'elle puisse le questionner sur ce qui s'est passé. Il y a eu dans tout cela une sécurité condamnable. Mais l'honneur des armes Françaises a été sauvé par la fermeté et la valeur des Généraux Girard et Dombrowski ; et cette affaire, qui devait avoir des suites fâcheuses, même déshonorantes, doit maintenant être rangée au nombre de celles qui sont assez fréquentes à la guerre. Le Général Girard a ramené avec lui 800 hommes. Il en avait 1300.

J'ai retiré de Badajoz le bataillon du 40$^{me}$ : ce bataillon rejoindra son régiment, et le bataillon du 88$^{me}$ le remplacera. Je ferai former le 40$^{me}$ et le 34$^{me}$ à deux bataillons, afin de donner à ces deux régiments l'organisation qui convient à la situation où ils se trouvent, et au nombre d'officiers qui leur restent.

A. G. O. Freneda, 8th November, 1811. [ 1095. ]

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the commanding officers of regiments will send a return to the Adjutant-General's office, as soon as possible, specifying the number of masons, carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights that are in the regiments under their command respectively.

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*Le Maréchal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, à S. A. le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général.*

Séville, le 12 Novembre, 1811.

Le rapport que j'ai eu l'honneur de faire le 2 de ce mois à V. A. sur la surprise que le Général Girard a éprouvée le 28 Octobre au matin n'offrait aucun détail. L'honneur des armes est sauvé : les aigles ne sont pas tombés au pouvoir de l'ennemi.

Le fond des deux bataillons est rentré au 5^me^ corps, avec les Généraux Girard et Dombrowski, et l'état major de la division qui était avec cette arrière-garde.

Par les rapports qui me sont parvenus, notre perte se monte à 400 hommes d'infanterie prisonniers, 120 de cavalerie, 200 chevaux, et 25 canonniers qui suivaient les trois pièces qui ont été prises.

Le Général Bron se trouvait en marche déjà loin d'Arroyo Molinos à la tête de 150 chevaux du 20^me^ régiment de dragons, lorsque l'ennemi attaqua le village. Il revint aussitôt sur ses pas, et exécuta avec beaucoup de valeur trois charges ; mais les forces étaient trop disproportionnées, son cheval fut renversé, et il a eu le malheur de tomber au pouvoir de l'ennemi. M. le Duc d'Aremberg fut aussi démonté dans une charge, et en tombant il a reçu deux coups de baïonnette. On annonce qu'ils ne sont pas dangereux. Son frère, lieutenant du 27^me^, a obtenu la permission d'aller le voir aux avant-postes, entre Elvas et Campo Maior. Je regrette vivement que, parmi les braves que l'armée a momentanément perdus dans cette occasion malheureuse, nous ayons à compter M. le Général Bron et M. le Duc d'Aremberg, que leur mérite et leur valeur faisaient distinguer.

J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. A. un rapport de M. le Général Comte d'Erlon, sous la date du 4 de ce mois, auquel se trouve jointe copie de celui du Général Girard sous la date du 2. V. A. peut ainsi rendre compte à S. M. de tous les détails sur cet événement qui me sont jusqu'à présent parvenus, et auxquels j'ajouterai successivement ceux que je recevrai.

La conduite de M. le Général de Division Girard est trop répréhensible pour qu'elle ne doive pas donner lieu à un éclatant témoignage de mécontentement. J'avais annoncé à V. A. que si M. le Général Girard rentrait, je lui ôterait le commandement de sa division, et que je le ferais conduire devant un conseil de guerre. Cependant, considérant ce qu'il a fait, après sa surprise, pour ramener le fond des deux bataillons et pour sauver les aigles ; considérant aussi que la cavalerie légère paraît ne pas avoir établi de garde, et qu'elle a ainsi découvert le débouché par où l'ennemi a pénétré, j'ai pensé qu'en attendant les nouveaux ordres de V. A., je devais me borner à retirer le commandement de la division au Général Girard, et à l'envoyer à

Cordoue, où il sera, jusqu'à nouvelle disposition, sans emploi. J'ai fait donner ordre à M. le Général de Division Barrois de se rendre au 5me corps pour le remplacer.

M. le Général Comte d'Erlon me propose de réduire à deux bataillons le 34me et le 40me régiments de ligne. Cette disposition me paraissant utile au bien du service, en considération de la force actuelle de ces deux régiments, je vais l'ordonner, et j'enverrai le résultat de ce travail à V. A.

J'ai reçu des lettres de M. le Général Philippon, gouverneur de Badajoz, sous la date du 1er Octobre. Il me rend un compte satisfaisant de sa situation. Un convoi considérable que j'ai fait partir de Séville est arrivé à Badajoz.

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[1096.] * *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.*

12th November, 1811.

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, containing explanations of the reasons that men of the 2nd Division have been sent into hospital without proper returns of their necessaries, I am to acquaint you that the facts stated are not satisfactory to the Commander of the Forces. His Excellency considers there ought to be at all times a roll of the necessaries of each soldier, and when such soldier goes to hospital, all that is required is for his Captain to ascertain that such soldier has his necessaries as specified in the roll, and to send a copy of it to the hospital. This would not take two minutes' time for any man, and might and ought to be performed under any circumstances. The consequence of the omission to perform this duty is, that the Purveyor at the hospital cannot take charge of the soldier's necessaries; they, as well as the arms and accoutrements, are lost, and the soldier, when he recovers, becomes useless, excepting as a bâtman, until he can be completely refitted.

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[1097.] * *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, — Light Dragoons.*

15th November, 1811.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the cavalry having complained of the extreme irregularity in the transmission of the returns of the regiment under your command, in addition to having required an explanation of the circumstances from the officer commanding the brigade and the Brigade Major, I am further directed by the Commander of the Forces to inform you, that, from the late reports, he is afraid there must be some gross

neglect in the interior of the — Light Dragoons, and that he shall be concerned to be obliged to take public notice of the regiment, but that you may expect he will do so.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General ——, Cavalry.* [1098.*

15th November, 1811.

I have the honour to enclose a report I have received from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the cavalry, and I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to observe that the irregularity in the transmission of returns must be owing to some neglect in the interior of the regiments, or to the inattention of the Brigade Major to his duty. You will be pleased, therefore, to investigate the causes of the delay complained of, and report to me thereon for his Excellency's information.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General Hay, 5th Division.* [1099.*]

18th November, 1811.

Your letter of the 15th November, and its enclosures, have been laid before the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Major-General Walker, that his Excellency can never adopt any measure founded upon the idle conversation of two officers at the Paymaster-General's. Captain —— was ordered to remain at Oeiras in charge of the depôt, by the sanction of the Commander of the Forces; and his Excellency is to judge of the relative importance of his services there and with the 2nd battalion 30th Regiment, and, being responsible for all, decides that he shall remain on his present duty.

I am further directed to remark upon the extreme impropriety of an officer commanding a regiment calling the Captains together, or allowing them to assemble or remonstrate upon a subject of the nature referred to in the memorial transmitted, arising from idle conversation between two other officers. You will be pleased to make these sentiments known to the parties concerned.

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[ 1100. ] *The Adjutant-General to W. Hogg, Esq., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.*

20th November, 1811.

I have the honour to return you the letter of Mr. Gunson, Purveyor to the Forces, which has been laid before Lord Wellington, and I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency does not see where the difficulty arises in respect to Mr. Gunson receiving the funeral expenses of soldiers dying in general hospital. The mode of this payment to be made, and the amount, is clearly laid down in my letter of the 6th June, 1811; and unless Mr. Gunson can particularly state where the difficulty exists, and the cause of it, the Commander of the Forces is not aware that it is at all necessary to put anything further in General Orders on the subject.

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[ 1101. ] *The Adjutant-General to Captain Poppleton, Celorico.*

23rd November, 1811.

The enclosed letter having been forwarded from the Deputy Inspector of hospitals, I am directed to desire you will take the usual means, according to the instructions forwarded to your predecessors, for the disposal of the effects, &c., of the deceased men in hospital at Celorico, the necessaries, &c., being directed to be sold by public auction, crediting the amount to the different regiments to which the men belong, to go to their accounts. The arms, accoutrements, packs, &c., if not required by the regiments on the spot, are to be sent the first opportunity to Coimbra, from thence to be forwarded to Lisbon, to the general stores at Belem, for the above purpose.

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[ 1102. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General H. Campbell, Brigade of Guards.*

30th November, 1811.

As your letter and enclosures of the 28th instant contained an official communication from Colonel ——, I laid the whole before his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and I am directed to acquaint you, that it is very proper that the officer commanding a brigade, or the officer commanding a regiment, should have from the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the sick men of his brigade or regiment, at any hospital station, all the information he can require; but the officers commanding at hospital stations are, and must be,

responsible for the management of the hospital, the conduct of the men at the station, for sending men at the proper periods to join their regiments, and for not sending them too soon. Therefore it is not proper that orders should be sent to that officer, or to any officer or non-commissioned officer at the station, to send away or dispose of any non-commissioned officer or soldier, excepting by orders from head-quarters. If non-commissioned officers or soldiers are required from any hospital station, application for them must be made to the Adjutant-General, and the request will be considered. I regret, after my first intimation, that Colonel —— should have thought it necessary to repeat his orders.

I had the honour of apprising you that an arrangement was being made, agreeably to the General Order of 15th November, 1811,* to obtain exact lists of all the names of the ward masters and orderlies employed at the several stations; and these, when complete, will be forwarded for the information of the divisions.

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G. O. Freneda, 30th November, 1811. [1103.]

1. The detachments of the 6th Division at work at Almeida, with the exception of the carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights, and sawyers, ordered by the General Order of the 18th November, are to join their corps on the 1st December.

2. 180 men, with officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the 1st Division, and 180 men, with officers and non-commissioned officers, from Brigadier-General Harvey's brigade in the 4th Division, are to be sent to Almeida to work on the 1st December; and these men are to be relieved every fourth day, according to the Orders of the 7th October,† in respect to the reliefs of the men of the 6th Division.

3. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests tha 50 masons from the 1st Division may be sent to Almeida on the 1st December, to relieve the masons of the 4th Division, in lieu of the masons belonging to the 6th Division, by the General Order of the 16th November.‡

4. This relief will, till further orders, be made by those numbers of the first inst. of the masons of the 6th Division.

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vii., page 239.
† *Ibid.* page 226. ‡ *Ibid.* page 239.

[ 1104. ] *The Adjutant-General to Doctor Bolton, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.*

2nd December, 1811.

I herewith enclose a communication I have received from Doctor Franck, and I have the Commander of the Forces' directions to desire that you will be pleased to order the arrangement therein suggested to be carried into effect at the several hospitals. With regard to classing the patients under the different heads specified, you will be so good, when this shall have been effected, to send the lists of the men to me, taking care that their names and regiments are specified; and further directions will be sent to you with regard to a definitive arrangement for them.

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[ 1105. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, —Dragoon Guards.*

2nd December, 1811.

Your letter of the 27th ultimo has been submitted to the Commander of the Forces, and I am to acquaint you that his Excellency would be sorry to be obliged to refuse you the accommodation you request: he therefore wishes you would not ask it. Your stay on service has been but short, and private considerations induce you to leave the regiment; and as precedents might be quoted in a very large army, he will not authorize to send a horse transport to carry one horse, or allow a dragoon to go to England. The last, however, is a regimental arrangement, to which, if Colonel Ponsonby consents, the Commander of the Forces will not object.

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[ 1106. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major Sturgeon, Royal Staff Corps, Almeida.*

5th December, 1811.

In reply to your letter, enclosing a crime against —— ——, Private, — Regiment, I have to acquaint you that it is his Excellency's pleasure that he, as well as the other soldiers who may have misconducted themselves, should be tried by a line Court Martial at Almeida; and so soon as the sentence shall have been approved of, the same having been submitted to head-quarters to be confirmed, the Provost Marshal shall proceed to Almeida, to have the punishment inflicted before the working parties.

I have ordered back the prisoner and the two soldiers you sent in here, and I enclose a letter to the senior officer of the working parties, to assemble and try the prisoners brought forward, directing him to report to me when the trials are over, enclosing the proceedings.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-General Graham, 1st Division.* [1107.]

7th December, 1811.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and enclosures from Major-General H. Campbell and Colonel Fuller,* which have been submitted to the Commander of the Forces; and I am to acquaint you that as soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford† joins the battalion, his Excellency will permit Lieutenant-Colonel —— to proceed to England.

His Excellency has always been desirous of carrying into execution the regimental orders issued in London by the Colonels of the Guards, but he conceives it is necessary likewise to pay attention to His Majesty's orders. According to these, an officer who is promoted or removed, by the course of service, from a battalion abroad to a battalion at home, is not to be allowed to quit the battalion abroad till the officer relieving him joins it. The desire that Lieutenant-Colonel —— should return to England has always been stated as a matter of regimental arrangement, which, as has been above pointed out, is not consistent with His Majesty's regulations on this head of service. If, however, it is essential for Lieutenant-Colonel ——'s business, and that he wishes to go, his Excellency, taking into consideration that Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford has arrived at Lisbon, will not object to it.

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*Le Maréchal Berthier, Prince de Wagram et de Neufchâtel, Major-Général, à S. M. le Roi d'Espagne.*‡

Paris, le 13 Décembre, 1811.

L'Empereur m'ordonne de faire connaître à V. M. les dispositions que je viens de prescrire pour la nouvelle organisation des armées du Nord et de Portugal.

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* Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph Fuller, G.C.H.

† Field-Marshal Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

‡ See *Wellington Despatches*, vol. viii., page 436, Despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, 4th December, 1811.

Je mande au Duc de Raguse que l'Empereur a jugé convenable de lui confier la défense de Ciudad Rodrigo, d'Astorga, des provinces d'Avila, de Plasencia, de Salamanque, de Palencia, du royaume de Léon, des Asturies, et enfin de tout le territoire qui forme les 6me et 7me gouvernements; en sorte que le nouvel arrondissement de l'armée de Portugal comprend désormais ces deux gouvernements, la province des Asturies, celle d'Avila, celle de Plasencia, et une partie de l'Estremadure; au moyen de cet accroissement de territoire, le Duc de Raguse rendra à l'armée du Centre la portion de la province de Tolède que V. M. lui avait dernièrement cédée.

Je donne l'ordre au maréchal de porter de suite son quartier général à Valladolid, et même, s'il est possible, à Salamanque.

La division Souham, qui est à Salamanque, est mise sous ses ordres; elle formera sa 7me division; et la division Bonet, qui est dans les Asturies, formera la 8me division de son armée.

Toutes les autres troupes de l'armée du Nord, qui sont maintenant dans les provinces cédées à l'armée de Portugal, se réuniront sur Burgos. Le Général Dorsenne établira son quartier général dans cette place; il conservera le commandement en chef de l'armée du Nord, dont le nouvel arrondissement sera composé des provinces qui forment les 3me, 4me, et 5me gouvernements.

L'Empereur espère que Valence sera pris dans le courant de ce mois, ce qui permettra le retour de la division Caffarelli à l'armée du Nord; et il est possible qu'alors S. M. retire de l'Espagne une partie de sa Garde, si les nuages qui obscurcissent la politique du Nord ne s'éclaircissent pas.

Il est probable que les Anglais n'entreprendront rien d'ici au mois de Février, et tout porte à penser qu'ils resteront sur la défensive. Si le cas arrivait qu'ils se portassent en avant, le Duc de Raguse a l'ordre de réunir ses huit divisions, et de marcher droit à eux pour leur livrer bataille, soutenu par le Général Dorsenne, qui, de Burgos, se porterait avec toutes ses forces pour appuyer l'armée de Portugal.

Je donne l'ordre au Duc de Dalmatie de renforcer, autant qu'il sera possible, le corps qui est sur la Guadiana, afin d'arrêter et de contenir le corps du Général Hill dans l'Alentejo, de forcer les Anglais de rester sur la rive gauche, et d'empêcher ainsi toute entreprise contre Madrid.

Je recommande à ce maréchal de faire tout ce qui est possible afin d'approvisionner Badajoz pour un an, et de seconder, par une forte diversion sur Murcie, la prise si importante de Valence.

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[1108.] G. O. Freneda, 18th December, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces begs that the soldiers of the regiments of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and Light Divisions, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, may be employed in making fascines, gabions, and pickets of the following dimensions:

2. Fascines of one foot thick and six feet in length.

3. Gabions three feet in height by two feet three inches diameter, of the same numbers that there will be of the fascines.

4. Twice as many pickets as there will be fascines, three feet six inches long.

5. These articles when made are to be kept at the head-quarters of the several regiments; an officer of engineers will be sent round to inspect them, and will pay those who shall have made them, for the larger fascines two vintems each, for the gabions four vintems each, and for the pickets half a vintem each.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher will send with the engineer officer to the head-quarters of each division a proportion of tools for the purpose of making fascines and gabions, which will be distributed to the several regiments, and will be returned when the work shall be finished.

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*The Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General R. Craufurd, Light Division.* [1109.]

19th December, 1811.

The Commander of the Forces is much concerned to learn, from your letter of the 17th instant, that any of the troops under your command should have deserted to the enemy, and that you attribute this desertion to the *real* distress the men are suffering from want of clothing, great coats, and blankets, and to their being frequently very badly fed.

It appears to his Excellency difficult to account for the desertion of the soldiers of the British army, which has been very large at different periods; but when the Commander of the Forces can apply a remedy, he will not allow that any soldier of this army, whether it be or not the cause of desertion, shall continue to suffer *real* distress; and, therefore, after having inspected the British regiments under your command, as his Excellency intends, to-morrow morning, he proposes to send them to the rear.

The Commander of the Forces directs that the regiments on this side of the Agueda may be under arms to-morrow morning, between Guinaldo and El Bodon, at 11 o'clock; and if it should be possible, without inconvenience to the troops, his Excellency would wish to see those on the other side of the Agueda at the same time and place. If, however, it should be inconvenient for the troops on the right of the Agueda to be at the place appointed, his Excellency will go over another day for this purpose.

[ 1110. ] *The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, — Regiment, 4th Division.*

20th December, 1811.

Your letter of the 16th, and enclosures, have been forwarded by Lieutenant-General Cole, and have been submitted by me to the Commander of the Forces; and I am to acquaint you, in reply, that his Excellency directs you will desire Major ——, of the —, to reconsider the steps he is about to take in respect to Captain ——, Captain ——, Lieutenant ——, and Lieutenant * * * *, of the — Portuguese Regiment.

After nearly three months have elapsed since the circumstances occurred on which Major —— proposes to found the charges which he has framed against these officers, he has brought forward these complaints. At the same time, he states that it is not his wish to criminate the whole upon such serious offences; on the contrary, that if they are willing to make such public atonement as may hereafter be deemed sufficient for the outrage committed towards himself, he will readily abandon the prosecution against them, provided they do not appear as witnesses on the trial of Lieutenant * * * *. This last officer is now on his trial, on a charge exhibited against him by order of Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, for his conduct in the affair above referred to; and the Commander of the Forces intended to refer to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry which investigated the unfortunate circumstances of the 29th September, as soon as the General Court Martial which tried Major —— should have done with them, in order that he might see whether there was ground on which to bring to trial any other officers in the service of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

The Commander of the Forces thinks Major —— might leave to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford and himself the task of vindicating the honour of the British service, if it shall appear that it has been injured by these or any other officers; and his Excellency is the more anxious that he should do so, because he is afraid that from Major ——'s delay in bringing this complaint forward, and from his statement that it is not his wish to criminate three out of four officers against whom he complains, it may be imagined that he brings forward his charges at this moment, not so much that the British service

should receive atonement for an injury received in his person, as that Lieutenant * * * * might be deprived of the benefit of the testimony of these officers on his trial, which is now going on. Adverting to all that passed upon this unfortunate subject, it is most desirable that this impression should not be made of the conduct or motives of any officer.

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*The Adjutant-General to Major-General It. Craufurd, Light Division.* [1111.*]

21st December, 1811.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to desire that description returns of the soldiers reported to have deserted, in the weekly states of the 1st, 8th, and 15th, from the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th Regiments, may be sent to this office without delay, agreeably to the General Order of the 10th November, 1810.*

The commanding officers of these several battalions are likewise to report when these men joined the battalions, and whether they were with the army during the operations of the month of March, 1811. They will likewise report whether any of these men who deserted had committed any crime, or were in confinement previous to their desertion, and whether they were men of good or bad character.

The commanding officers are also to be called on for a report, stating on what day the clothing now in wear with the regiment was issued to, and put on, the men. The same report is likewise to be made with regard to the great coats in wear.

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*The Adjutant-General to Dr. Bolton, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.* [1112.*]

24th December, 1811.

I have the honour to return you lists of men at the different hospitals of Celorico, Coimbra, Abrantes, Castello Branco, and Castanheira, who have been reported by medical officers as necessary to be sent to England; and I have received the directions of the Commander of the Forces to desire you will take measures for their assembly at Lisbon, and for their being sent home. You will be pleased to confer with the Commissary-

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* See *Supplementary Despatches*, vol. vi., page 632.

General on the means of transport necessary for these men, from the several stations to Lisbon; and you will acquaint me if any route should be necessary for the march of the several parties from the different hospitals to Lisbon, and at what time they will be ready to set out, when I will communicate with the Deputy Quartermaster-General as to forwarding the same. No time should be lost in forwarding the men to Lisbon for their embarkation; and you will be pleased to order that especial care is taken, on the embarkation of the men, to have them notified as invalided, and sent home to their several corps.

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[ 1113. ] *The Adjutant-General to Major-General Peacocke, Lisbon.*

27th December, 1811.

I have laid your letter of the 22nd, and enclosure from Captain Browne, before the Commander of the Forces, and I have to request you will state who it is proposed should take charge of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers to England, and to receive any allowance for it.

Understanding that the late circular letter [*from the Military Secretary of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, limiting the issue of rations to six women and their children per troop and company of regiments serving in the field*], published in the General Orders of the 8th December, has occasioned much distress at the depôt at Belem, I have to request that you will have the goodness to acquaint me to what extent the operation of this Order has affected the wives and children of soldiers now serving with the army, so far as the same can be judged of.

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[ 1114. ] *The Adjutant-General to Brigade-Major Olfermann, 7th Division.*

31st December, 1811.

I have submitted your letter of the 30th instant to the Commander of the Forces, and I am to acquaint you that his Excellency cannot enter into your views, as to the command of the Brunswick corps, in the absence of the field officers belonging to it; and he does not see that you have any grounds to make the application, as you do not actually hold a commission in the regiment.

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*The Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel ——, — Light Dragoons, Lisbon.* [ 1115. ]

31st December, 1811.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 27th December, and I am to remark that your going to Lisbon without the authority of a Medical Board was incorrect.

In respect to that part of your letter communicating your intention of leaving the service, it is necessary that it should be forwarded through the regular channel to the General officer commanding the brigade, and by him to Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, who will submit the application to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

END OF VOL. XIII.

LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET;
AND CHARING CROSS

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Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 23 March, 2016